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# SESSIONAL PAPERS.

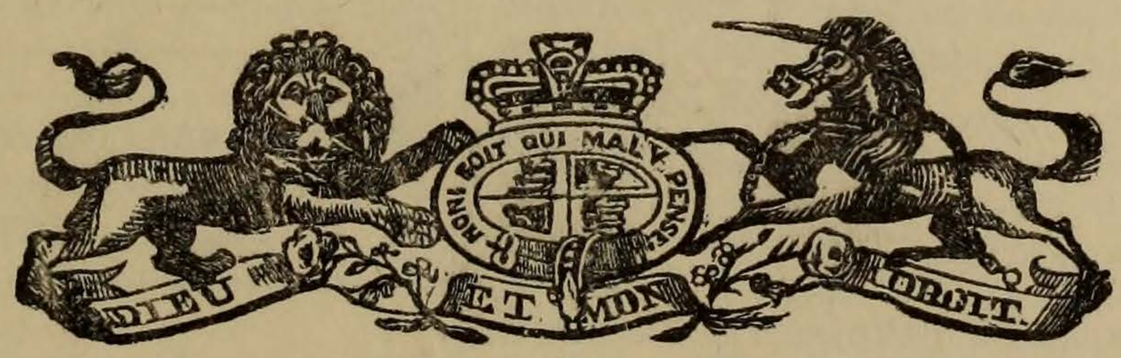
## VOLUME 7.

## THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

## SESSION 1876.




VOLUME IX.

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA.

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No. 9... INTERIOR:—Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

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No. 11... BAIE VERTE CANAL:—Report of the Commission appointed to investigate the nature and extent of the commercial advantage to be derived from the construction of the Baie Verte Canal, &c.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 12... LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT:—Report of the Librarian on the state of.

No. 13... ELECTION COURTS :—General Rules and Tariffs of the Supreme Court for the Province of Quebec.

———————General Rules of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 14... PENITENTIARIES :—Report of the Minister of Justice on, for the year ended 31st December, 1875.

No. 15... BANKS :—List of Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of Canada, in compliance with the Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, Sec. 12.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 16... BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS :—General Statement of, for certain districts in the Province of Quebec, for the year 1875.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 17... SUPERANNUATION :—Statement of allowances and gratuities under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4, also under Act 38 Vic., cap. 9.

No. 18... TREATY No. 4 :—Statement showing the expenditure of the amount of $34,000, appropriated for Treaty No. 4, by Order in Council of the 27th September, 1875.

No. 19... MOUNTED POLICE, NORTH-WEST :—Return of expenditure under credit for $50,000, authorized by Order in Council of the 27th December, 1875.

No. 20... MANITOBA SETTLERS :—Statement of expenditure of 5th October, 1875, for $60,000, for Settlers relief in Manitoba.

No. 21... DOMINION POLICE :—Account under the Act 31 Vic., cap. 73, Sec. 6, showing the average number of the Dominion Police employed during each month in the year, 1875, &c.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 22... BRITISH SHIPPING, &c. :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Government in relation to Legislation which may be under consideration of the Imperial Parliament in relation to British Shipping, and affecting Shipping registered in Canada; also in relation to the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of the Imperial Bill; also in relation to the Legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament for the inspection and classification of Canadian Vessels, &c.

No. 23... EMIGRATION OFFICE, LONDON :—Return to Address, giving the annual amount paid, at the time of the late Mr. Dixon's death, for salaries, permanent and temporary, at the Dominion Emigration Office, London, England, &c.; also, amount now paid for the same services and expenses, giving the names of all officers and persons now employed, &c.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 24... FISHING STATIONS, LAKE SIMCOE :—Return to Address, Of all leases or licenses for Fishing Stations in the Lake Simcoe District; and of all fines and forfeitures inflicted in the years 1874 and 1875, by the Inspector of the said District, with the names of persons convicted, and character of offence, &c.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 25... SHEA, HON. AMBROSE :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government, and the Honourable Ambrose Shea, respecting a claim in connection with a supply of labor for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 26... UNFORESEEN EXPENSES :—Statement of payments charged to unforeseen expenses under Orders in Council, by authority of the Act 38 Vict., cap. 3, Schedule B, from the 1st July, 1875 to the 10th February, 1876.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 27... BEACON LIGHTS TADOUSAC :—Return to Address of moneys voted, all correspondence, reports and tenders received by the Government, with regard to the Beacon Lights proposed to be erected at Tadousac, County of Saguenay.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 28 .. PRIVATE BILLS :—Return to Address for details of all fees or amounts received from Members of the Senate or of the House of Commons, or others, in consequence of the introduction of Private Bills, since the 1st January, 1874.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 29... JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, PRIVY COUNCIL :—Return to Address, Showing number of appeals yearly to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from the Superior Courts of the several Provinces of this Dominion during the past five years.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 30... LOAN, LONDON :—Return to Order, Statement showing the debt, etc., of Canada, issued in London, on the 19th October, 1875, by the Hon. the Finance Minister, on the occasion of placing the last loan in the English market.

LOAN, 1874 :—Return to Address, For a copy of the prospectus and terms of the loan of 1874; the number and names of the parties or firms to whom the loan was allotted, with the sums to each respectively.—[*Not printed.*]

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No. 32... CONSOLIDATED FUND:—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund; from 1st July, 1875, to 10th February, 1876.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 33... STATUTES:—Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, being 38 Victoria, Second Session of the Third Parliament, 1875, Volumes I and II., English and French versions.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 34... GEOLOGY AND RESOURCES, &c.:—Report of the Geology and Resources of the region in the vicinity of the 49th Parallel, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains; with lists of plants and animals collected, and Notes on the Fossils, by George Mercer Dawson, Assoc. F.G.S., Geologist and Botanist to the British North American Boundary Commission; and addressed to Major D. R. Cameron, R.A., H.M., Boundary Commissioner.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 35... MEDICAL OFFICERS' BOAT, QUEBEC:—Statement showing the monthly wages paid by the Government to each of the men composing the crew of the Medical Officers' boat at the Port of Quebec, in 1874 and 1875; also, cost of the service of the said years, &c.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 36... MANITOBA, FINANCIAL POSITION OF:—Message transmitting certain papers having reference to the Financial position of the Province of Manitoba.

No. 37... DECK LOAD LAW:—Return to Address, Correspondence by the Government of Canada in relation to violations of the Deck Load Law; and violations of the Port Wardens Act, with any instructions for the enforcement of the Laws referred to.

——————All Correspondence, etc., in relation to a violation of "An Act respecting Deck Loads," by the barque *N. Churchill*, etc., etc.

——————A Copy of Correspondence in relation to enquiry respecting the barque *N. Churchill*.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 38... IMPORTATIONS FROM UNITED STATES:—Statement showing the total value of all articles imported from the United States into each Province of the Dominion, during 1871-'72 and '73, paying 15, 10 and 5 per cent. duty respectively; and also, a similar statement for 1873 and '75 of articles paying 17½, 10 and 5 per cent., &c.

No. 39... FINANCIAL AGENTS, &c.:—Statement of the balances in the hands of the Financial Agents, and the various Banks in Canada and England, on the 15th June, 1875, and on February 10th and February 29th, 1876; also, statement of the entire Expenditure for all purposes, during the month of July, 1875, and total Expenditure 1874–75.

No. 40... LICENSING ENGINEERS:—Return to Address, Correspondence with the Quebec Board of Trade; Mr. Risley, the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, and the Government, in reference to the passage of an Act for the Licensing of Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 41... CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:—Correspondence, Reports and other papers regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway.

——————————Copies of contracts and other papers relating to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 42... FISH OILS, &c.:—Return to Address, Correspondence respecting the non-admission of Fish Oils, and Fish of all kinds, the produce of the Province of British Columbia, into the United States, free of duty, under the Treaty of Washington, of 8th May, 1871.

No. 43... COALS FROM UNITED STATES:—Return to Address, Number of tons of coal imported into Canada during the past year from the United States; and, Correspondence regarding the renewal of the duty imposed on coal exported from Canada to the United States. [*Not printed.*]

No. 44... HUDON, DAMASE, ESQ.:—Return to Address, 1st. Order in Council or other document fixing the salary of Damase Hudon, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs at Chicoutimi; and 2nd. A Statement shewing the several amounts collected by the said Damase Hudon, Esq., in his said capacity, from the 1st May, 1875, to the 1st November, 1875, and the amounts paid in by him in consequence. [*Not printed.*]

No. 45... BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT:—Return to Address, Correspondence, &c., with Imperial Government relating to the passage, through the Imperial Parliament, of an Act cap. 38, Vic. 38 and 39, intituled: "An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the Parliament of Canada, under section 18 of the British North America Act, 1867."

No. 46... GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO.:—Return to Address, in *re* duties refunded to Great Western Railway Company.

No. 47... MANUFACTURED GOODS FROM UNITED STATES:—Return to Address, Shewing the general nature and the value of all manufactured goods imported into Canada from the United States, in the years 1873, 1874 and 1875.

No. 48... SACKVILLE, N.B., POSTMASTER OF:—Return to Address, Reports, &c., with the result of the Post Office Inspector's investigation into the conduct of the Postmaster of Sackville, with copies of any certificates of character, or recommendations in favor of such Postmaster. [*Not printed.*]

No. 49... EXTRADITION TREATY:—Message, with certain Correspondence having reference to the inadequacy of the existing Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

No. 50... NIAGARA RIVER:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government of Canada, through the British Minister at Washington, and the United States Government, relating to the obstruction of the navigation of Niagara River by the erection of an Inlet Pier, in mid channel of said river, for the Buffalo City Water Works. [*Not printed.*]

No. 51... RAILWAY STATISTICS:—Return in pursuance of the Railway Statistics Act by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company; Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora Railway Company; Canada Southern Railway Company; Midland Railway Company; Northern Railway Company, for half year ending 30th June, 1875; and Northern Extension Railway Company, of their authorised share and loan capital, and the sums received in respect of their ordinary capital and preferential capital, and debenture stock or funded debt, on the 31st December, 1874, specifying the rate per cent. of the dividends for the year 1874, on each of the said capitals, shewing also the loans outstanding on the 31st December, 18—.

RAILWAYS, DOMINION:—Return to Order, Of the Capital, Traffic and working expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the Law in that behalf.

No. 52... INLAND REVENUE STATISTICS:—Return and Supplementary Return to Address, Statistics of the Inland Revenue of Canada, for the months of July, August, September, October, November and December, 1875.

No. 53... CHARLEVOIX ELECTION:—Instructions issued to Mr. Talbot, of the Post Office Department, in relation to his visits to the Electoral District of Charlevoix, during the Dominion Election, in the month of January last. [*Not printed.*]

No. 54... MCDOUGALL, MR., POSTMASTER:—Correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. McDougall, Postmaster at Christmas Island, Cape Breton. [*Not printed.*]

No. 55... THOUSAND ISLES:—Return of the names of occupiers or holders of land on the islands of the St. Lawrence, between Brockville and Gananoque, called the "Thousand Isles;" the number in each holding; and the value and appraisement of each holding. [*Not printed.*]

No. 56... SIX NATION INDIANS:—Of Correspondence between the Council of the Six Nation Indians and the Indian Department, with reference to the payment of accrued interest moneys which belong to them, and which have been placed in their general fund, &c. [*Not printed.*]

No. 57... SUPREME COURT, JUDGMENTS:—Return to Address, Giving number of suits instituted before the Supreme Court, and number of Judgments rendered by the said Court. [*Not printed.*]

No. 58... SUPREME COURT, RULES AND ORDERS:—Rules and Orders, framed by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, for regulating the procedure of those Courts, and for carrying out the other objects, as contained in section 79 of "The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act." [*Not printed.*]

No. 59... POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, &C.:—Return to Address, Shewing number of newspapers and other periodicals in each county and city of the Dominion, which have paid postage on papers sent from the office of publication, with the total revenue received therefrom, during the three months ending 31st December, 1875.

No. 60... GRAVING DOCK, QUEBEC:—Return to Address, Reports by Engineers from the Quebec Harbour Commission, documents, correspondence and Orders in Council, relating to the selection of the site for the construction of a Graving Dock at the Port of Quebec.

No. 61... STEAM TENDER FOR FATHER POINT:—Circulars sent to ship-building firms for the construction of a steam tender to transport mails from Father Point to the ocean steamers; and a statement of the names of all parties or firms to whom such circulars were sent with the tenders received; the date of the acceptance of Messrs. Cantin's tender, and a copy of the contract entered into with them. [*Not printed.*]

No. 62... Dawson Route :—Return to Address, Reports and communications between the Government or any of its officers or other persons, since June, 1875, relating to the state and condition of the Dawson Route from Thunder Bay to Fort Garry, &c.

No. 63... Intercolonial Railway :—Correspondence between private individuals or corporations and the Government of Canada, in relation to the offices, workshops and works of the Intercolonial Railway at Rimouski.

No. 64... Baillargé, Frederic, Esq. :—Return to Address, Reports of Frederic Baillargé, Esq., Assistant Engineer to the head of the Public Works Department, on his surveys in the Parish of St. Fidèle and St. Siméon, in 1875, &c. [*Not printed.*]

No. 65... Steel Rails :—Return to Address, Statement shewing the use which has been made of any portions of the steel rails purchased by the Government, and of the quantity remaining unused at the end of 1875, and where these rails are at present.

———————Return to Address, Official Reports, by the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway with reference to the quantity of Steel Rails actually required during the present year; also of all official correspondence between the Minister of Public Works and Mr. Carvell with reference to his removal from office.

———————Correspondence and advertisements, inviting tenders for the supply of steel rails for the Canadian Pacific Railway, &c.—[*Not printed.*]

No. 66... Prince Edward Island Railways :—Return to Address, Report made during the past summer by Mr. F. Shanly, upon the Prince Edward Island Railway.

No. 67... Militiamen, 1812–15 :—Return to Address, Shewing the names, age and residence of the veterans of 1812-15, who have applied for, and who have received a gratuity from the Federal Government of Canada; the number of those Militiamen having Commissions as officers; and how many such applications have been made by persons living out of Canada. [*Not printed.*]

No. 68... Mitchell, Henry, Esq. :—Return of all the moneys received by Mr. Henry Mitchell, Harbour Master of the Port of Glace Bay, in Cape Breton, when such Returns were made, and moneys received by the Government, with the amount of salary, and whether the same is payable out of fees, or by fixed salary. [*Not printed.*]

No. 69... St. Lawrence Canals :—Return to Order, Statement shewing amount which the Government have agreed to pay or have already paid under each contract for the execution of any portion of the works required for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, including the Welland and Lachine Canals, since the report of the last Commission appointed to examine the question.

No. 70... North-West Territories, Laws and Ordinances :—Copies of all Orders in Council; and of all Laws and Ordinances of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the North-West Territories, made under the provisions of the Act 34 Vict., cap. 16, section 1.

———————Hudson Bay Company :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Canadian Government and the Hudson Bay Company, relating to the acquisition or purchase by the Dominion from the Company of their lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. [*No. printed.*]

———————Imports and Exports, &c. :—Statement shewing Imports during the Fiscal Year 1874-1875 into the North-West Territories through Ports on the Hudson Bay and James Bay, together with Exports from the same; names of and remuneration paid to persons employed at the said Ports, together with instructions furnished them and reports made by them to the Customs Department. [*Not printed.*]

———————Return to Address, Copies of all Acts passed by the Council of the North-West Territories, and all correspondence. [*Not printed.*]

No. 71... Georgian Bay Branch Railway :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion and Ontario Governments, regarding the granting of land or any other aid by the Ontario Government to the Georgian Bay Branch Railway.

———————Correspondence between the Contractors of the Georgian Bay Branch Railway and the Government since the date of the contract.

No. 72... Toronto Harbour :—Return to Order, Instructions issued by the Public Works Department regarding the survey of Toronto Harbour; also all reports made by the Government, showing the present state of the Harbour, or suggesting additional works to preserve it from destruction. [*Not printed.*]

No. 73... LORANGER, L. J., ESQ. :—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and L. J. Loranger, Esquire, Fishery Overseer, or any other person, in relation to Licenses granted or refused to parties wishing to fish in the Lakes comprised within the limits of the Counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier. [*Not printed.*]

No. 74... TRURO AND PICTOU RAILWAY :—Return to Address, Correspondence with the Local Government of Nova Scotia, respecting the contemplated transfer of the Branch Line of Railway, between Truro and Pictou.

No. 75... FISHERIES, MARITIME PROVINCES :—Return to Address, For all Orders in Council, Correspondence to or from Officials or private Individuals or public bodies in connection with the attempt of the Government to compel the occupants of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces to an enforced attornment to the Government and an arbitrary deprivation of their rights, &c. [*Not printed.*]

No. 76... SYMMES, HENRY R., ESQ. :—Return to Address, Report of Henry R. Symmes, Esquire, in reference to his surveys in the Parish of St. Irénée in the Electoral District of Charlevoix in 1874 or 1875; also copy of the instructions issued to him on that subject, and of all petitions and correspondence in relation thereto. [*Not printed.*]

No 77... FISHING WEIRS AND TRAPS, N.B. & N.S. :—Return to Order, Statement of all licenses issued for Fishing weirs or traps, in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the years 1874 and 1875; also a statement of the tax collected each year from the same source.

No. 78... LOCOMOTIVES, DUTIES ON :—Return to Order, Statement of all duties levied on Locomotives or parts thereof since 1st July, 1867, with the names of the importers, and also a statement showing what remissions or refunds of duties have been made on Locomotives or parts thereof up to the date of the Returns already before Parliament.

No. 79... CABLE COMPANIES :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Government and the "Direct Cable Company" the "Anglo-American Company" and all other Atlantic Cable Companies, since the 1st October, 1873, and also all correspondence relative to extending the Companies lines into the Dominion.

No. 80... EASTERN RAILWAY EXTENSION, N.S. :—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of Nova Scotia, and all Orders in Council relative to Eastern Railway extension in that Province. [*Not printed.*]

No. 81... VICTORIA AND SAN FRANCISCO MAILS :—Return to Order, Tenders received in 1875 for the conveyance of the Mails between Victoria and San Francisco, with correspondence respecting the said tenders and Mail service generally. [*Not printed.*]

No. 82... PACIFIC RAILWAY :—Return to Order, Statement showing the amount which the Government of Canada have agreed to pay or have already paid under each contract passed between the Government and any individual or Company for the execution of any portion of the work on the Pacific Railway or the Line of Telegraph.

———————Return to Address, Showing approximate expenditure on account of Pacific Railway and Telegraph Line, in divisions east of Georgian Bay, between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry, &c.

———————Return to Address, Tenders received for the construction of a Line of Telegraph in connection with the Pacific Railway, showing the names of the parties tendering, and copy of the contract with F. Barnard, Esquire, in relation thereto.

No. 83... GYPSUM OR PLASTER OF PARIS :—Return to Order, Of all Gypsum or Plaster of Paris imported from the United States into Canada, giving the Ports or places whence imported, as also the Ports in Canada where entered, &c. [*Not printed.*]

No. 84... TEA, REMISSION OF DUTIES ON, &c.:—Return to Address, Showing all remissions or refunds of duties on Tea at the Ports of Montreal and Halifax during the past year; specifying the dates of such remission or refunds; the parties to whom made; with all correspondence, &c., thereon; also the names of parties from whom Bonds were taken for the duties on such Tea in cases where the same were finally remitted. [*Not printed.*]

No. 85... BONDS OR SECURITIES :—Statement giving in detail the Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. [*Not printed.*]

No. 86... HOOP AND TRAP NETS, ONT. :—Return to Order, For a Return of all Licenses to fish with hoop and trap nets issued during 1875, for the Province of Ontario; all Petitions, &c., in favor of or opposing the use of such nets; and Reports, &c., shewing the effect of the system of fishing with hoop and trap nets on the quantity of fish in the waters where such nets are used. [*Not printed.*]

No. 87... GUYON ISLAND, LIGHT HOUSE:—Return to Order, For Tenders, plans, specifications, &c., for building a Light-house at Guyon Island; and all correspondence relating to the same; also a copy of the contract for building the same. [*Not printed.*]

No. 88... MONTREAL CUSTOM HOUSE:—Return of the names and ages of all employees of the Montreal Custom House who have been superannuated within the last two years, with causes of such superannuation; names of all persons who have been taken into the Public Service during the same period in connection with the Montreal Custom House, whether as permanent employees or as supernumaries, and the salary paid to each, and for what period, and shewing whether they are still employed.

———————A Return to Order, Of all expenses connected with the collection of Customs at Montreal during the Fiscal Years 1873, '74 and '75 respectively; and also a statement of the revenue collected at that Port for the same years respectively. [*Not printed.*]

No. 89... WALLACE ACCOUNTS:—Return to Address, For a Statement of the condition of the Wallace Accounts; said Accounts being part of the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey expenditure.

No. 90... MERCHANT SERVICE:—Return to Address, Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government, also between the Local Governments of the Maritime Provinces, and the Dominion Government, relating to Certificates of Service, granted by the Dominion to Captains in the Merchant Service, before 1871. [*Not printed.*]

No. 91... BRITISH COLUMBIA, TRANSPORTING FREIGHT, &C.:—Return to Address, Shewing the respective sums paid in 1875-76 for the transporting freight and passengers, in British Columbia, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey—the said Return shewing the rate per pound, &c., also the fare for each passenger, &c. [*Not printed.*]

Ne. 92... "PACIFIC" STEAMSHIP:—Return to an Order of the House, Correspondence or Reports not in the possession of the Government, respecting the loss of the Steamship *Pacific*. [*Not printed.*]

No. 93... ST. LAWRENCE SURVEYS:—Return to Order, Engineer's Report of Surveys of the St. Lawrence; and estimates for improvements, so as to give fourteen feet of water. [*Not printed.*]

No. 94... EXAMINING WAREHOUSE, MONTREAL:—Return to an Order, Advertisements asking for tenders for the erection of an Examining Warehouse in Montreal; of all tenders submitted; of all correspondence with any party tendering, &c., and copy of the contract entered into for the erection of the said Examining Warehouse.

No. 95... ST. PETER'S CANAL:—Return to Order, Report and Plan made by Mr. Perley in the summer of 1873, for the enlargement of St. Peter's Canal; with all subsequent Reports, Orders in Council, advertisements, tenders and contracts appertaining to that work. [*Not printed.*]

No. 96... MALBAIE WHARVES:—Return to Address, Accounts and pay-lists presented to and paid by the Government for the construction or repair in 1875, of the wharves at Malbaie, Les Eboulements and Bay St. Paul, &c.; the Reports of Henry R. Symmes, Esq., and also, the Reports of Frederic Baillargé, Esq., Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, on the subject of the said works in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. [*Not printed.*]

No. 97... CULLERS' OFFICE:—Return to Order, of the names of persons who have ceased to belong to the Cullers' Office since 1st January, 1875, through death, superannuation, or otherwise, with allowance in each case of superannuation, &c.; of the names of those who have been added to the staff in either a temporary or permanent capacity during the same time. [*Not printed.*]

No. 98... MIRAMICHI RIVER:—Return to Order of Instructions given to the officer in charge of the steam dredge employed clearing the bar at the entrance of Miramichi River, with all Reports from the officer in charge or parties under him, as to the amount of work done in that locality, &c. [*Not printed.*]

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No. 100.. LAKE ERIE HARBOUR:—Return to Address, Reports of Engineers, plans and correspondence, in possession of the Government, relating to the construction of a harbour at some point on Lake Erie, between Rond Eau Point and the Village of Clearville, in the County of Kent. [*Not printed.*]

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No. 102.. ST. CHARLES, BRANCH RAILWAY:—Return to Order, Report of Engineers, or other parties, relating to the construction of a branch railway from St. Charles, County of Bellechasse, to St. Joseph de Lévis. [*Not printed.*]

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No. 104.. GROUNDS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS:—Return to Address, Statement shewing the total amounts expended on the grounds and fences in front of the Parliamentary Buildings, from the 1st day of January, 1870, to the 1st day of January 1876, with the estimated cost of completing the same; also, statement showing the total expenditure on the new Library, &c., during the same period; also, statement shewing the total expenditure on the addition to the Western Departmental Building, with an estimate of the amount required to complete the same.

No. 105.. CARON, CLOVIS:—Return to Order, Correspondence and instructions given to Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer, having connection with the fishing rights of Eugéne Dumas, Joseph Levesque and Zephirin Duval, in the Parish of St. Jean Port Joli, County of L'Islet; also, copies of the enquéte held by one Grondin, or a person called Damase Guay, formerly Fishery Overseer. [*Not printed.*]

No. 106.. GROSSE ISLE:—Return to Order, Documents relating to the construction, by Messrs. Piton & Co., of certain buildings at Grosse Isle. [*Not printed.*]

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No. 108.. ISLE AUX COUDRES:—Return to Order, Contract between the Government and Mr. Charles E. Forgues, of Malbaie, for the construction of a Light-house upon Isle aux Coudres; also of the correspondence which took place upon the subject, &c. [*Not printed.*]

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————————————Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Mutual Life Association of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1875. [*Not printed.*]

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No. 119.. WELLAND CANAL :—Return to Order, Correspondence between the Department of Public Works and the Superintendent of the Welland Canal as to damages to lands along the Grand River by raising the water in the upper level of the said Canal ; also of instructions to valuators, &c. [*Not printed.*]

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No. 125.. FISHERMEN, ST. LAWRENCE :— Return to Order, Correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in the course of last autumn, in the matter of the distress among the fishermen of the North Shore of the St Lawrence, and the replies of the Department to such correspondence. [*Not printed.*]

# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

# 1875.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:

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1876.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

## CALENDAR YEAR 1875.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour to submit the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1875. It has necessarily been made, as heretofore, for the calendar instead of the fiscal year, in view of the nature of the subjects reported on.

### I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The intricate and difficult subject of Copyright connecting and embracing multiplied and conflicting interests pertaining to the subject itself, and still more to the relations between the Mother Country and the Dominion which required to be dealt with, has at last been disposed of by "The Copyright Act of 1875," prepared in this Department, passed during the last Session of the Canadian Parliament, and afterwards sanctioned by Her Majesty, for whose royal pleasure it was reserved. It was so sanctioned in virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, inasmuch as several provisions of the Canadian Act pertained to imperial jurisdiction.

Thus a question, which for more than a quarter of a century had been a constant subject of study and attempted legislation, was settled with the approval of all parties concerned. The difficulties were of many kinds; the problem being to reconcile the inalienable right of the author of any scientific, literary or artistic work to the benefits to be derived from the product of his mind and labour, with the interests of those who are the mediums through which his productions are rendered available to mankind; and also with the interests of the public from whom both author and publisher derive

their reward. Another difficulty lay in the peculiar circumstances of Canada, rendering necessary an agreement between the English Copyright proprietor and the Colonial Government conferring Copyrights. And again, in the fact, that unless there are cheap reprints of English Copyrights made in Canada, the circumstances render it almost a necessity to allow the introduction of cheap foreign reprints.

All these difficulties have been overcome by the new Act, which was put in operation by proclamation on the 11th of December last. The Copyright Act of 1850, providing for the payment of a royalty to the English Copyright owners on foreign reprints of their works imported into Canada remains in force, subject, however, to the condition that the privileges of introducing such reprints ceases the moment a Dominion Copyright is obtained; and such importation may be prevented, *ab initio*, by an interim registration of the Copyright pending publication in the United Kingdom, provided the work is republished in Canada within a month after the first publication. The Copyright Act of 1875 furthermore extends the privilege of registration to all countries having an International Copyright Treaty with the United Kingdom, thereby increasing the liberality of the privilege and assimilating the Canadian law in letter and spirit to that of the Mother Country.

The occasion of passing a new Act has also afforded an opportunity of perfecting the administrative part of legislation on the subject, and a number of clauses have been inserted in relation to conflicting claims and applications, which are wisely relegated to the judicial tribunals for settlement; to the summary correction of simple clerical errors; to the title of attorneys to act on behalf of the author or proprietors; to the assignment of Copyrights; and some other points.

The following is a statement of the number of letters received and sent by the Department during the year:—

| Months. | Letters Received. | Letters Sent. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 1,596 | 1,666 |
| February | 1,386 | 1,340 |
| March | 1,275 | 1,288 |
| April | 1,202 | 1,481 |
| May | 1,151 | 1,307 |
| June | 1,553 | 2,084 |
| July | 1,300 | 1,225 |
| August | 1,205 | 1,370 |
| September | 1,133 | 1,320 |
| October | 1,087 | 1,424 |
| November | 1,431 | 1,962 |
| December | 1,304 | 1,325 |
| | 15,623 | 17,792 |

The following table shows a statistical statement of the business of the Department from the year 1864 to 1875, inclusive:—

| Years. | Letters Received. | Letters Sent. | No. of cases of Patents, Copyrights, and Trade Marks. | Total number of Immigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1864 | 5,422 | 5,152 | 181 | 40,649 |
| 1865 | 6,694 | 7,638 | 200 | 47,103 |
| 1866 | 7,435 | 8,250 | 337 | 51,795 |
| 1867 | 7,571 | 10,679 | 840 | 57,873 |
| 1868 | 8,696 | 10,299 | 643 | 71,448 |
| 1869 | 9,516 | 13,654 | 965 | 74,365 |
| 1870 | 11,442 | 20,078 | 1,110 | 69,019 |
| 1871 | 18,416 | 21,709 | 2,085 | 65,722 |
| 1872 | 20,271 | 30,261 | 2,215 | 89,186 |
| 1873 | 22,216 | 31,786 | 3,184 | 99,109 |
| 1874 | 17,970 | 22,673 | 3,904 | 80,022 |
| 1875 | 15,623 | 17,927 | 4,057 | 43,458 |

## II.—AGRICULTURE.

Much anxiety was manifested during the summer at the reported presence of epizootic disease, which for some years past had proved to be very destructive in the United Kingdom, and on the continent of Europe, involving loss in cattle to the value of many millions of dollars. The anxiety among Canadian farmers respecting its introduction was natural when the alarming rapidity with which it is known to spread was considered.

It is, however, matter for congratulation that the alarm proved to be groundless and that the disease was not introduced into the country. The duty of the Department, in the circumstances, consisted in carefully and quietly watching the arrivals of imported cattle. Special care was taken to perform this duty in such manner as not to create any alarm in the country. If any trace of the disease had been discovered, an effort would have been made to localize it, and prevent its spreading in the country.

The invasion of grasshoppers in Manitoba during the year proved to be a very serious scourge to the agriculture of that Province, and produced wide-spread destitution. The extent of this destitution was ascertained by a visit undertaken by myself; and the Government, upon a consideration of the facts, found it necessary to make a loan to the sufferers of $60,000 in order to prevent actual starvation, and to enable the purchase of the necessary seed grains. The loan has been distributed through this Department, with the aid of a Relief Committee in the Province, of which His Grace Archbishop Taché is the Chairman.

I took opportunity to utilize my visit to Manitoba to make observations respecting the soil and the climate and other conditions afforded by that Province for the

success of agricultural operations. I found the quality of the soil to be very rich; and that it produced very large returns of cereals, roots and vegetables, with a minimum of labour expended.

Parliament at its last session having voted $100,000 for a representation of Canada at the Centennial Exhibition, to be held at Philadelphia in July next. A Commission was formed, of which the Minister of Agriculture is the Chairman. The Dominion was divided into districts; and Advisory Boards formed in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. The services of a member of each of the Local Governments were obtained for each of these Advisory Boards, who recommended for appointment the remaining members of the Board in his Province. Steps were also taken to obtain the necessary representation in the Province of Manitoba, Both the Commission and the Advisory Boards have been actively engaged in exertions to give adequate effect to the object of the vote.

## III.—IMMIGRATION.

The following table shows the total number of all arrivals of passengers who have entered the Dominion from 1868 to 1875, inclusive:—

| —— | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Via* the St. Lawrence ..... | 34,300 | 43,114 | 44,475 | 37,020 | 34,743 | 36,901 | 23,894 | 16,038 |
| *Via* Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports..... | 36,511 | 30,326 | 23,857 | 27,365 | 49,130 | 50,578 | 39,904 | 18,322 |
| Maritime Province Ports..... | 637 | 925 | 687 | 1 337 | 5,313 | 2,659 | 2,114 | 959 |
| Entered at Custom Houses with settlers' goods..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,971 | 14,110 | 8,139 |
| Totals..... | 71,448 | 74,365 | 69,019 | 65,722 | 89,186 | 99,109 | 80,022 | 43,458 |

The following table gives the number of arrivals of passengers by the St. Lawrence route from 1854 to 1875, inclusive:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1854..... | 53,180 |
| 1855..... | 21,274 |
| 1856..... | 22,439 |
| 1857..... | 32,097 |
| 1858..... | 12,810 |
| 1859..... | 8,778 |
| 1860..... | 10,150 |
| 1861..... | 19,923 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1862 | 22,176 |
| 1863 | 19,419 |
| 1864 | 19,147 |
| 1865 | 21,355 |
| 1866 | 28,648 |
| 1867 | 30,757 |
| 1868 | 34,300 |
| 1869 | 43,114 |
| 1870 | 44,475 |
| 1871 | 37,020 |
| 1872 | 34,743 |
| 1873 | 36,901 |
| 1874 | 23,894 |
| 1875 | 16,038* |

The number of arrivals of Immigrants in 1875, at ports in the Dominion, who announced their intention to settle in Canada, was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quebec | 12,043 |
| Suspension Bridge | 5,145 |
| Halifax, N. S. | 709 |
| St. John, N. B | 250 |
| West Lynn (Manitoba), arrivals from United States distinguished from those entered as immigrants at other ports in Canada, and migrants from Canada | 1,096 |
| Total | 19,243 |

To this total may be added the number of Immigrants entered at Custom Houses, with settlers' goods, namely, 8,139, making a total of 27,382 settlers in Canada during the year.

These numbers approximately correspond with the Immigrants reported by the Agents to have been distributed at the points of Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London (Ont.), Halifax, St. John (N.B), and Winnipeg.

Of the Immigrant passengers who passed through the country for the United States, almost wholly for the Western States, 1,614 entered at Quebec, and 7,600 at the Suspension Bridge, making together 9,214.

*Note.—This figure of 16,038 includes all passengers. This remark is made to explain an apparent discrepancy in various documents in which notice is only taken of steerage immigrants.

The arrivals of Immigrants from the United States, which have been obtained from the Custom Houses along the frontier, in connection with the entries of settlers goods, are as follow for the last three years:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1873 | 8,971 |
| 1874 | 14,110 |
| 1875 | 8,139 |

The value of personal effects entered by these settlers in 1875 was $435,054.

The figures of these arrivals from the United States, as obtained from Custom House entries, appear for the first time in the Immigration Statistics of the Department of Agriculture for the three years above named; and this fact should be borne in mind in any comparisons with previous years.

Other Immigrants may have arrived from the United States without having made entries of settlers goods; of whom, therefore, no record can be obtained. It is also true that there has been a movement from this side of the line to the other, of which no record can be kept.

The tables above given embrace a record of all the Immigrants who have entered Canada, including those who came to settle, and those who chose the St. Lawrence route or that *viâ* the Suspension Bridge, to proceed to the Western States.

These two classes of Immigrants, or rather more properly speaking, as far as the Dominion is concerned, immigrants and immigrant passengers are divided as follow, from the year 1866 to 1875, inclusive:—

| Years. | Immigrant Passengers for Western States. | Immigrant Settlers in Canada. |
|---|---|---|
| 1866 | 41,704 | 10,091 |
| 1867 | 47,212 | 14,666 |
| 1868 | 58,683 | 12,765 |
| 1869 | 57,202 | 18,630 |
| 1870 | 44,313 | 24,706 |
| 1871 | 37,949 | 27,773 |
| 1872 | 52,608 | 36,578 |
| 1873 | 49,059 | 50,050 |
| 1874 | 40,649 | 39,373 |
| 1875 | 9,214 | 27,382 |

These figures contain the actual record of settlers in Canada during the year, in so far as it has been possible to obtain it by the Agents of the Department. It may, however, be stated that it is impossible to arrive at exact figures, and, therefore, those given must be accepted as approximate. They include the settlers from the

United States, as ascertained from Custom House Returns, and these formed, in 1875, a considerable portion of the whole, being 8,139 out of 27,382. The figures also include a special Mennonite immigration, which numbered 3,285 souls. The number, therefore, of ordinary settlers, that is Immigrants from beyond the sea, was less in 1875 than in any of the previous years of the above statement. The decline, however, in the number of immigrant passengers who passed through Canada for the Western States was very much more marked, the total number not being one-fourth of that of the previous year, and little more than one-sixth of that of 1872. This decline was particularly noticeable at the Suspension Bridge, a point at which the immigrants who enter Canada are scarcely at all affected by the efforts made by the Department. The Hamilton Agent reports that while the total number of immi grant arrivals at the Bridge, for the Western States, was only 7,600 in 1875; the decrease was 18,924 as compared with the previous year.

It may here be pointed out that the decline in the total number of Immigrants who left the United Kingdom for all parts, during the year 1875, was very great as compared with the previous year; while that year, as compared with 1873, also showed a very large decrease, as will appear from the following figures taken from an Imperial Return signed by Mr. Valpy:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Emigration from Great Britain in | 1873..... ..... ..... | 310,612 |
| do do | 1874..... | 241,014 |
| do do | 1875..... ..... | 173,809 |

The arrivals of Immigrants in the Dominion by sea, for the last three years, as appears by the Returns of the Agents of this Department, are as follow:—

| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Quebec..... | 36,901 | 23,894 | 16,038 |
| Halifax, N.S..... | 1,403 | 1,499 | 644 |
| St. John, N.B..... | 1,129 | 615 | 250 |
| Miramichi..... | 127 | ..... | ..... |
| | 39,560 | 26,008 | 16,932 |

The commercial depression which prevailed over the whole of this continent during the year of 1875 is the cause of the great falling off in Immigration, exhibited in the figures which have been given; and it may be remarked that the proportion of falling off in the case of settlers to Canada, would probably have been as great as that in the Immigrant passengers through Canada for the Western States, had it not been for the Passenger Warrant System and the exertions made by the Department, coupled with the special Mennonite Immigration.

The bulk of the Immigrants brought to Canada by the exertions of the Department, were Agricultural Labourers and their families; and it may be generally stated that all of those who went to the country found ready and continuous employment

at good wages. The Agents of the Department at Kingston, Toronto and London, Ont. report that a much larger number of Immigrants of this class could have been employed in Ontario than actually came.

The arrivals of Immigrants of the Mechanic class, particularly those who came from the sea, were not numerous, being only 977 in 1875, as against 2,773 in 1874. The suffering which was experienced during the year, in the towns, from depression of business, manufacturing industry and building operations, fell for the most part upon the resident population of the country; and to a very limited extent affected the class of newly arrived Immigrants,—in fact scarcely at all those agricultural labourers who settled in the conntry and who were able and willing to work.

The following statement shows the origins of the Immigrants who arrived at Quebec from 1870 to 1875 inclusive:—

| | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | 20,934 | 17,915 | 14,867 | 18,004 | 13,298 | 7,582 |
| Irish | 2,858 | 2,980 | 3,410 | 4,336 | 2,650 | 1,449 |
| Scotch | 3,279 | 3,426 | 4,165 | 4,665 | 2,562 | 1,816 |
| German | 595 | 9,300 | 764 | 739 | 462 | 176 |
| Scandinavian | 16,780 | 2,999 | 10,148 | 6,447 | 1,407 | 1,201 |
| French and Belgians | .... | ..... | 1,366 | 2,634 | 1,632 | 534 |
| Other origins. | 29 | 400 | 23 | 76 | .... | .... |
| Icelanders | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 351 | 22 |
| Mennonites | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1,532 | 3,258 |
| Totals | 44,475 | 37,020 | 37,743 | 36,901 | 23,894 | 16,038 |

And the following, the trades and callings of the steerage male adults, landed at Quebec for the same years:—

| | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farmers | 4,144 | 2,989 | 2,336 | 1,470 | 1,763 | 1,188 |
| Labourers | 12,248 | 11,465 | 6,189 | 6,202 | 4,259 | 3,863 |
| Mechanics | 1,717 | 1,674 | 6,809 | 7,662 | 2,773 | 977 |
| Clerks and Traders | 146 | 89 | 79 | 62 | 32 | 7 |
| Professional Men | 10 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| Totals | 18,265 | 16,221 | 15,427 | 15,403 | 8,828 | 6,035. |

These statements have reference only to the Port of Quebec, the Department having no means of making similar classifications at the inland ports of the Dominion.

The following is a comparative statement of the numbers of immigrants (chiefly children) brought to Canada by the aid of charitable societies and individuals during the last three years:—

| | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feltham Reformatory | 20 | 7 | 13 |
| Red Hill | 12 | 10 | 5 |
| Miss Macpherson | 360 | 361 | 234 |
| Mr. Middlemore | 30 | 50 | 78 |
| Miss Rye | 231 | 192 | ..... |
| East London Family Emigration Fund of Hon. Mrs. Hobart | 242 | 27 | 25 |
| Brighton Industrial School | 24 | ..... | ..... |
| Boys' Home, Hampstead | 24 | ..... | ..... |
| Children's Home, London | 56 | ..... | 43 |
| F. McFarland | 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Rev. M. Nugent, Liverpool | 41 | ..... | 2 |
| T. S. Fletcher, Dublin | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| Wandsworth Institution, London | 8 | ..... | 6 |
| Rev. Mr. O'Leary, Enniskillen | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Reformatory School, London, Rev. Mr. Burgess | ..... | 41 | ..... |
| Madame Von Koerber | ..... | 185 | ..... |
| Rev. Mr. Williams | ..... | 19 | ..... |
| English Agricultural Labourers' Union | ..... | 1,267 | ..... |
| Miss Fletcher, Liverpool | ..... | 49 | 12 |
| South Dublin Union | ..... | 11 | 15 |
| Rev. Mr. Stevenson | ..... | 48 | ..... |
| Archbishop of Westminster's Schools | ..... | 25 | ..... |
| Hert's Reformatory | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Middlesex School | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Ready Oak School, London | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Boys' Home, Kent | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Catholic Emigration Committee | ..... | ..... | 39 |
| By-Fleet School | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Boys' Refuge, London | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| Totals | 1,124 | 2,293 | 505 |

Miss Rye did not continue her operations during the year in consequence of an unsettled state of things arising from Mr. Doyle's Report. But Miss Macpherson, Mr. Middlemore, and others, as appears from the above statement, d d bring out and place a number of children in situations in Canada. None of these, however, were workhouse children.

The whole of the Immigrants to Canada from the sea in 1875 came by steamships. A small number (562) are reported from Norway and Sweden by sailing vessels, *via* the United States.

The superior speed and comfort in the carriage of immigrants afforded by the lines of steamships sailing from the United Kingdom, coupled with the present comparative cheapness, are of a nature to absorb the whole trade. The health of the immigrants during the season was very good. Four births and seven deaths of infants were recorded as having taken place on the passage.

The combination of Steamship Companies, known as the "North Atlantic Conference" which broke up in May, 1874, from differences among its own members, was re-constituted in June last. The immigrant passage fare was fixed by this combination, and now remains at a uniform rate of £5 5*s.* sterling, from all ports in the United Kingdom to all ports in Canada and the Northern United States; thus doing away with the competition among the Steamship Companies which had practically reduced the fare to £3 sterling after the rupture of the conference in May, 1874.

In view of the fact of the fixed £5 5*s.* sterling fare, the Department of Agriculture made an agreement for a Passenger Warrant arrangement with the Allan, the Dominion, the Temperleys and the Anchor Lines, by means of which immigrants to Canada have been enabled to obtain an assisted passage for £4 5*s.* sterling; and a limited number of families of agricultural labourers and female domestic servants, at £2 5*s.* sterling.

It has been found, almost without exception, that English agricultural labourers with families, the class most desirable to bring to Canada, as well from being the most in demand as the least likely to move after settlement, are, as a rule, unable to emigrate without assistance. The wages they have received have not enabled them to support their families and save sufficient money to emigrate. In a very large number of cases, therefore, the Ontario bonus of $6 has been added to the assistance afforded by Dominion Passenger Warrants, and the Agricultural Labourers' Unions have subscribed the balance to enable a portion of their numbers to emigrate.

It will appear from the report of M. Gustave Bossange, the Resident Agent of the Department at Paris, that the number of emigrants from France was only 315 in 1875, against 1,827 the previous year. This decline is attributed to two causes: First, the abundant harvest and general prosperity in France, causing a general disinclination to emigrate; and second, the commercial depression which has prevailed on this Continent. The report of Mr. De Cazes, the Special Agent of the Department in France, corroborates the view of M. Bossange. As regards continental emigration, Mr. De Cazes points out that little or none is to be expected from the Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in consequence of the excessive repressive rigour of the German laws. Mr. Jenkins points out that a considerable emigration may be expected to

take place from Switzerland, and in this opinion he is corroborated by Mr. DeCazes, who made a visit to that country at a different time. Swiss settlement is suitable for Canada, and steps have already been taken to endeavour to attract it during the coming season.

The attention of the Department was particularly directed during the year to the question of special colonization in Manitoba, and parts of the North-West Territory; somewhat similar in character to that of the Mennonites, which has so far been found to be successful. With this view, two deputations, one on behalf of Scandinavians, and another of Icelanders, were sent to Manitoba by the Department during the summer. The reports of these delegates appear in the Appendix herewith. No action has yet been taken as regards Scandinavian colonization. It is, however, contemplated.

As a result of the visit of the Icelandic delegation, a colony has already been formed in the North-West Territory on a reserve extending about thirty miles north of the Province of Manitoba, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. The soil, the climate, the fishing and game privileges of this locality were found by the delegation to be in the highest degree adapted to Icelandic settlement; and Icelanders in Ontario, numbering about 285 souls, asked immediately to be removed there upon receiving the report of their delegates. This was accordingly done. They reached their new nome just as the winter set in. It is believed that in the circumstances the colony will have to encounter hardships, but from the accounts received by the Department, they are satisfied with their location and prospects.

In view of the widely destructive effects of volcanic eruptions in the Island of Iceland, it was understood during the summer that an emigration of a considerable portion of the whole population of the Island would become necessary. In these circumstances it was thought advisable to send an Agent, Mr. Kreiger, to that Island, to ascertain whether, in the event of such emigration taking place, it might not be diverted to Canada. And later in the fall it was further thought advisable to send Mr. Jonassen, who was one of the delegates to Manitoba, to the northern part of Iceland, Mr Kreiger having gone to the southern.

If special colonization of the character indicated can be made successful, it is believed to be in the public interest to encourage it; and as regards general immigration, in view of the check which the industrial and commercial depression has given that of the artisan and mechanic class, the efforts of the Department during the coming season will necessarily be directed to the encouragement of that of agricultural labourers and tenant farmers possessed of some capital.

The number of 3,285 Mennonites from South Russia joined their brethern colonized in Manitoba during the last summer. They are reported to be hopeful and contented despite the grasshopper scourge. Fresh additions from Berdiansk are expected next summer.

Parliament at its last Session voted a loan of $100,000, secured by bonds signed by Mennonites in Ontario, to assist this immigration and the early stages of the settlement. Of this sum, $58,900 has been already taken up.

The attention of the Department was also directed during the year to the question of repatriation of Canadians settled in the United States, there having been reason to believe that circumstances were favourable for such a movement. The services of Dr. Whiteford, of Detroit, alluded to in my last report, were continued for operations in the Western States; and those of Mr. C. Lalime, of Worcester, Massachusetts, were engaged for the New England States. (See Appendix.)

In accordance with the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons' an inspection of the children who have been brought to this country by Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson, was ordered during the autumn for the purpose of ascertaining their actual condition. This inspection was not felt to be a necessary part of the duty of the Minister of Agriculture; but it was undertaken in order to set at rest some questions raised by a report of Mr. Andrew Doyle, and it has established the correctness of the views of the Committee, and those entertained by the Department. Four officers of the Department, viz: Messrs. Donaldson, Wills, Macpherson and Clay, whose experience would enable them to judge correctly of the actual position in which the children have been placed, were charged with the inspection. The condition of the children has been found, with very slight exception, satisfactory.

It was considered advisable, in view of the actual circumstances which presented themselves for consideration at the close of the year, to make a re-organization of the London Office, dispensing with the Agent Generalship and substituting a Canadian Emigration Agent, with reduced salary; and at the same time materially decreasing the staff and expenditure of the office.

The arrangements proposed in the memorandum of agreement passed at the Immigration Conference held in the rooms of this Department in 1874, were put into effect during the year, and by the terms of that agreement, are to continue for five years.

In pursuance of this agreement the Government of Ontario has placed Mr. P Byrne, as its Agent in the London Office; the Government of Quebec, Mr. J. H. O'Neill; and the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have combined in placing the Hon. Mr. Annand as their joint Agent.

By the terms of the agreement referred to, the Provinces respectively contribute the annexed sums following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | $5,500 |
| Quebec | 2,000 |
| New Brunswick and Nova Scotia | 1,500 |

towards the cost of maintenance of the London Office, as their proportion of rent, clerk's services, stationery, postage, &c.

The report of the outside Agents of the Dominion are appended herewith.

That of Mr. Stafford, at Quebec, gives the particulars and detailed statistics of the immigration at that port. Seventy-four steamships with immigrants on board, arrived during the season. The average passage of the Allan Line Steamers from Liverpool, was 12 days, and from Londonderry was 11 days. That of the Glasgow Steamers, 14 days. That of the Dominion Line Steamers, from Liverpool, 14 days, and the Temperleys, from London, 18 days. The arrangements at the Point Lévis Station for receiving and forwarding immigrants are convenient, effective and sufficient for present demands. Immigrants requiring assistance are fed at this point and the Port Physicians afford attendance and medicines to those requiring them. Free railway tickets are furnished to the bulk of the immigrants settling in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The practice has been for the Dominion Agent to furnish orders for tickets upon the requisition of the Local Agent of the Provinces named, the Governments of those Provinces refunding to the Department two-thirds of the amount so paid.

Mr. Daley, the Agent at Montreal, describes the details of the distribution of immigrants at that point. He furnished assistance in transport to 1631 indigent immigrants; of whom 183 were distributed in the Eastern Townshps, and east and south-east of Montreal; the remainder having gone to points in the West. It may be observed that this does not include the whole local distribution from the point of Montreal. The principal portion of that is made by the Agency of the Queebec Government. Mr Daley reports that the supply of domestic female servants was not during the whole season, equal to the demand.

Mr. Donaldson, the Toronto Agent, reports that 11,498 immigrants were distributed at his agency during the year; of whom 10,418 remained in Canada, the remainder 1,080 passing on to the Western States. Farm labourers, domestic servants and lads, who arrived in 1875, have given general satisfaction; and the supply was not at any time during the season equal to the demand. He remarks that the immigrants who arrived during the year were extremely healthy, and expressed satisfaction at the treatment they had received, as well while on board the steamships as moving up the country. He states that the amount of capital he had ascertained as brought in by immigrants during the year was $480,000, of which $380,000 was in the possession of the Mennonites. The arrangements at the Toronto Station for the receiving and distribution of immigrants are satisfactory and efficient.

Mr. Smith, the Hamilton Agent, reports that the number of immigrants who remained as settlers from the point of his Agency was 6,955, having in possession $329,519 of capital. Seven thousand six hundred immigrant passengers passed this point for the Western States, against 26,524 the previous year.

Mr. A. G. Smyth, the London (Ont.) Agent, reports that 1,909 immigrants were settled in Ontario through his Agency during the year, having in possession about $100,000 in cash. He states that he was not at any time able to supply the demand for agricultural labourers or female domestic servants; and he has accounts of those settled through his Agency, doing exceedingly well. It appears from reports of this and other Agents that the farmers of Ontario are beginning to devote attention to the building of small dwellings on their farms to accommodate agricultural labourers with families. Mr. Smyth remarks that 3,500 settlers composed of Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch and a few Americans entered at the Ports of Sarnia, Windsor and Collingwood for the purpose of permanently residing in the Province, bringing with them personal effects valued at $312,761.

Mr. Wills, the Ottawa Agent, reports that there has been a large falling off in the demand for labour in his district, which has been particularly affected by the depression in the lumber trade. The total immigrants he received and distributed were 1,382. He remarks that there was a decline in the rate of wages as compared with 1874. The average paid to married men was $240 a year, without board; but with house rent, fuel, and a patch of ground for garden, free. The average paid to single men was from 12 to 14 dollars per month, with board. The ordinary wages for female domestic servants were from $5 to $7 per month; but in cases of superior servants, higher wages were paid.

Mr. R. Macpherson, the Kingston Agent, reports 1673 ordinary immigrants as settling in the Province of Ontario, and 2,625 as reported by the Custom Houses in his district. He furnished 1,498 meals and 612 free passes. He reports that he could have found situations for double the number of farm labourers and female domestic servants who came into his Agency, at good wages, and for the most part by the year. He particularly recommends that farm labourers should come into his Agency in the early spring, that being the most favourable time for making yearly engagements. He states that the majority of settlers who had come to Canada from the United States are Canadians, of nearly all the nationalities; and that they have returned, owing to the dulness of trade in the United States. These settlers entered effects to the value of $54,466.

Mr. Hubbard, the Sherbrooke Agent, reports 240 immigrant arrivals at his station. The financial depression has had the effect in his district of generally diminishing the call for immigrant or other labour; and also of retarding the influx of settlers. The supply of labour has been quite equal to the demand.

Mr. Clay, the Halifax Agent, reports the total number of immigrants entering Nova Scotia as settlers during the year was 1,259; of whom 575 came from the United States; 644 from Liverpool to Halifax; the remainder entering *via* Pictou, Quebec and Portland. He mentions specially a colony of Icelanders, 96 in number, in

addition to eight who came the previous year. This colony has been settled on land in Eastern Halifax. The Icelanders are a suitable class of immigrants for Nova Scotia. Most of the families have settled on land, and are making good preparation for their spring's work; honesty, industry and frugality being their characteristics. Mr. Clay further reports that the Nova Scotian Government has sent Mr. John Anderson, a young Icelander, to Iceland as an Agent, and that it is understood a large number are preparing to immigrate to Nova Scotia next spring and summer. The Agent states that about 340 children have been brought to Nova Scotia by Mrs. Birt, and distributed in homes in that Province by Col. Laurie, who takes entire charge of the children on landing, and looks after them until they are distributed. The cost of the maintenance of the children after their arrival and until distribution is borne by the Local Government. All other expenses incurred, and these are necessarily heavy, are borne by Col. Laurie, from his private means. He is, by Provincial enactment, appointed guardian of the children, and has therefore legal powers over them. His work is beneficent, and there is reason to believe the bulk of the children under his care are doing well.

Mr. Shives, the St. John (N. B.) Agent reports the arrival of 250 immigrants at his station, of whom eighteen were farmers and forty-eight were farm labourers. He indicates a limited demand for labour, but states that owing to the advantages offered to settlers by the free grant system, and the success which is attending the new settlements, there will probably be an increase in the number of arrivals during the coming season. He reports 522 persons of Canadian origin as having entered the Province during the year, with effects to the value of $2,079.

Mr. Bradley, the Agent at West Lynn, Manitoba, reports that he has not been in a position to obtain a correct record of the immigration into that Province, at that point, during the year; but he has a record of immigrants as follows:—in May, 1,364; in June, 1,033; in July, 1,821; in August, 1,840; in September, 116; in October, 60. Total, 6,034.

Mr. Hespeler, the Winnipeg Agent, reports that 968 immigrants were accomodated at the sheds during the year, besides 4,830 Mennonites from Russia. The number of immigrants by the Dawson route was 38; the remainder entered *viâ.* the United States. Three hundred and five were from the Canadian Provinces, 341 from the United States, 37 from Great Britain, and 285 from Iceland.

The following are the amounts of money and goods, so far as reported, brought into the country by Immigrants during the year at the different stations:

| | Cash. | Settlers Effects. |
|---|---|---|
| Quebec | Not reported | Not reported |
| Montreal | Not reported | 104,739 00 |
| Ottawa | Not reported | 33,995 00 |
| Kingston | Not reported | 54,466 00 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | $480,000 00 | | 127,114 00 |
| Hamilton | 329,519 00 | | Included in Toronto. |
| London | 100,000 00 | | 112,661 00 |
| Sherbrooke | Not reported | | No returns. |
| St. John, N. B. | Not reported | | 2,079 00 |
| Halifax, N. F | Not reported | | No returns. |
| West Lynn (Mann.) | Not reported | | No returns. |
| Winnipeg | Not reported | | No returns. |
| Total reported | 909,519 00 | | 435,054 00 |

$380,000 of this was brought by Mennonites.

These amounts together reach the sum of $1,344,573; and there are, of course, other very considerable amounts not reported.

Mr. Sumner, an agent of the Department, who accompanied immigrants on the trains, reports that that service during last summer was generally well performed.

The report of the Agent General and those of the Immigration Agents of the Department in the United Kingdom, and on the Continent of Europe, in the appendix herewith, contain a detail of the efforts which have been made to promote emigration to Canada during the year.

The following table exhibits the total expenditure of the Department, by calendar years, for the services of Immigration and Quarantine from 1870 to 1875, inclusive:—

| —— | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMMIGRATION. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Quebec Agency | 31,000 00 | 26,263 79 | 36,715 62 | 64,507 64 | 57,768 73 | 48,743 59 |
| Montreal do | 2,839 43 | 3,933 73 | 7,965 93 | 10,179 83 | 9,032 94 | 13,412 99 |
| Sherbrooke do | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,591 12 | 1,375 31 | 1,141 41 |
| Ottawa do | 1,444 73 | 1,629 05 | 2,054 51 | 2,988 55 | 2,553 19 | 3,971 27 |
| Kingston do | 888 23 | 1,040 17 | 1,563 81 | 1,918 35 | 1,530 78 | 1,837 92 |
| Toronto do | 2,584 63 | 2,329 24 | 2,474 63 | 2,953 17 | 3,456 37 | 2,923 42 |
| Hamilton do | 1,152 91 | 1,195 40 | 1,167 85 | 1,302 16 | 1,631 00 | 1,721 59 |
| London, Ont., Agency | ..... | ..... | ..... | 725 90 | 1,442 59 | 1,700 47 |
| Halifax, N.S., do | 1,509 62 | 1,167 02 | 1,531 50 | 1,818 13 | 1,920 79 | 1,738 72 |
| St. John, N.B., do | 1,005 25 | 1,139 49 | 1,141 24 | 1,064 63 | 1,132 05 | 1,114 46 |
| Miramichi, N.B., do | 478 44 | 4,851 00 | 497 25 | 492 42 | 233 00 | Discontinu'd |
| North-West Agencies | ..... | 1,292 20 | 2,822 66 | 3,672 75 | 2,638 35 | 3,568 04 |
| Mennonite expenses (transport) | ..... | ..... | 380 34 | 2,766 77 | 22,485 86 | 46,234 37 |
| General immigration contingencies, including Passenger Warrants, Commissions and Immigration Publications | ..... | 3,051 88 | 17,941 47 | 53,286 27 | 66,943 38 | 67,026 43 |
| European Agencies and travelling agents' salaries and expenditures | 13,594 55 | 20,271 17 | 49,867 60 | 84,733 24 | 82,135 11 | 109,988 95 |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 256,279 45 | 305,123 63 |
| Less amount refunded by Mennonites | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,158 70 | 8,430 72 |
| Total | 56,498 09 | 63,796 22 | 126,124 47 | 234,000 93 | 251,120 75 | 296,692 91 |
| QUARANTINE. | | | | | | |
| Gross Isle Quarantine | 8,781 36 | 13,828 47 | 14,755 85 | 12,119 07 | 12,901 74 | 12,353 22 |
| Halifax do | 2,328 56 | 2,844 66 | 3,679 22 | 4,287 15 | 3,748 91 | 3,403 25 |
| St. John, N.B. do | 3,180 22 | 2,251 95 | 3,157 26 | 3,205 50 | 2,915 34 | 2,916 15 |
| Inspecting Physicians, Quebec | 2,600 00 | 2,599 99 | 2,599 88 | 2,600 00 | 2,600 00 | 2,600 00 |
| Pictou Quarantine | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 36 | 686 28 | 732 25 |
| Miramichi do | ..... | ..... | ..... | 269 02 | 891 47 | 1,093 39 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 245 89 | 803 70 |
| Public Health | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,823 83 | 6,302 83 | 1,628 13 |
| Total | 16,890 14 | 21,525 07 | 24,192 21 | 27,514 93 | 30,292 36 | 25,530 09 |
| Total expenditure of Department of Agriculture for Immigration & Quarantine | 73,388 23 | 85,321 28 | 150,316 68 | 261,515 86 | 281,413 11 | ..... |
| Vote of Parliament in aid of the Provinces for encouragement of Immigration | ..... | ..... | 70,000 00 | 70,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Total expenditure by the Dominion of Canada for Immigration and Quarantine | 73,388 23 | 85,321 28 | 220,316 68 | 331,515 86 | 281,413 11 | 322,223 00 |

The following is a statement of the expenditure through the Department for services other than Quarantine and Immigration in 1875 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia Exhibition | $12,172 00 |
| Patent Record | 5,973 14 |
| Public Archives | 1,633 50 |
| Halifax Statistical Office | 5,978 15 |
| Total | $25,756 79 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mennonite Loan, secured by Bonds | $58,900 00 |
| Advanced for relief of sufferers in Manitoba from grasshopper devastations | 34,925 46 |

The total amount of the Mennonite Loans authorized by Parliament was $100,000 ; and the total grant by Order in Council, to be charged to unforeseen expenditure, for the relief of grasshopper sufferers was $60,000.

The amounts spent for inland transport of immigrants are included in the above statement; but as two-thirds of the whole of this expenditure, with the exception of that for the Mennonites, are repaid by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, they are separately given as follow, from 1871 to 1875, inclusive:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1871 | $21,112 31 |
| 1872 | 33,873 55 |
| 1873 | 60,620 31 |
| 1874 | 61,269 02 |
| 1875 | 61,735 87 |

To this sum should be added $2,890 for removal of 285 Icelanders from Ontario to the West shore of Lake Winnipeg; making a total of $64,625.87.

The Mennonites who came during 1875 promptly paid to the Department, as did those in 1874, the amount stipulated by the agreement with them, namely, $8,430.72.

In addition to the Dominion expenditure, the amounts spent by Provinces for the promotion of immigration and colonization were as follow, during the year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | $94,060 53 |
| Quebec | 39,420 00 |
| New Brunswick | 13,035 54 |
| Nova Scotia | 9,981 00 |
| Total | 156,497 07 |

It thus appears that there was a total expenditure for Immigration and Quarantine by the Dominion and the Provinces combined, in 1875, of $478,720, against $529,236 in 1874; $511,251 in 1873, and $261,963 in 1872.

## IV.—QUARANTINE.

### Grosse Isle.

The report of the Medical Superintendent of this station, which appears in the appendix herewith, contains the usual tabular forms and statement of expenditure.

During the year he reports having inspected three vessels, only one of which, however, contained immigrants—301 in number. In 1874 his report shows four vessels inspected, carrying 515 passengers. There is, therefore, a decrease during the last season of one vessel and 214 passengers inspected.

There were admitted to hospital during the year 38 patients, of whom two died. In 1874 the admissions were 62, and the deaths two (from measles).

Only three deaths of seamen were reported at sea during the year.

The Steamship "Dominion" came into Quarantine on the 8th of May, with measles on board, and new cases developing. The passengers were landed and detained to perform *pratique*, and the vessel, after fumigation and disinfection, was allowed to proceed. Sixty-five passengers were detained, of whom two died, and the remainder were subsequently discharged, as they became sufficiently recovered to travel.

The season was an exceptionally healthy one, and was remarkable for its general exemption from contagious disease.

The expenditure at Grosse Isle during the season of 1875 was $12,276.22.

### St. John, N.B.—Partridge Island.

The Quarantine Officer at Partridge Island reports that, during 1875, "infectious disease has not obtained access through this port," and that in only one case was it found necessary to detain a vessel (the schooner "Ancona") in Quarantine, on which one case of small pox had manifested itself in December last, just before the close of the season. The schooner was detained four days, and after thorough fumigation and cleansing was discharged. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of infection, the clothing chest of the infected seaman being detained on the Island till all danger of infection was passed.

The Medical Officer in charge of this station attributes the absence of disease mainly to the operation of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act in England, and looks upon it as the advent of a "new era in preventive medicine."

The expenditure at this station during the year was $2,916.15.

### Pictou, N.S.

The Inspecting Physician at this port reports "no cases of disease requiring quarantine attention during the past year."

The buildings for the reception of the sick are completed and contain thirty-six beds. He reports them in good order and well ventilated.

The expenditure at the Pictou station during 1875 was $732.25.

### Halifax.

No case of sickness requiring Quarantine proceedings was reported at this station during the year.

Alarm was felt early in the season lest small-pox might be introduced from the West Indies, where it was prevailing to a large extent; but pilots, shipmasters and others being notified to use all due precaution, its introduction was prevented.

The buildings at this station are reported in good repair.

The expenditure, during 1875, at the Halifax Quarantine amounted to $3,430.25.

### Charlottetown, P. E. I.

No report has been received from the Medical Superintendent at this station of the year's proceedings, but in the absence of any official intimation of disease occurring, it is presumed that Quarantine enforcements have not been required during the year.

The expenditure was $990.16.

### Miramichi, N. B.

It was decided by Order in Council, dated 20th September last, that it was not necessary to continue a regular Quarantine Station at this port; it was in consequence closed at the end of the year. This action was taken in consequence of reported absence of sickness, with the view of curtailing expenditure, and accommodating the service of a Marine Hospital, by which this Quarantine Station will be occupied.

The expenditure amounted to $964.61.

## V.—CENSUS AND ARCHIVES.

The third volume of the census, which was stated in my last report to have been placed in the hands of the printers, was distributed in April last, and the small staff of clerks retained has been employed in revising and tabulating the materials previously collected for the fourth volume, which is now passing through the press. This volume has reference to the censuses of all the British North American Provinces from the earliest settlement, to the censuses of 1871, inclusive. This collection, which has been obtained from manuscript and printed documents obtained from the public archives in Paris, London and elsewhere, has been carefully revised and tabulated, and is now in the printers' hands. The volume will be issued in a very short time.

It may be recited that this volume contains:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Census of New France | | 1665 and '66 |
| The same, giving the families, populations, sexes, conjugal condition, ages, land cleared, cattle, &c | | 1667 |
| The Census of Acadia | | 1671 |
| do | New France, giving in addition professions and trades | 1679 and '81 |
| do | do | 1685 |
| do | Acadia | 1686 |
| do | Newfoundland | 1687 |
| do | New France | 1688 |
| do | Newfoundland | 1691 and '92 |
| do | New France | 1692 |
| do | Acadia | 1693 |
| do | New France and Acadia | 1695 |
| do | Newfoundland | 1696 |
| do | New France, Acadia and Newfoundland | 1698 |
| do | Acadia | 1701 and '03 |
| do | Newfoundland | 1705 |
| do | New France | 1706 |
| do | Newfoundland | 1711 |
| do | Acadia | 1714 |
| do | New France | 1719, '20 and '21 |
| do | St. John Island | 1728 |
| do | Acadia | 1731 |
| do | St John River | 1733 |
| do | New France | 1734, '39 and '54 |
| do | Nova Scotia | 1762 and '63 |
| do | Canada | 1765 |
| do | Nova Scotia and New Brunswick | 1767 |
| do | St. John Island | 1767 |
| do | Canada | 1784 and '90 |
| do | Nova Scotia | 1817 |
| do | Upper Canada and New Brunswick | 1824 |
| do | Upper and Lower Canada | 1825 |
| do | Upper Canada | 1826 |
| do | Upper and Lower Canada and Nova Scotia | 1827 |
| do | Upper Canada | 1828, '29 and '30 |
| do | Upper and Lower Canada and Assiniboia | 1831 |
| do | Upper Canada | 1832, '33 and '34 |
| do | New Brunswick and Assiniboia | 1834 |
| do | Assiniboia | 1835 |
| do | Upper Canada | 1835, '36, '37 and '38 |
| do | Assiniboia and Nova Scotia | 1838 |
| do | Upper Canada | 1839 |
| do | Upper Canada, New Brunswick and Assiniboia | 1840 |
| do | Upper Canada and Prince Edward Island | 1841 |
| do | Upper Canada | 1842 |
| do | Assiniboia | 1843 |
| do | Lower Canada | 1844 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| do | Newfoundland | 1845 |
| do | Assiniboia | 1846 |
| do | Upper Canada and Prince Edward Island | 1848 |
| do | Assiniboia | 1849 |
| do | Upper and Lower Canada | 1851 and '52 |
| do | New Brunswick and Nova Scotia | 1851 |
| do | Assiniboia | 1856 |
| do | Newfoundland | 1857 |
| do | Upper and Lower Canada | 1860 and '61 |
| do | New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island | 1861 |
| do | Newfoundland | 1869 |
| do | British Columbia and Manitoba | 1870 |
| do | Prince Edward Island | 1871 |

The whole is preceded by an introduction, which is in itself a statistical history of the British North American Provinces, from the foundation of the towns of Port Royal, Quebec and St. John, Newfoundland, to the present time.

The few clerks left of the census staff have also been engaged in preparing statements and tables with numerous calculations necessary for the comparative study of the considerable materials collected in the four previous volumes. The fifth and last volume will contain the results of extensive enquries and comparative statements on vital statistics.

The following is a statement of the Census Expenditure, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875:—

| 1875. | Employés. | Stationery. | Printing. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| January | 1,038 75 | 13 53 | | 57 10 | 1,109 38 |
| February | 1,452 50 | 18 20 | | 238 50 | 1,709 20 |
| March | 731 25 | 49 57 | | 90 00 | 870 82 |
| April | 592 50 | | | 160 00 | 752 50 |
| May | 607 25 | | 948 75 | 60 00 | 1,616 00 |
| June | 1,131 26 | 11 89 | | 36 05 | 1,179 20 |
| July | 607 25 | | | 45 45 | 652 70 |
| August | 607 25 | 9 14 | 180 00 | 25 50 | 821 89 |
| September | 592 50 | | | | 592 50 |
| October | 607 25 | 49 42 | | 48 00 | 704 67 |
| November | 592 50 | | | 45 75 | 638 25 |
| December | 607 25 | | | 30 00 | 637 25 |
| Total | 9,167 51 | 151 75 | 1,128 75 | 836 35 | 11,284 36 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Employés | $9,167 51 |
| Stationery | 151 75 |
| Printing | 1,128 75 |
| Miscellaneous | 836 35 |
| Total | $11,284 36 |

Mr. Brymner, the Archivist, has been engaged in the arrangement and classification of the historical records in the possession of the Department, many of which, consisting of original reports on various subjects, civil and military, are of considerable value. Among the additions during the year is a complete set of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, from the date of the separation of that Province from Nova Scotia, to 1857-58. A *suite* of fire-proof rooms has been prepared to ensure the preservation of the Records in the basement storey of the Western Block.

## VI.—PATENTS.

The following tabular statement exhibits the business of the Patent Office, including Industrial Designs, Trade Marks, Copyrights and Timber Marks, registered, during the years from 1855 to 1875 inclusive:—

| Year. | Applications for Patents. | Patents granted. | Caveats. | Transfers of Patents registered. | Designs registered. | Trade Marks registered. | Copyrights registered. | Timber Marks registered. | Assignments of Trade Marks registered. | Fees received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| 1855 | 99 | 92 | ..... | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,911 30 |
| 1856 | 120 | 108 | ..... | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,370 50 |
| 1857 | 126 | 115 | ..... | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,406 76 |
| 1858 | 116 | 98 | ..... | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,105 00 |
| 1859 | 142 | 112 | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,479 75 |
| 1860 | 170 | 150 | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,644 07 |
| 1861 | 160 | 142 | ..... | 56 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,012 70 |
| 1862 | 180 | 160 | ..... | 72 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,650 90 |
| 1863 | 207 | 156 | ..... | 78 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,759 90 |
| 1864 | 170 | 145 | ..... | 74 | 1 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,267 95 |
| 1865 | 184 | 162 | ..... | 70 | 1 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,618 76 |
| 1866 | 274 | 263 | ..... | 126 | ..... | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,132 78 |
| 1867 | 369 | 218 | ..... | 193 | 5 | 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,110 00 |
| 1868 | 570 | 546 | ..... | 337 | 6 | 32 | †34 | ..... | ..... | 11,052 00 |
| 1869 | 781 | 580 | *60 | 470 | 12 | 50 | 62 | ..... | ..... | 14,214 14 |
| 1870 | 626 | 556 | 132 | 431 | 24 | 72 | 66 | 190 | ..... | 14,540 07 |
| 1871 | 279 | 512 | 151 | 445 | 22 | 106 | 115 | 105 | ..... | 14,097 00 |
| 1872 | 752 | 670 | 184 | 327 | 17 | 103 | 87 | 64 | 11 | 19,578 65 |
| 1873 | 1,124 | 1,026 | 171 | 547 | 30 | 95 | 122 | 69 | ..... | 29,830 14 |
| 1874 | 1,376 | 1,249 | 200 | 711 | 30 | 163 | 134 | 41 | ..... | 34,301 98 |
| 1875 | 1,418 | 1,322 | 194 | 791 | 31 | 149 | 131 | 21 | ..... | 34,555 82 |

It appears from this statement that there was a slight increase in the business of the Patent Office during the year 1875, as compared with the previous year. The fact of there being any increase is noticeable when the depression in trade and manufacturing industries which has prevailed throughout the Dominion is taken into consideration.

Twelve applications for patents were rejected in 1875 under the power given by law to the Commissioner to refuse patents for want of novelty, &c. Many cases were amended, and the claims modified to meet the objections of the office.

* There were no Caveats until 1869.
† Transferred from the Department of the Secretary of State.

During the year, 517 patents out of 556, issued in 1870, for a term of five years, were allowed to expire without being extended for a second term. So that, out of all the patents issued in 1870, only thirty-nine are now existing.

It has been found necessary, under the authority given by the Patent Act of 1872, to extend in some cases the period of two years from the date of the patent allowed to the patentee to begin the manufacture of his invention in Canada.

In two instances, conflicting applications were received at the same time for patents. Both cases were settled by arbitration and patents allowed to issue in accordance with the decisions of the arbitrators.

The Model Room continues to attract large numbers of visitors, including engineers and mechanics, frequenting it for the purpose of study. Although the space occupied by the Model Room is considerable, it is found to be quite inadequate to the requirements of the office, and it is most desirable that more space should be obtained in order that the models may be better classified and displayed, instead of being so closely crowded together on the shelves, as is necessary at the present time.

The *Illustrated Patent Record*, in connection with the *Mechanics Magazine*, continues to be published by the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Co. to the entire satisfaction of the Department. This publication is really an honour to the country, both for the subject matter treated in it and the creditable manner in which the whole is brought out. The small, (for it is comparatively small) encouragement which is derived from the publication of the patents in this illustrated periodical, at greater length than the lists which were formerly inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, has been the means of creating a review which goes very far in educating Canadian mechanics in the scientific part of their callings and improving the taste and knowledge of the people at large.

Of 1,322 patents granted during the year, 1,216 were for terms of five years; forty-five for ten years, and sixty-one for fifteen years.

The applicants for patents during the years 1874 and 1875, were resident as follow:—

| | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|
| Canada | 528 | 521 |
| England | 43 | 44 |
| United States | 665 | 748 |
| France | 3 | 3 |
| Germany | 2 | 2 |
| Russia | .... | 1 |
| Austria | 4 | ... |
| Turkey | .... | 1 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Italy | 2 | ... |
| Switzerland | 1 | ... |
| Chili | 1 | ... |
| Total | 1,249 | 1,320 |

The Canadian Patentees were distributed among the Provinces as follow:—

| | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 340 | 348 |
| Quebec | 144 | 134 |
| New Brunswick | 19 | 24 |
| Nova Scotia | 14 | 14 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4 | ... |
| British Columbia | 1 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 1 | .... |
| Total | 523 | 521 |

## VII.—COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS, AND TIMBER MARKS.

The total number of registrations of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs, and timber marks was 332, during the year 1875; out of this number there were 131 registrations of copyrights, besides 50 certificates, 149 registrations of trade marks, 31 of industrial designs and 21 of timber marks.

The correspondence of this branch of the Department amounted to 943 letters received and 983 letters sent.

The following tabular statement gives a comparative statement of the business of this branch from 1868 to 1875 inclusive; showing a small decrease in the whole as compared with the year 1874, yet an increase as compared with any previous year.

| —— | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Letters received | 110 | 198 | 473 | 562 | 523 | 418 | 1,027 | 943 |
| Letters sent | 128 | 211 | 473 | 562 | 523 | 549 | 1,027 | 983 |
| Copyrights registered | 34 | 62 | 66 | 115 | 87 | 122 | 134 | 131 |
| Certificates of Copyrights | 34 | 62 | 66 | 115 | 33 | 38 | 55 | 50 |
| Trade Marks registered | 32 | 50 | 72 | 106 | 103 | 95 | 163 | 149 |
| Certificates of Trade Marks | 32 | 50 | 72 | 106 | 103 | 95 | 163 | 149 |
| Industrial Designs registered | 6 | 12 | 23 | 22 | 17 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Certificates of Industrial Designs | 6 | 12 | 24 | 22 | 17 | 30 | 30 | 31 |
| Timber Marks registered | ..... | ..... | 190 | 105 | 64 | 69 | 41 | 21 |
| Certificates of Timber Marks | ..... | ..... | 190 | 105 | 64 | 69 | 41 | 21 |
| Fees received | $183 | $418 | $877 | $1,092 | $927 | $940 50 | $1339 50 | $1175 |

The "Copyright Act of 1868" was repealed on the 11th of December last, in virtue of the sanction given by Her Majesty to the Copyright Act of 1875.

The circular of the Department of Agriculture, containing the new Act, together with the rules, regulations and forms respecting the same, was, however, ready for public circulation, in English and French, on the 16th of the same month, and the first registration under the new Act took place on the 18th.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. LETELLIER,
*Minister of Agriculture.*

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, January, 1876.

# APPENDIX No. 1.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF QUEBEC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. L. Stafford.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 11th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, a report of the numbers, nationalities, trades and callings of Immigrants arrived at this port during the season of 1875, with tables showing the number of cabin and steerage passengers brought out by each line of steamers; the port they sailed from, and their general destinations; the number assisted with free transport, cost of transport, and general expenditure for immigration purposes at this Agency, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

The total arrivals in 1875, were :—

| — | Cabin. | Steerage. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,912 | 14,131 | 16,043 |
| Add births at sea | | 4 | 4 |
| | 1,912 | 14,135 | 16,047 |
| Deduct deaths at sea (7) and in quarantine (2) | | 9 | 9 |
| | 1,912 | 14,126 | 16,038 |

The arrivals compared with those of 1874, show a decrease of 7,856 souls.

COMPARATIVE Table of Arrivals, 1874 and 1875.

| Where sailed from. | 1874. | | 1875. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | | |
| England | 2,109 | 15,522 | 1,659 | 10,797 | ..... | 5,175 |
| Ireland | 167 | 2,336 | 83 | 1,169 | ..... | 1,251 |
| Scotland | 229 | 2,262 | 170 | 1,598 | ..... | 723 |
| Total from United Kingdom | 2,505 | 20,120 | 1,912 | 13,564 | ..... | 7,149 |
| Norway | ..... | 506 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 506 |
| Other countries | ..... | 763 | ..... | 562 | ..... | 201 |
| | 2,505 | 21,389 | 1,912 | 14,126 | ..... | 7,856 |
| | | 2,505 | | 1,912 | | |
| | | 23,894 | | 16,038 | | |

Showing a decrease of 7,149 in the immigration from the United Kingdom, and 707 in that from foreign ports. The total number of vessels which arrived with passengers were 74 steamships, 125,360 tons.

The average passage of the Allan Line was,—mail steamers from Liverpool, 12 days; Londonderry, 11 days; Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 14 days; Belfast, 14½ days; Liverpool, 12 days.

Dominion Line of steamers, from Liverpool, 14 days; Belfast, 13½ days.

Temperley's Line of steamers, from London, 18 days.

The number of cabin and steerage by each line of vessels was as follows:—

| —— | Cabin. | Steerage. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allan Line mail steamers | 1,534 | 9,137 | 10,671 |
| Allan Line Glasgow steamers, occasionally touching at Liverpool and Belfast | 178 | 2,864 | 3,042 |
| Dominion Line of steamers | 191 | 1,528 | 1,719 |
| Temperley's Line of steamers | 9 | 35 | 44 |
| *Via* United States | ..... | 562 | 562 |
| | 1,912 | 14,126 | 16,038 |

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows:—

| — | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Germans. | Scandinavians. | French and Belgians. | Icelanders. | Russian Mennonites. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allan Line mail steamers from Liverpool and Londonderry | 6,422 | 1,031 | ..... | 84 | 1,047 | 203 | ..... | 1,884 | 10,671 |
| Allan Line Glasgow steamers | 14 | 201 | 1,735 | 10 | 129 | 20 | 22 | 911 | 3,042 |
| Dominion Line of steamers | 973 | 110 | 30 | 32 | 3 | 108 | ..... | 463 | 1,719 |
| Temperley's Line of steamers | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| *Viâ* United States, &c | 129 | 107 | 51 | 50 | 22 | 203 | ..... | ..... | 562 |
| | 7,582 | 1,449 | 1,816 | 176 | 1,201 | 534 | 22 | 3,258 | 16,038 |

The nationalities of the immigrants of 1875, compared with those of 1874, were as follows:—

| | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|
| English | 13,298 | 7,582 |
| Irish | 2,650 | 1,449 |
| Scotch | 2,562 | 1,816 |
| Germans | 462 | 176 |
| Scandinavians | 1,407 | 1,201 |
| French and Belgians | 1,632 | 534 |
| Icelanders | 351 | 22 |
| Russian (Mennonites) | 1,532 | 3,258 |
| | 23,894 | 16,038 |

Table No. 2 gives the number of passengers from each port in 1874 and 1875.

Table No. 3 gives the trades and callings of the steerage male adults, which may be thus condensed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Farmers | 1,188 |
| Labourers | 3,863 |
| Mechanics | 977 |
| Clerks, Traders, &c | 7 |
| | 6,035 |

Table No. 4 gives the number of immigrants arrived at the port of Quebec from 1829 to 1875, inclusive, showing a total of 1,364,655, or a yearly average of 29,035.

The following table gives the number of immigrants assisted out by various parties in Great Britain, during the season of 1875:—

| Date. | Vessel. | By whom sent. | Sexes. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Fema | Children. | |
| 1875. | | | | | | |
| May 11..... | Scandinavian..... | Mr. Middlemore, Children's Home, Birmingham ..... | 11 | 3 | 64 | 78 |
| do 11..... | do ..... | Red Hill Reformatory..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 11..... | do ..... | Feltham do ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 11..... | do ..... | Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Dublin..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| do 13..... | Vicksburg..... | Rev. Mr. Stephenson, Children's Home, London ..... | 25 | 1 | 17 | 43 |
| do 13 ..... | do ..... | Miss Fletcher, Liverpool..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 17..... | Ontario..... | do do ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| do 18..... | Moravian ..... | Feltham Reformatory..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 26 ..... | Sarmatian ..... | Herts Reformatory, London..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| do 26 ..... | do ..... | Middlesex School, do ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 26..... | do ..... | Ready Oak do do ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 26 ..... | do ..... | Boy's Home, Kent..... ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 26..... | do ..... | Catholic Emigrant Committee, London .... ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| June 1..... | Peruvian ..... | Wandsworth School, London... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| do 1..... | do ..... | Byfleet do ... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| do 1 .... | do ..... | Feltham Reformatory..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| do 8 ..... | Nova Scotian..... | Catholic Emigrant Committee, London..... ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 |
| do 8 ..... | do ..... | Lady Hobarts, London..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| do 8 ..... | do ..... | Feltham Reformatory..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 8 ..... | do ..... | Red Hill do ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| do 17 .... | Manitoban..... | South Dublin Union ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| do 18 .... | Prussian ..... | Feltham Reformatory..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 18 ..... | do ..... | Rev. Mr. Nugent, Liverpool..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| do 18..... | do ..... | Boy's Refuge, London ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | 15 |
| do 21..... | Polynesian ..... | Catholic Emigrant Committee, London..... ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| do 21..... | do ..... | Herts Reformatory, London..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 21..... | do ..... | Feltham Reformatory ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| July 1..... | Moravian . ..... | Catholic Emigrant Committee, London .... ..... ..... | 5 | ..... | 3 | 8 |
| do 2..... | Waldensian..... | Miss Macpherson..... | 19 | 2 | 50 | 71 |
| do 13..... | Peruvian ..... | Red Hill Reformatory..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| do 13..... | do ..... | Wandsworth School, London... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| do 25 ..... | Prussian ..... | Miss Macpherson..... | 13 | 15 | 74 | 102 |
| Aug. 11..... | Scandinavian .... | Lady Hobarts, London ..... | 4 | 8 | 7 | 19 |
| do 11..... | do ..... | Miss Fletcher, Liverpool..... . | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| do 11..... | do ..... | Rev. Mr. Nugent, do ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| do 16 ..... | Mississippi..... | Miss Fletcher, do .. ..... ..... ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| do 16. .... | Sarmatian..... | Catholic Emigrant Committee, London .... ..... | ..... | ..... .... | 4 | 4 |
| do 30..... | Ontario..... | Miss Fletcher, Liverpool..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Sept. 6..... | Moravian..... | Miss Macpherson..... | 9 | 1 | 42 | 52 |
| do 12 ..... | Polynesian ..... | do ..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Oct. 5..... | Sardinian..... | Catholic Emigrant Committee, London..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | 7 |
| Dec. 4..... | *Vid* Portland ..... | do do ... | ..... ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| | | | 152 | 57 | 296 | 505 |

£8 15s. sterling was remitted out by Hon. Mrs. Hobarts, of London, and handed to her people on landing.

The total number assisted with free transport by this office was 10,354 souls, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 4,025 |
| Females | 2,579 |
| Children | 2 235 |
| Infants | 1,515 |
| Total | 10,354 |

Equal to 7,721 ½ adults, at a cost of transport of $60,232 89, averaging $5.71 per capita, or $7.80 per adult.

Their nationalities were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English | 4,146 |
| Irish | 985 |
| Scotch | 1,173 |
| Germans | 170 |
| Scandinavians | 69 |
| French and Belgians | 531 |
| Icelanders | 22 |
| Russian (Mennonites) | 3,285 |
| Total | 10,354 |

They were forwarded to the following places:—

| | Souls. | Adults. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern Townships | 390 | 345½ |
| Montreal | 1,077 | 957½ |
| Ottawa | 410 | 346 |
| Central Districts | 921 | 674 |
| Toronto | 2,212 | 1,650 |
| West of Toronto | 2,015 | 1,519½ |
| Manitoba | 3,258 | 2,174½ |
| Lower Provinces | 50 | 40 |
| Londonderry (Ireland) | 3 | 2½ |
| Liverpool (England) | 18 | 12 |
| Total | 10,354 | 7,721½ |

The general destinations of the steerage passengers, as per returns from Grand Trunk Railway, were as follows:—

| | Adults. |
|---|---|
| Eastern Townships | 357 |
| Montreal | 1,216½ |
| Ottawa | 40½ |
| Kingston | 140 |
| Central Districts | 773 |
| Toronto | 2,025 |
| West of Toronto | 1,901½ |
| Manitoba | 2,174½ |
| Lower Provinces | 42 |
| Total | 9,032 |
| To which may be added ⅓ for children and infants | 3,011 |
| **Total number of souls remaining in Canada** | 12,043 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern States | | 184 |
| Western States (chiefly Scandinavians) | 1,073 | |
| Add ⅓ for children and infants | 357 | |
| | | 1,430 |
| Total, United States | | 1,614 |

The total expenditure at this Agency for immigration purposes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875, was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meals, provisions and assistance to immigrants | $1,445 38 | | |
| Agency charges | 1,130 86 | | |
| Salaries of Staff | 4,150 00 | | |
| | | 6,726 | 24 |
| Pay and clothing of Guardians, Levis sheds | $2,881 90 | | |
| Repairs, firewood, supplies, &c | 923 75 | | |
| Destinations' Returns | 100 00 | | |
| | | 3,905 | 65 |
| Inspecting Physicians' salaries | $1,800 00 | | |
| do Boat's Crew salaries | 800 00 | | |
| do Stationery | 33 37 | | |
| | | 2,633 | 37 |
| Transport of Immigrants | | 60,232 | 89 |
| | | $73,498 | 15 |

The various lines of steamers bringing passengers to this port in 1875, landed them in a very healthy condition; only one steamer, with a few cases of measles amongst the children, stopped and landed her passengers at Grosse Isle. Seven deaths occured on the voyage this season, and two children at Grosse Isle.

The Port Physicians, Doctors Rowand and DeGuise, were always on hand on the arrival of the steamers to advise and supply medicines to those requiring them.

The arrivals show a considerable falling off, particularly from England, as compared with the last and preceding years.

The agitation got up by the Agricultural Labourers' Union, in England, has had the effect of securing for that class higher wages than formerly; this will enable them to procure more comfort for their families, and will tend to reconcile them for a time to the present state of things, so that in place of the very large numbers expected from that quarter, we may, for some time at least, expect only a moderate supply; these, however, will, in all probability, be of the best and most energetic of their class.

In Ireland and Scotland the labour market is not overstocked, and high wages are paid to farm hands, so that only the most enterprising have recourse to emigration; of these we have had a fair supply.

Many farmers, with their families, arrived this season, bringing with them considerable means; some intending to purchase improved farms, others to settle in the free grant lands. It is to be hoped the number of these will continue to increase, as they make the very best settlers, and realize at once the greatest benefit by coming to Canada, where for a sum equal to one or two years rent of a farm in the old country they can purchase an improved farm convenient to good markets, where they get ready money for their produce; they become at once comparatively independent; they also help to introduce here the latest and most improved modes of husbandry and stock raising known and practised in the old country.

At the conclusion of the French and German war, it was considered that many years must elapse before the industries of France would recover from the injuries sustained, and emigration on a limited scale was the result; of that emigration we received in 1872, 1,366 souls; in 1873, 2,634; in 1874, 1,632, whilst in the season of

1875 just closed, only 534 arrived. From the general reports received of the revival of trade and industries there, it is probable that for some time, at least, the emigration from that country will not be large.

The immigration from Germany, which some years ago was very considerable, has fallen off of late years; in 1873 we had only 739; in 1874, 462; and the present season, only 176; the whole of these, however, remained in Canada.

The Norwegians and Swedes (with the exception of 69 who remained in Canada) came supplied with through tickets for the Western States.

Twenty-one Icelanders, accompanied by an interpreter, arrived here destined to join their countrymen in a settlement prepared for them by the Government of Nova Scotia.

3,258 Mennonites arrived this season; they stated, on arrival, that they had received letters from their friends who preceded them in 1874, expressing much satisfaction at the interest taken by the Government of Canada in their welfare, and the kindness shown them by all parties with whom they came in contact. I can only repeat what I stated in my last year's report regarding these people—they are in every way adapted to make good settlers, and cannot fail to add greatly to the prosperity of Manitoba. They reported to have brought out in specie and bank drafts the handsome sum of $324,000. An interpreter was sent from here with each lot, who accompanied them as far as Toronto, where they were placed in charge of the parties appointed by the Government to accompany them to their destination.

The improved system of farming now practised in the older settlements, and the large area of land annually brought under cultivation, has increased the demand for skilled labour, so that farmers and farm hands were much enquired for. The demand for these classes and female servants continues, and they can always feel certain of finding employment at good wages.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,
*Immigration Agent.*

The Hon.
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

**RETURN** of the number of Emigrants embarked for Canada, with the number of Births and Deaths during the voyage and in Quarantine; the total number landed at Quebec, distinguishing Males from Females, and Adults from Children, with the number of Souls from each Country; also, the number of Vessels arrived, their Tonnage and average length of Passage, during the Season of 1875.

| Whence. | Class. | No. of Vessels. | Average number of days on Passage. | Tonnage. | Number Embarked. | | | | | | | Births. | | Total Number of Souls on Board. | Deaths on Passage. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Cabin Passengers. | Adults. | | Children from 1 to 12 years. | | Infants. | Total Steerage. | | | | Adults. | | Children | | Infants. | Total. |
| | | | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | M. | F. | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| England | Steamers | 51 | 14 | 93,235 | 1,659 | 4,363 | 2,774 | 1,677 | 1,326 | 662 | 10,802 | 3 | 1 | 12,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 |
| | Sailing Vessels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ∞Ireland | Steamers | * | ..... | ..... | 83 | 541 | 444 | 73 | 83 | 28 | 1,169 | ..... | ..... | 1,252 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Sailing Vesse s | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scotland | Steamers | 23 | 14 | 32,125 | 170 | 781 | 443 | 168 | 147 | 59 | 1,598 | ..... | ..... | 1,768 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Sailing Vessels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Germany | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norway and Sweden | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Via* United States, &c. | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | 129 | 37 | 25 | 21 | 562 | ..... | ..... | 562 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | | 74 | ..... | 125,360 | 1,912 | 6,035 | 3,790 | 1,955 | 1,581 | 770 | 14,131 | 3 | 1 | 16,047 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 |

*Steamers touching at Irish Ports are included in English and Scotch steamers.

| Whence. | Class. | Deaths in Quarantine. | | | | | | Total Deaths. | Total Landed at Quebec. | | | | | | | | | Grand Total landed at Quebec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adults. | | Children | | Infants. | Total. | | Adults. | | Children. | | Total. | | Infants. | Total Steerage. | Cabin Passengers. | |
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | |
| England | Steamers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4,363 | 2,774 | 1,677 | 1,326 | 6,040 | 4,100 | 657 | 10,797 | 1,659 | 12,456 |
| | Sailing Vessels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ireland | Steamers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 541 | 444 | 73 | 83 | 614 | 527 | 28 | 1,169 | 83 | 1,252 |
| | Sailing Vessels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scotland | Steamers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 781 | 443 | 168 | 147 | 949 | 590 | 59 | 1,598 | 170 | 1,768 |
| | Sailing Vessels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Germany | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norway and Sweden | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Viâ* United States, &c. | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | 129 | 37 | 25 | 387 | 154 | 21 | 562 | ..... | 562 |
| Totals | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6,035 | 3,790 | 1,955 | 1,581 | 7,990 | 5,371 | 765 | 14,126 | 1,912 | 16,038 |

CLASSIFICATION OF CABIN PASSENGERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 1,061 |
| Females | 667 |
| Children | 184 |
| Total | 1,912 |

L. STAFFORD,
*Agent.*

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1875.

TABLE No. 2.—Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the Countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons 1874-75.

| — | 1874. | 1875. | — | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ENGLAND. | | | SCOTLAND. | | |
| Liverpool | 16,881 | 12,412 | Glasgow | 2,491 | 1,768 |
| London | 544 | 44 | | | |
| Plymouth | 2 6 | ..... | *Viâ* United States. | 406 | 562 |
| | 17,631 | 12,456 | Newfoundland | 6 | ..... |
| IRELAND. | | | ICELAND. | | |
| Londonderry | 1,585 | 1,022 | | | |
| Queenstown | 178 | ..... | Akeyrevie | 147 | ..... |
| Belfast | 740 | 230 | Sanda Krop | 204 | ..... |
| | 2,503 | 1,252 | | 351 | ..... |

RECAPITULATION.

| — | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|
| England | 17,631 | 12,456 |
| Ireland | 2,503 | 1,252 |
| Scotland | 2,491 | 1,768 |
| Norway | 506 | ..... |
| Ireland | 351 | ..... |
| *Viâ* United States | 406 | 562 |
| Newfoundland | 6 | ..... |
| | 23,894 | 16,038 |

TABLE No. 3.—Trades and Callings of the steerage Male Immigrants, arrived at Quebec, 1875.

| — | No. | — | No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bakers | 3 | Millwrights | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 2 | Painters and Glaziers | 4 |
| Bookbinders | 4 | Plumbers | 2 |
| Carpenters and Joiners | 5 | Printers | 2 |
| Cabinetmakers | 1 | Ploughmen | 7 |
| Clerks and Accountants | 7 | Quarrymen | 1 |
| Drapers | 7 | Sailmakers | 1 |
| Farmers | 1,188 | Shipwrights | 2 |
| Farriers | 5 | Shoemakers | 4 |
| Fishermen | 1 | Tailors | 8 |
| Grocers | 1 | Tinsmiths | 1 |
| Labourers | 3,863 | Mechanics not specified | 683 |
| Mariners and Seamen | 3 | No stated occupation | 68 |
| Masons | 160 | | |
| Millers | 1 | | 6,035 |

RECAPITULATION.

| — | No. |
|---|---|
| Farmers | 1,188 |
| Labourers | 3,863 |
| Clerks, Traders, etc | 7 |
| Mechanics | 977 |
| | 6,035 |

TABLE No. 4.—COMPARATIVE Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829, until 1875, inclusive.

| Years. | England. | Ireland. | Scotland. | Germany and Norway. | Russia. — Mennonites. | France and Belgium. | Other Countries. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1829 to 1833 | 43,386 | 102,266 | 20,143 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 1,889 | 167,699 |
| 1834 to 1838 | 28,561 | 54,901 | 11,061 | 485 | ..... | ..... | 1,346 | 96,357 |
| 1839 to 1843 | 30,791 | 74,981 | 16,311 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,777 | 123,860 |
| 1844 to 1848 | 60,458 | 112,192 | 12,767 | 9,728 | ..... | ..... | 1,219 | 196,364 |
| 1849 ..... | 8,980 | 23,176 | 4,984 | 436 | ..... | ..... | 968 | 38,494 |
| 1850 ..... | 9,887 | 17,976 | 2,879 | 849 | ..... | ..... | 701 | 32,292 |
| 1851 ..... | 9,677 | 22,381 | 7,042 | 870 | ..... | ..... | 1,106 | 41,076 |
| 1852 ..... | 9,276 | 15,983 | 5,477 | 7,256 | ..... | ..... | 1,184 | 39,176 |
| 1853 ..... | 9,585 | 14,417 | 4,745 | 7,456 | ..... | ..... | 496 | 36,699 |
| 1854 ..... | 18,175 | 16,165 | 6,446 | 11,537 | ..... | ..... | 857 | 53,180 |
| 1855 ..... | 6,754 | 4,106 | 4,859 | 4,854 | ..... | ..... | 691 | 21,274 |
| 1856 ..... | 10,353 | 1,688 | 2,794 | 7,313 | ..... | ..... | 261 | 22,439 |
| 1857 ..... | 15,471 | 2,016 | 3,218 | 11,368 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 32,097 |
| 1858 ..... | 6,441 | 1,153 | 1,421 | 3,578 | ..... | ..... | 214 | 12,810 |
| 1859 ..... | 4,846 | 417 | 793 | 2,722 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,778 |
| 1860 ..... | 6,481 | 376 | 979 | 2,314 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,150 |
| 1861 ..... | 7,780 | 413 | 1,112 | 10,618 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,923 |
| 1862 .... | 6,877 | 4,545 | 2,979 | 7,728 | ..... | ..... | 47 | 22,176 |
| 1863 ..... | 6,317 | 4,949 | 3,959 | 4,182 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 19,419 |
| 1864 ..... | 5,013 | 3,767 | 2,914 | 7,453 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,147 |
| 1865 ..... | 9,296 | 4,682 | 2,601 | 4,770 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 22,355 |
| 1866 ..... | 7,235 | 2,230 | 2,222 | 16,958 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 28,648 |
| 1867 ..... | 9,509 | 2,997 | 1,793 | 16,453 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 30,757 |
| 1868 ..... | 16,173 | 2,585 | 1,924 | 13,607 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 34,300 |
| 1869 ..... | 27,876 | 2,743 | 2,867 | 9,626 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 43,114 |
| 1870 ..... | 27,183 | 2,534 | 5,356 | 9,396 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 44,475 |
| 1871 ..... | 17,915 | 2,980 | 3,126 | 12,299 | ..... | ..... | 400 | 37,020 |
| 1872 ..... | 14,867 | 3,410 | 4,165 | 10,912 | ..... | 1,366 | 23 | 34,743 |
| 1873 ..... | 18,004 | 4,336 | 4,665 | 7,186 | ..... | 2,634 | 76 | 36,901 |
| 1874 ..... | 13,298 | 2,650 | 2,562 | 1,869 | 1,532 | 1,632 | 351 | 23,894 |
| 1875 ..... | 7,582 | 1,419 | 1,816 | 1,377 | 3,258 | 534 | 22 | 16,038 |
| | 474,047 | 510,417 | 150,283 | 205,255 | 4,790 | 6,166 | 13,697 | 1,364,655 |

Yearly average ..... 29,035

L. STAFFORD,
*Immigration Agent.*

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1875.

# No. 2.

## REPORT OF MONTREAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John J. Daley.)

Dominion Government Immigration Office,
Bonaventure Station,
Montreal, 15th January, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you my Annual Report of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1875, and to submit the annexed statements and abstracts in connection therewith.

### INDIGENT IMMIGRANTS,

Who have applied to me for relief in transport, amount to sixteen hundred and thirty-one (1,631) souls, costing the Department at this Agency five thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents ($5,789.91), being an average cost of three dollars and fifty-five cents ($3.55) per head. *Abstract A*, to which I respectfully refer, will exhibit the classification as to *sexes* and *nationalities* and distinguish the *routes* by which these immigrants have reached the city.

### DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

*Abstract B.* will show how these sixteen hundred and thirty-one indigents have been distributed between different sections of the Dominion—east, south and west.

### EXPENSES OF MONTREAL AGENCY.

The outlay of this Agency, as shown by *Statement C.*, in detail, amounts to thirteen thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents ($13,412.99). Details in said Statement.

### IMMIGRANTS PASSING THROUGH MONTREAL EN ROUTE WEST.

This class of persons rarely apply to me for aid, except for meals at the Tanneries Junction, at which point I meet them all on their arrival, and have two or three hours conversation with them, giving such advice and information as circumstances admit, and providing the destitute with a meal;—ten thousand six hundred and sixteen have been given this past year. Passing immigrants are invariably accompanied by a Travelling Agent. T. B. Hawson, Esq., auditor of the Grand Trunk Railroad, has kindly provided me with the correct number of this class who have passed over that line to the West; viz.: from Quebec 13,522, from Portland 2,447; total, 15,969. (Fifteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine).

### MENNONITES AND MANITOBA.

Of the class referred to in the preceding paragraph, many hundreds were Mennonites proceeding on their way to Manitoba, and were, apparently, an independent, hale, hardy set of persons, with families comprising an unusual number of children, likely at no distant future to become a valuable class of citizens. Official statistics as to Manitoba immigration do not come under my notice except onlyin so far as to the small number, forty-five (45), whom I have aided in transportation on their western course; these were mainly French Canadians.

THE MISSES MACPHERSON AND RYE'S CHILDREN.

I have had the satisfaction of meeting these philanthropic ladies on several occasions during the year, accompanied by their little *protegés*, whom they have distributed under their own inspection, with but little cost to the Agency for meals and transport. From reports which reach me on all hands, these children, I think, are a desirable addition to our population,—quickly absorbed, and constantly in demand.

HEALTH.

Mr. Russell reports from the Montreal General Hospital having admitted and treated thirty (30) immigrants in that Institution; all discharged cured or convalescent. This includes all sickness coming to my notice, except the death of an infant from general debility. In fact the health of all immigrants has been unexceptionably good. Infectious or contagious or any other disease not heard of.

IN DEMAND OR NOT WANTED.

Immigrants in demand, as in previous years, are female domestics, farm labourers of both sexes and all ages, smiths, masons, &c., such may find employment readily.

Professional gentlemen, clerks and others unused to manual labor or handicraft had far better stay amongst their friends where known, than risk the chance of success with strangers, whose prosperity depends on skill, will, experience and muscle. More need not be said on a subject so often spoken of and confirmed by every one of the slightest experience. Let all persons trained merely to office work or light indoor occupations stay at home; we have a superfluity in the Dominion. Let the agriculturalist and mechanic come.

CUSTOMS ENTRIES AND RETURNING FRENCH CANADIANS.

*Statement D* is an abstract of returns obtained from Montreal and such frontier Custom House Officers as were visited. It shows that three thousand five hundred and ten (3,510), mostly French Canadians, have returned from the United States during the past year, bringing with them effects in value one hundred and four thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars ($104,739.) With reference to your circular of the 15th December last, bearing on this return, I beg to say that the respective Custom House Officers confirm your belief in stating that nearly all the entries were made by French Canadians, the exceptions, if any, being too unimportant to notice. Many single men have returned to the Province of Quebec, but as ordinary travellers would, no record exists from which to estimate the numbers.

IMMIGRANTS REMAINING IN MONTREAL.

Since the establishment in this city of a Local Agency, under the auspices of the Government of the Province of Quebec, the work of suiting householders or manufacturers with help has to a great extent been removed from me, the majority being supplied by Mr. Ibbotson; nevertheless, the demand, especially for house servants, far exceeds both his capacity and mine. I have found employment for all such that I have seen, say 150 or something more. An unlimited number of servant girls, if they would but come, could any day be placed in comfortable homes, in the best families, and at high wages.

COURTESIES OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

It is a duty incumbent on me to mention with thanks that I have on all occasions found the authorities of the railway ready and anxious to assist the Department by every means in their power, as to cars and all conveniences under their control. I

would particularly mention Mr. Kirkham, the Station Master, and Mr. John O'Hara, Baggage Master, at Bonaventure Station, for the facilities they afford me on the platform on all occasions, and for their cordial attention to the wants of immigrants.

His Worship the Mayor, Consuls, and Officers of charitable societies also demand my gratitude for their kind and ready zeal in forwarding the objects of the Department and the interests of the unemployed.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. DALEY,
Government Immigration Agent.

The Hon.
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Sexes and Classification of 1,631 Indigent Immigrants, their Nationalities, and the Route by which they arrived, &c. These parties received aid in transport at the Montreal Agency, 1875.

| 1875. | Sexes. | | | | | Total. | | Nationalities. | | | | | | | Route. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adults. | | Children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Boys. | Girls. | Infants. | Souls. | Equal to Adults. | English. | Scotch. | Irish. | German. | French. | Others. | Total Souls. | *Viâ* United States. | *Viâ* St. Lawrence. | Total Souls. |
| January | 41 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 58 | 55 | 20 | 2 | 9 | 17 | 10 | ... | 58 | 58 | ..... | 58 |
| February | 31 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 54 | 50 | 22 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 54 | 54 | ..... | 54 |
| March | 50 | 25 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 102 | 85 | 70 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 102 | 102 | ..... | 102 |
| April | 56 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 87 | 78½ | 42 | 1 | 8 | 26 | 10 | ... | 87 | 48 | 39 | 87 |
| May | 51 | 24 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 87 | 82 | 45 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 21 | 1 | 87 | 10 | 77 | 87 |
| June | 82 | 34 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 143 | 126½ | 81 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 28 | ... | 143 | 38 | 110 | 143 |
| July | 90 | 65 | 38 | 19 | 7 | 219 | 183½ | 32 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 12 | 2 | 219 | 71 | 148 | 219 |
| August | 76 | 37 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 137 | 124 | 64 | 1 | 19 | 21 | 32 | 1 | 137 | 45 | 92 | 137 |
| September | 97 | 74 | 33 | 12 | 3 | 219 | 193½ | 107 | 31 | 32 | 15 | 33 | ... | 219 | 53 | 166 | 219 |
| October | 122 | 54 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 205 | 188½ | 104 | 7 | 21 | 13 | 60 | ... | 205 | 31 | 174 | 205 |
| November | 86 | 58 | 30 | 4 | 1 | 179 | 161 | 74 | 4 | 50 | 13 | 36 | 2 | 179 | 67 | 112 | 179 |
| December | 57 | 60 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 141 | 128 | 85 | 5 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 3 | 141 | 58 | 83 | 141 |
| Total | 842 | 477 | 194 | 79 | 39 | 1,631 | 1,455½ | 846 | 88 | 225 | 185 | 269 | 18 | 1,631 | 630 | 1,001 | 1,631 |

STATEMENT B.—Showing the manner in which 1,631 Indigent Immigrants have been distributed from the Montreal Agency during the year 1875.

| Destination. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Townships and East and South-East of Montreal | 4 | 3 | 6 | 9½ | 3 | 18 | 36 | 11 | 22½ | 35 | 23 | 12 | 183 |
| West from Montreal to Prescott and Ottawa, and Ottawa Districts | 12 | 3 | 26½ | 13 | 21 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 31½ | 37 | 22 | 17 | 244 |
| Province of Ontario, West of Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Toronto, &c | 42 | 48 | 69½ | 64½ | 56 | 89 | 154 | 111 | 153 | 126 | 134 | 112 | 1,159 |
| Manitoba | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5 | 14 | ..... | 12 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| | 58 | 54 | 102 | 87 | 87 | 143 | 219 | 137 | 219 | 205 | 179 | 141 | 1,631 |

STATEMENT C.—Showing the Expenses of the Montreal Agency, 1875.

| | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Transport of indigent Immigrants | 5,789 | 91 |
| Provisions furnished to the same—10,616 meals at 25c. each | 2,654 | 00 |
| Printing, advertising, stationery, fuel, light and postage | 1,028 | 40 |
| Disinfecting powder, soap, repairs to station, rent and telegrams | 702 | 68 |
| Incidental expenses | 784 | 50 |
| Total | $10,959 | 49 |

Thus:—

| | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Quarter | 1,406 | 85 |
| 2nd do | 2,169 | 92 |
| 3rd do | 4,329 | 79 |
| 4th do | 3,052 | 93 |
| | $10,959 | 49 |

SALARIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John J. Daley, Agent, deducting tax of 2 per cent. on $1,200 | 1,176 | 00 |
| Wm. McNicholls, Assistant Agent (1 year) 365 days at $2.50 per day | 912 | 50 |
| Messenger (1 year) 365 days at $1 | 365 | 00 |
| | 2,453 | 50 |
| | $13,412 | 99 |

STATEMENT D.—Showing number of persons returning to the Dominion for settlement who have made entries at the Custom Houses of their effects. These are almost solely French Canadians, married and with families. Many single persons have returned also, but, making no Customs entry, no record exists as to the number.

(FROM CUSTOM HOUSE RETURNS, 1875.)

| Port of Entry. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | Value of Effects Entered at Custom House. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 762 | 754 | 1,021 | 2,537 | 69,333 00 |
| Coaticooke | 34 | 30 | 92 | 156 | 3,075 00 |
| Stanstead | 46 | 36 | 128 | 210 | 2,939 00 |
| St. Johns | 139 | 113 | 349 | 601 | 29,217 00 |
| Philipsburg | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 175 00 |
| Total | 983 | 935 | 1,592 | 3,510 | 104,739 00 |

JOHN J. DALEY,
*Dominion Government Immigration Agent.*

MONTREAL AGENCY,
January, 1876.

# No. 3.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(John A. Donaldson.)

Immigration Office,
Toronto, 1st January, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour of submitting for your information this, my fifteenth Annual Report, together with the usual Returns.

The number of immigrants that reached this Agency during the season were 11,498. Of these, 9,688 came *viâ* the St. Lawrence route, and 1,810 *viâ* the United States; 10,418 remained in Canada, while the balance, 1,080, went through to the Western States.

3,333 Mennonites are included in the above arrivals. They are all settled in Manitoba. Also some 200 Icelanders, not included in the number of arrivals this year, as they arrived here in the fall of 1874, and passed through this Agency to Manitoba.

The most satisfactory accounts have reached me from settlers of both classes since their arrival in that Province, and they are content and hopeful. Large numbers of their countrymen will, no doubt, follow them next and future years.

Of the arrivals from other parts of Europe, especially Great Britain, we have never had a class of farm labourers, domestic servants, or lads that have given more satisfaction to their employers; and of the above three classes I can honestly say, for the information of the Department, as well as for the benefit of those intending to emigrate to Ontario, I have yet to see the day the supply will be anything like equal to the demand.

Parties arriving this year were extremely healthy, one and all speaking in the highest terms of the treatment they received from the Government Agents, Railway Conductors, and employés generally. Not a single complaint has reached this Agency, but all have spoken highly of their treatment on board ship while crossing the Atlantic by the various lines of steamers.

The amount of capital brought in during the year amounted to $480,000. Some $380,000 of this has been brought out by the Mennonites; the balance by parties from various parts of Europe, chiefly Great Britain, and has been expended in the purchase of lands in different parts of Ontario. Many of the parties who have so purchased have since returned, and expressed their satisfaction and hopefulness of getting on successfully.

We hope another year will see a larger number of this class of settlers coming to our shores. The inducements of late have become very inviting indeed, when it is known that farmers can make it a most profitable business to turn their attention to stock breeding on a large scale.

The proof of this I can offer in the result of two sales which took place in this city during the last year. The first, which took place in June, realized upwards of $80,000; at the second, which took place at a later period of the season, one farmer alone sold out of his herd over $50,000 worth of stock.

Less objection should be made to the severity of our climate, when it is ascertained as a fact that some three thousand of the good old veterans of 1812 are still alive, many of them between 90 and 100 years old, averaging about 84 years.

With the low rate of wages in England, as they are at present, and the prosperous state of the agricultural portions of Canada, we may safely calculate on a large increase to our shores this coming year.

In conclusion, I have to state that economy has been strictly observed, and that the business of the Agency has been in every way satisfactory.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,

*Government Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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## RETURN OF THE TORONTO AGENCY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

1. State the number and nationalities of the Immigrants that reached you, the route they came by, and their probable destination?

| Countries. | *Viâ* St. Lawrence. | *Viâ* States. | Total. | Remained in Canada. | Went to the States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | 3,937 | 596 | 4,533 | 4,533 | ..... |
| Irish | 608 | 64 | 672 | 672 | ..... |
| Scotch | 831 | 40 | 871 | 871 | ..... |
| Germans | 358 | 113 | 471 | 24 | 447 |
| Norwegians | 580 | 63 | 643 | 10 | 633 |
| American Citizens | ..... | 20 | 20 | 20 | ..... |
| Other Countries, Swiss and Italians | 41 | 54 | 95 | 95 | ..... |
| Russian Mennonites | 3,333 | ..... | 3,333 | 3,333 | ..... |
| | 9,688 | 950 | 10,638 | 9,558 | 1,080 |
| Previously reported entered *viâ* Port of Toronto | ..... | 860 | 860 | 860 | ..... |
| Total | 9,688 | 1,810 | 11,498 | 10,418 | 1,080 |

2. What was their general condition? How many applied to you for relief? How many were assisted, and in what manner did you dispose of them?—Good. 4,205, viz.: 1,879 men, 703 women, and 1,623 children; total, 4,205. They were sent to their various destinations *viâ* railways.

3. What description of labour is most required in your District, and how many persons of either sex could you probably find employment for?—Early in the spring there will no doubt be a large demand for farm labourers, also domestic servants and lads, and a few carpenters and bricklayers will then find ready employment.

4. Give the details of the expenditure at your Agency during the month?

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing, Stationery, and Office Rent | 86 25 |
| Incidental Expenses | 1097 88 |
| Total | $1,184 13 |

5. State, as near as you are able, what capital has been introduced into your District by immigrants, and how many have purchased land or settled, and in what localities; also add any remarks or suggestions which you may deem desirable?—Some $480,000 have been brought in during the year, a large portion of it by Mennonites, and been taken to Manitoba. Another portion has been expended in the purchase of land in this District.

## List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes.

| Provisions. | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Bacon, per lb. | 0 14 |
| Bread, best white, brown | 0 11 |
| Butter, salt | 0 20 |
| do fresh | 0 25 |
| Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork | 0 10 |
| Beer, per quart | 0 10 |
| Candles | 0 10 |
| Cheese | 0 16 |
| Coffee | 0 25 |
| Corn Meal, per 100 lbs. | 3 00 |
| Eggs | 0 25 |
| Flour, per barrel, first quality | 6 00 |
| do do second quality | 5 00 |
| do Buckwheat, per 100 lbs. | 3 00 |
| Fish, dry or green Cod, per cwt. | 3 00 |
| Firewood, per cord | 6 00 |
| Ham, per lb. | 0 15 |
| do Shoulders, per lb | 0 13 |
| Herrings, per barrel | 3 00 |
| Mustard, per lb. | 0 20 |
| Milk, per quart | 0 06 |
| Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. | 3 00 |
| Pepper, per lb | 0 20 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 0 40 |
| Rice, per lb. | 0 05 |
| Soap, yellow, per lb. | 0 05 |
| Sugar, brown | 0 09 |
| Salt, per bushel | 1 00 |
| Tea, black | 0 80 |
| Tea, green | 0 80 |
| Tobacco | 1 00 |

| Clothing, &c. | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Coats, under, tweed | 8 to 10 00 |
| do over, do | 10 to 15 00 |
| Trowsers, tweed | 4 to 6 00 |
| Vests, do | 2 to 4 00 |
| Shirts, flannel | 1 50 |
| do cotton | 1 50 |
| do under, "wove" | 1 00 |
| Drawers, woollen "wove" | 1 00 |
| Hats, felt | 2 00 |
| Socks, worsted | 0 40 |
| do cotton | 0 20 |
| Blankets | 3 to 6 00 |
| Rugs | 3 00 |
| Flannel | 0 30 |
| Cotton, shirting | 0 15 |
| Sheeting | 0 25 |
| Canadian Cloth | 1 00 |
| Shoes, Men's | 2 to 4 00 |
| do Women's | 1 to 2 00 |
| Boots, Men's | 4 to 6 00 |
| do Women's | 2 to 3 00 |
| India-rubber Overshoes, Men's | 1 00 |
| do do Women's | 0 75 |

RETURN of the average Wages paid to Labourers, Mechanics, &c.

| —— | Per Diem. | Per Month, with Board. |
|---|---|---|
| MALES. | $ cts. | $ |
| Bookbinders and Printers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Blacksmiths | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Bakers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Brewers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Butchers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Brickmakers | 2 00 | 30 to 35 |
| Bricklayers or Masons | 2 50 | 30 to 35 |
| Carpenters, House | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| do Carriage | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Cabinetmakers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Coopers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Coachmen and Grooms | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Curriers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Engine Drivers, per trip | | |
| Farm Labourers, skilled | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| do common | 1 00 | |
| Gardeners | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Millwrights | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Millers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Painters, House | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| do Carriage | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Plasterers | 2 00 | 30 to 35 |
| Plumbers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Shoemakers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Sawyers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Shipwrights | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Stonecutters | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Saddlers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Stokers, Railroad | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Tanners | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Tailors | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Tinsmiths | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Trimmers, Carriage | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Wheelwrights | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Whitesmiths | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |

| —— | Per Diem. | Per Month, with Board. |
|---|---|---|
| MALES.—*Continued.* | $ cts. | $ |
| *Foundries and Machine Shops.* | | |
| Boiler Makers | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Fitters | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Moulders | 2 00 | 25 to 30 |
| Pattern Makers | 2 00 | 25 to 30 |
| Rivetters | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| Turners | 1 50 | 20 to 25 |
| *Woollen Factories.* | | |
| Carders | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Designers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Dyers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Finishers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Fullers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Spinners | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Warpers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Weavers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Woollen Assorters | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| *Cotton Factories.* | | |
| Cardroom Hands | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| Overlookers | 1 50 | 25 to 30 |
| Weavers | 1 25 | 15 to 20 |
| FEMALES. | | |
| Cooks | | 8 to 10 |
| Dairymaids | | 6 to 8 |
| Dressmakers and Milliners | | 6 to 8 |
| Household Servants | | 5 to 8 |
| Laundry Maids | | 6 to 10 |
| Weavers | | 6 to 8 |

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875.

| Stations. | Adult Passes. | Stations. | Adult Passes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acton | 6 | Lucknow | 10 |
| Agincourt | 16 | Malton | 38 |
| Allandale | 9 | Manitoulin Island | 6 |
| Alton | 43 | Markham | 128 |
| Amaranth | 4 | Meaforth | 69 |
| Angus | 22 | Merriton | 7 |
| Argyle | 4 | Mildmay | 4 |
| Arthur | 1 | Mimico | 5 |
| Aurora | 28 | Mitchell | 6 |
| Aylmer | 1 | Mono Road | 9 |
| Barrie | 36 | Montreal | 18 |
| Batteaux | 6 | Mount Forest | 6 |
| Beachville | 6 | Napanee | 6 |
| Beamsville | 6 | Newbury | 14 |
| Belle Ewart | 2 | Newcastle | 4 |
| Belle River | 1 | New Lowell | 16 |
| Belleville | 11 | Newmarket | 32 |
| Berlin | 85 | Newtonville | 2 |
| Black Creek | 7 | Niagara | 5 |
| Batton | 3 | Norval | 6 |
| Bowmanville | 7 | Oakville | 61 |
| Bothwell | 5 | Omemee | 1 |
| Bracebridge | 162 | Orangeville | 65 |
| Bradford | 82 | Orillia | 62 |
| Bramley | 1 | Oshawa | 16 |
| Brampton | 113 | Ottawa | 21 |
| Brantford | 24 | Owen Sound | 26 |
| Brighton | 2 | Paisley | 2 |
| Bright | 3 | Palmerston | 7 |
| Brockville | 4 | Paris | 20 |
| Bronte | 16 | Parkhill | 8 |
| Caledonia | 3 | Parry Sound | 55 |
| Carrington | 13 | Peterboro' | 4 |
| Charleston | 9 | Petersburg | 1 |
| Chatham | 76 | Petrolia | 1 |
| Chatsworth | 18 | Port Credit | 44 |
| Clifford | 3 | Port Elgin | 8 |
| Clifton | 7 | Port Hope | 19 |
| Clinton | 96 | Port Perry | 2 |
| Coboconk | 18 | Port Union | 1 |
| Cobourg | 2 | Prescott | 6 |
| Colborne | 2 | Preston | 6 |
| Collingwood | 38 | Quebec | 4 |
| Craigs | 1 | Richmond Hill | 8 |
| Davenport | 3 | Ripley | 4 |
| Dorchester | 3 | Rockwood | 13 |
| Drayton | 2 | Sarnia | 30 |
| Drumbo | 7 | Scarboro' | 10 |
| Duffin's Creek | 3 | Seaforth | 30 |
| Dundalk | 2 | Severnbridge | 24 |
| Dundas | 2 | Sherbrooke | 6 |
| Elora | 10 | Shelburne | 33 |
| Fergus | 8 | Silver Islet | 2 |
| Flesherton | 6 | Southampton | 15 |
| Forest | 15 | Stayner | 78 |
| Galt | 87 | St. Catherines | 105 |
| Gardenhill | 2 | St. Marys | 5 |
| Georgetown | 20 | St. Thomas | 17 |
| Gilford | 4 | Strathroy | 2 |
| Glencoe | 15 | Stratford | 44 |
| Goderich | 44 | Stouffville | 1 |
| Goldstone | 21 | Stoney Point | 2 |
| Goodwood | 1 | Sunderland | 1 |

STATEMENT showing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, &c.—*Concluded.*

| Stations. | Adult Passes. | Stations. | Adult Passes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gorrie | 1 | Suspension Bridge | 2 |
| Granton | 9 | Teeswater | 27 |
| Gravenhurst | 15 | Tilsonburg | 3 |
| Grimsby | 3 | Thamesville | 7 |
| Guelph | 17 | Thornbury | 63 |
| Hamburg | 2 | Thornhill | 31 |
| Hamilton | 438 | Thorold | 6 |
| Harrisburg | 5 | Unionville | 3 |
| Harriston | 10 | Uxbridge | 14 |
| Holland Landing | 1 | Walkerton | 9 |
| Ingersoll | 36 | Washago | 5 |
| Jordan | 35 | Wellington Square | 5 |
| Kerwood | 3 | Weston | 14 |
| King | 5 | Widder | 12 |
| Kingston | 93 | Whitby | 6 |
| Kincardine | 4 | Windsor | 19 |
| Kleinburg | 6 | Wingham | 17 |
| Komoka | 8 | Woodbridge | 8 |
| Lake Joseph | 2 | Woodstock | 61 |
| Lake Rosseau | 85 | Woodville | 5 |
| Lefroy | 4 | Wroxeter | 5 |
| Limehouse | 3 | Winona | 6 |
| Lindsay | 2 | | |
| Listowell | 21 | Total | 3,800 |
| London | 246 | | |

RETURN showing the Number and Nationality of Immigrants entered *vid* Port of Toronto.

| Nationality. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. | Value of Effects. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ cts. |
| English | 70 | 68 | 80 | 218 | 10,207 00 |
| Irish | 29 | 27 | 41 | 97 | 4,150 00 |
| Scotch | 16 | 19 | 35 | 70 | 3,189 00 |
| Germans | 13 | 21 | 23 | 57 | 3,690 00 |
| Danish | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 100 00 |
| Italians | 6 | 5 | 10 | 21 | 100 00 |
| Swiss | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 40 00 |
| French | 2 | 3 | | 5 | 120 00 |
| Russians | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 680 00 |
| Polish | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 240 00 |
| Prussians | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 400 00 |
| Bohemians | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 80 00 |
| Canadians | 6 | 10 | 13 | 29 | 3,616 00 |
| Americans | 100 | 110 | 120 | 330 | 39,054 00 |
| Total | 251 | 272 | 337 | 860 | 65,686 00 |

## PORT OF CLIFTON.

RETURN showing the Number of Entries passed at this Port by Settlers from the United States and other countries, and the Number of such Settlers; also the value of the Settlers' Effects so imported, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| Nationality. | No. of Entries passed for Settlers' Effects. | No. of Male Adults. | No. of Female Adults. | No. of Children under 14 years. | Total No. of Persons. | Reported Value of Settlers' Effects so imported. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ cts. |
| England | 10 | 12 | 14 | 24 | 50 | 5,616 00 |
| Ireland | 5 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 29 | 1,145 00 |
| Scotland | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 750 00 |
| Germany | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 1,645 00 |
| United States | 27 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 77 | 5,275 00 |
| Canadians | 49 | 52 | 54 | 79 | 185 | 9,647 00 |
| Total | 96 | 106 | 109 | 151 | 366 | 24,078 00 |

WM. LEGGETT,
*Collector.*

## PORT OF FORT ERIE.

RETURN of Immigrants entering the Dominion at this Port, from 1st January to 20th December, 1875.

| Nationality. | Males over 14. | Females over 14. | Males under 14. | Females under 14. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germans | 18 | 23 | 13 | 29 |
| Canadians | 14 | 9 | 8 | 16 |
| Americans | 16 | 17 | 2 | 14 |
| English | 21 | 18 | 13 | 8 |
| Irish | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Scotch | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| French | 3 | 1 | ..... | 4 |
| Total | 76 | 75 | 41 | 74 |

Total reported, 266. I have no means of showing the number of persons, male or female (single), either as immigrants or returned Canadians, as no report is made. Nor is the above any certain criterion of the number of *bonâ-fide* immigrants entering at this Port, as four times the number given pass over the three railroads and report at the Inland Customs.

RICHARD GRAHAM,
*Collector.*

Fort Erie, 20th December, 1875.

RETURN showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Hamilton from the 1st day of January to the 18th day of December, 1875, their Nationality, also the Value of their Effects entered at the said Port, during the said period.

| | Americans. | | Irish. | | Germans. | | Canadians. | | Scotch. | | English. | | Russians. | | Italians. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Value of Effects. | No. | Value of Effects. | No. | Value of Effects. | No. | Value of Effects. | No. | Value of Effects. | No. | Value of Effects. | No. | Value of Effects. | No. | Value of Effects. |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ |
| January | 20 | 2,045 | 3 | 120 | 11 | 800 | 11 | 443 | 1 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| February | 10 | 225 | 0 | ..... | 2 | 300 | 2 | 75 | 8 | 85 | 12 | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March | 16 | 1,000 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 1,107 | 4 | 150 | 5 | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| April | 20 | 615 | 7 | 180 | 11 | 270 | 22 | 614 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 1,350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| May | 29 | 2,025 | 5 | 100 | 7 | 100 | 9 | 320 | 10 | 100 | 10 | 2,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June | 28 | 3,215 | 7 | 300 | 4 | 110 | 8 | 705 | 8 | 625 | 22 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| July | 9 | 120 | 4 | 29 | 5 | 1,000 | 27 | 845 | 3 | 30 | 20 | 4,510 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| August | ..... | ..... | 4 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 1,555 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| September | 15 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 200 | 9 | 595 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 1,165 | 3 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| October | 14 | 190 | 5 | 50 | 9 | 600 | 8 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 375 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| November | 19 | 470 | 2 | 20 | 6 | 300 | 7 | 120 | 4 | 80 | 3 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| December | 9 | 281 | 4 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 110 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 240 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 40 |
| Total | 189 | 11,286 | 46 | 945 | 66 | 3,690 | 127 | 5,374 | 38 | 1,670 | 152 | 14,145 | 3 | 200 | 1 | 40 |

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Hamilton, 18th December, 1875.

## No. 4.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF HAMILTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John Smith.)

---

Immigration Office,
Hamilton, 14th January, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report of this Agency for the year 1875.

There has been a good demand for all classes of agricultural labourers and female domestic servants during the past year, many of our farmers not being able to obtain the required hands when applied for.

There has also been a fair demand for common labourers; all such have been easily supplied with employment at fair wages, when willing to accept of work in the rural districts. In corroboration, I herewith forward a copy of a communication addressed to the Mayor of this city and his reply thereto.

I have experienced some difficulty in at once procuring employment for skilled labourers, such as mechanics, artizans, tradespeople and clerks, with the exception of carpenters and power-loom weavers; the latter are still sought after for our cotton mills, the manufacturers being still in want of good hands.

A large proportion of the immigrants arrived during the past year have been well adapted for settlers, especially those sent out under the auspices of Mr. Joseph Arch; they belong to the Agricultural Labourers Union of England. This class were eagerly sought after on arrival here, commanding full wages, and they are now all doing well. Some difficulty arose in providing cottages for those having large families, but not to the extent that was at first anticipated. The feeling amongst the farmers is growing in favour of providing cottages for their farm hands.

The general health of the immigrants has been good, with the exception of some isolated cases, and those that arrived early in the season, being on board the ice-bound steamers, were suffering from temporary colds caught by exposure, the most suffering being amongst the small children and infants; the number of deaths being one male adult and two children.

I have made several visits to the Children's Home at this place, the same being under the management of Mr. R. T. Riley. This institution is well conducted, the boys are well selected and receive a good training before being sent out to this country; they readily find employment, and are sought after by our farmers, where they are visited annually by the Superintendent until they attain the age of eighteen years.

*Statement A* shews a decrease of arrivals at this Agency of 22,592 for the past year as compared with 1874. The decrease of those remaining in Canada being 3,668, whilst those going to the Western States shew a decrease of 18,924, leaving a very large per centage in favour of Canada.

*Statement B* shews the following increase and decrease of those settling in Canada and the Western States in 1875, as compared with the previous year:—

| Nationality. | Canada. | | Western States. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Increase. | Decrease. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| English | ..... | 2,467 | ..... | 3,852 |
| Irish | 27 | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| Scotch | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Germans | 99 | ..... | ..... | 11,346 |
| Norwegian | ..... | 60 | ..... | 3,491 |
| United States Citizens | ..... | 1,645 | ..... | ..... |
| Other Countries | 275 | ..... | ..... | 191 |

*Statement C* shews a decrease of capital amounting to $277,795 brought into Canada by immigrants and settlers.

*Statements D E & F* shew the number of immigrants assisted, where located, and the expenditure.

I would again respectfully draw your attention to the desirability of building the necessary accommodation required here for the protection and welfare of the immigrants on their arrival, the premises here being, as you are aware, entirely unfit for the purpose, and in addition it is not safe for them to be crossing the railway tracks where the engines and cars are continually shunting.

I have every reason to believe that there will be a good demand for all kinds of labourers and domestic servants during the next season; at the same time I do not think there will be any demand for machinists of any description until trade and the various railway interests revive.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
*Dominion Immigration Agent.*

TTo the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

---

Immigration Office,
Hamilton, 31st December, 1875.

(Copy.)

Dear Sir,—During the term of your office as the Mayor of the City of Hamilton for the year 1875, will you be so kind as to inform me if the City has been put to any expense by having to grant aid or assistance to any immigrant. Also inform me if you are aware of any immigrant in want of employment at the present date.

Yours truly,

JOHN SMITH.

George Roach, Esq.,
Mayor of the City of Hamilton.

---

MAYOR'S OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
3rd January, 1876.

(Copy.)

DEAR SIR,—It affords me very great satisfaction to acquaint you that since I have had the honour of being Mayor for this City I have had no application from immigrants for assistance, and at the present time I am not aware of any being out of employment. This fact has been very forcibly impressed upon me, for, previous to your appointment as Immigration Agent, this City was greatly annoyed by parties representing themselves as immigrants requiring assistance and work.

Yours faithfully,

GEO. ROACH,
*Mayor.*

STATEMENT A.—Yearly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Hamilton Agency for the years ending December, 1874 and 1875.

| Nationality. | *Via* St. Lawrence. | *Via* Suspension Bridge. | Total. | Remained in Canada. | Went to Western States. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | 1,373 | 2,800 | 4,173 | 3,268 | 905 |
| Irish | 139 | 106 | 245 | 245 | ..... |
| Scotch | 193 | 96 | 289 | 289 | ..... |
| Germans | 85 | 7,044 | 7,129 | 673 | 6,456 |
| United States Citizens | ..... | 2,153 | 2,153 | 2,153 | ..... |
| Other Countries | 20 | 546 | 566 | 327 | 239 |
| 1875 | 1,810 | 12,745 | 14,555 | 6,955 | 7,600 |
| 1874 | 3,071 | 34,076 | 37,147 | 10,623 | 26,524 |
| Decrease | 1,261 | 21,311 | 22,592 | 3,668 | 18,924 |

STATEMENT B.—Comparative Statement, showing the number of Immigrants and their Destination, for the years 1874 and 1875, at the Hamilton Immigration Agency.

| | Nationality. | Arrived *vid* St. Lawrence. | Arrived *vid* Suspension Bridge. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | Remained in Canada. | Increase. | Decrease. | Went to Western States. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874 | English | 2,736 | 7,756 | 10,492 | ..... | ..... | 5,735 | ..... | ..... | 4,757 | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | 1,373 | 2,800 | 4,173 | ..... | 6,319 | 3,268 | ..... | 2,467 | 905 | ..... | 3,852 |
| 1874 | Irish | 153 | 109 | 262 | ..... | ..... | 218 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | 139 | 106 | 245 | ..... | 17 | 245 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 1874 | Scotch | 62 | 124 | 186 | ..... | ..... | 186 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | 193 | 96 | 289 | 103 | ..... | 289 | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1874 | Germans | 33 | 18,343 | 18,376 | ..... | ..... | 574 | ..... | ..... | 17,802 | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | 85 | 7,044 | 7,129 | ..... | 11,247 | 673 | 99 | ..... | 6,456 | ..... | 11,346 |
| 1874 | Norwegians | 55 | 3,496 | 3,551 | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | 3,491 | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | 3,491 |
| 1874 | U. S. Citizens | ..... | 3,798 | 3,798 | ..... | ..... | 3,798 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | ..... | 2,153 | 2,153 | ..... | 1,645 | 2,153 | ..... | 1,645 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1874 | Other Countries | 32 | 450 | 482 | ..... | ..... | 52 | ..... | ..... | 430 | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | 20 | 546 | 566 | 84 | ..... | 327 | 275 | ..... | 239 | ..... | 191 |
| 1874 | Total | 3,071 | 34,076 | 37,147 | ..... | ..... | 10,623 | ..... | ..... | 26,524 | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | do | 1,810 | 12,745 | 14,555 | ..... | 22,592 | 6,955 | ..... | 3,668 | 7,600 | ..... | 18,924 |

STATEMENT C.—Showing the amount of Capital brought into Canada by Immigrants and Settlers at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the years 1874 and 1875.

| | Month Ending. | | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | January | 31 | 6,000 | 00 |
| | February | 28 | 7,210 | 00 |
| | March | 31 | 36,097 | 00 |
| | April | 30 | 29,029 | 00 |
| | May | 31 | 32,495 | 00 |
| | June | 30 | 28,955 | 00 |
| | July | 31 | 29,225 | 00 |
| | August | 31 | 22,195 | 00 |
| | September | 30 | 34,000 | 00 |
| | October | 31 | 36,115 | 00 |
| | November | 30 | 16,720 | 00 |
| | December | 31 | 51,478 | 00 |
| | 1875 | | 329,519 | 00 |
| | 1874 | | 607,314 | 00 |
| | Decrease | | 277,795 | 00 |

STATEMENT D.—Showing the number of Indigent Immigrants assisted; the number of Meals and Lodgings supplied, and the number of Passes issued by railroads, stages and steamboats, at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, for the year 1875.

| 1875. | Number of Indigent Immigrants. | Number of Passes Issued. | Number of Free Lodgings Supplied. | Number of Free Meals Supplied. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 25 | 17 | 4 | 67 |
| February | 8 | 19 | 4 | 17 |
| March | 96 | 85 | 54 | 395 |
| April | 266 | 160 | 218 | 965 |
| May | 613 | 243 | 165 | 1,037 |
| June | 229 | 156 | 253 | 972 |
| July | 185 | 59 | 44 | 403 |
| August | 43 | 48 | 29 | 93 |
| September | 89 | 58 | 45 | 210 |
| October | 45 | 27 | 44 | 159 |
| November | 41 | 41 | 59 | 190 |
| December | 46 | 42 | 38 | 207 |
| Total | 1,686 | 955 | 937 | 4,715 |

STATEMENT E.—Showing the Destination and the Location of Immigrants at the Hamilton Immigration Agency for the year ending, 1875.

| County. | Number of Immigrants | County. | Number of Immigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brant | 103 | Norfolk | 59 |
| Bruce | 204 | Northumberland | 7 |
| Durham | 27 | Oxford | 319 |
| Elgin | 82 | Ontario | 26 |
| Essex | 68 | Perth | 88 |
| Grey | 29 | Peel | 24 |
| Hastings | 10 | Simcoe | 60 |
| Halton | 59 | Waterloo | 247 |
| Haldimand | 69 | Wellington | 294 |
| Huron | 62 | Welland | 356 |
| Kent | 104 | Wentworth | 2,733 |
| Lambton | 53 | York | 844 |
| Lincoln | 660 | Montreal | 8 |
| Middlesex | 337 | Quebec | 4 |
| Muskoka | 12 | | |
| Carlton | 7 | Total | 6,955 |

STATEMENT F.—Showing the Expenditure at the Hamilton Immigration Agency, during the year ending 1875.

| Expenditure. | Amount. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | cts. | $ | cts. |
| Rent | ..... | ..... | | |
| Interest on Buildings | ..... | ..... | | |
| Agent's Salary | 1,000 | 00 | | |
| Interpreter's Salary | 300 | 00 | | |
| Fuel | 48 | 50 | | |
| Light | 7 | 20 | | |
| Stationery and Printing | 143 | 83 | | |
| Stoves and Office Furniture | 49 | 30 | | |
| Postage and Telegrams | 66 | 45 | | |
| Cleaning Office and Sheds | 15 | 75 | | |
| Travelling Expenses | 80 | 54 | | |
| Incidental Charges | 10 | 02 | | |
| | | | 1,721 | 59 |
| Provisions and Lodgings | 1,145 | 20 | | |
| Railway Fares for Indigent Immigrants | 700 | 05 | | |
| Moving Baggage and Immigrants | 23 | 00 | | |
| Medical Attendance and Medicine | 115 | 50 | | |
| | | | 1,983 | 75 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | 3,705 | 34 |

JOHN SMITH,
*Agent.*

# No. 5.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF OTTAWA IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. W. J. Wills.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this Agency during the past season, together with various tables of figures connected therewith.

The total number of European immigrant arrivals were as follows, viz.:—

| — | *Via* St. Lawrence. | *Via* United States. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Natives of England | 343 | 294 | 637 |
| do Ireland | 195 | 129 | 324 |
| do Scotland | 122 | 33 | 155 |
| do Germany | 58 | 32 | 90 |
| do France | 109 | 61 | 170 |
| do Sweden | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 830 | 552 | 1,382 |

To the above may be added a statement showing the number of persons, with the value of their effects, who have arrived at the undermentioned Ports of Entry from the United States for settlement purposes, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1875, namely: Bytown, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall and Morrisburg.

| Nationality. | No. of Persons. | Value of Effects. |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 179 | 4,907 00 |
| Canadians | 1,836 | 23,308 00 |
| Americans | 149 | 5,330 00 |
| Germans | 24 | 350 00 |
| West Indies | 1 | 100 00 |
| Total number of souls | 2,189 | 33,995 00 |

A large number of immigrants were also sent to various parts of my Agency from Quebec and Montreal, but being included in the arrivals of those Agencies, I did not think it advisable to add them here.

During the year temporary relief was granted to 1,126 souls, equal to 990 adults, actually needing it, at a cost of $2.25 per adult.

| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Natives of England.. | 225 | 154 | 184 | 563 |
| do Ireland | 107 | 103 | 38 | 248 |
| do Scotland. | 52 | 18 | 13 | 83 |
| do Germany. | 37 | 19 | 19 | 75 |
| do France | 122 | 14 | 11 | 153 |
| do Sweden | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | 545 | 309 | 272 | 1,126 |

The immigrants that came direct to me were disposed of in the following order, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| County of Carleton | 125 | North-West Territory | 7 |
| do Lanark | 28 | City of Ottawa.. | 608 |
| do Leeds and Grenville | 24 | do Montreal | 118 |
| do Dundas | 1 | do Toronto. | 61 |
| do Renfrew | 104 | do Kingston .. | 37 |
| do Russell | 72 | do Quebec | 16 |
| do Prescott | 15 | do Halifax | 4 |
| do Ottawa | 73 | Town of Cobourg | 1 |
| do Pontiac | 22 | do Prescott | 21 |
| do Argenteuil | 40 | do Brockville | 5 |
| | | Total | 1,382 |

The rates of wages during the past year were not as high as in 1874. Married men had the privilege of living with their families, and found ready employment at fair wages. The average amount paid to such was at the rate of $20 per month or $240 a year, together with house rent free, fuel, and a patch of ground sufficient for a garden. The above rate was without board; that paid for single men ranged from $12 to $14 per month with board, and for female domestic servants from $5 to $7 per month. There were only a few cases of a superior class of servants obtaining higher wages, in two or three cases from $10 to $12 per month, but the supply of such is never equal to the demand; many of the ordinary class have been entirely unaccustomed to domestic service before their arrival in Canada, but they demand full wages; as a consequence they do not give satisfaction to their employers, and are continually changing places occasioning considerable trouble thereby.

Clerks, shopmen and others, without any fixed employment, still continue to find their way to this country, and I have experienced great difficulty this year in disposing of this class. I, however, placed the greater number of them in situations, and those whom I found it impossible to provide for here, I forwarded to other destinations.

Quite a number of mechanics, consisting for the most part of stone-cutters and masons, returned to Great Britain this fall, with the avowed intention of coming out again in the spring; within the last few years this has become a regular occurrence.

The health of the immigrants on the whole has been good; a few cases of sickness amongst those with families occurred, but there was an entire freedom from any contagious disease.

Amongst the agricultural community there has been a large falling off in the demand for labour, and the commercial depression which has prevailed has affected a l

classes; added to this, not one-half the usual number of men were engaged for lumbering operations in the woods, and those who were engaged, were taken at excessively low wages.

The stoppage for the winter of the various public works in the city was the means of throwing out of employment a large number of hands, but owing to the kindness shown by Mr. James Goodwin, the Government contractor on the public works, now being carried out at Grenville, I have been able to procure employment for all who are willing to go there.

In the spring of the year some excellent agricultural labourers were sent to this Agency from England, by Mr. John Dyke and Mr. Down, of Bristol, all of whom were at once satisfactorily disposed of.

I append herewith, the Annual Report of the Ottawa Valley Immigration Society, which shows its proceedings during the year, without requiring further comment.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the necessity for the provision of a suitable building, where immigrants on their arrival could be lodged and fed, the present sheds being entirely inadequate. With such a provision, much of the expense now incurred would be reduced, and the whole cost of such a building need not exceed $1,000.

In accordance with instructions from you, I visited a large number of the children brought out by Miss Macpherson and disposed of by Miss Barber who superintends the "Home" at Knowlton in the Eastern Townships. I found them in all cases most satisfactorily placed, and evidently well pleased with the care they had received. I found them in some instances forming part of the family they had entered, and all were receiving more or less of an education. There are others yet to visit in the Counties of Argenteuil and Prescott, and a full report of my visit to them will be sent to you on the conclusion of my labours.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. WILLS.
*Agent.*

Hon. L. Letelliler de St, Just
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c.

# *REPORT OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY IMMIGRATION SOCIETY FOR* 1875.

OTTAWA, 10th November, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—The President and Managing Committee of the Ottawa Immigration Society, in submitting this the fourth annual report of the Society's operations, beg leave to remark:—

1st. That owing to the general stagnation and depression which has for the past two years prevailed in all departments of business throughout this Continent, the demand for imported labour no longer exists.

2nd. That this condition of things applies with special force to the Ottawa Valley, in consequence of the exceptional depression under which that branch of commerce, which so largely engages the energies of its people, has been labouring for a long time.

3rd. That under these circumstances, and in view of the large influx of artizans and labourers from the United States, your Committee have not thought it would either be fair to the immigrant or advantageous to the country to invite immigration, as the failure to make suitable provision for them would be detrimental to the cause generally.

4th. That in view of the above facts, a portion of the $1,824.62 remitted to the agents in the United Kingdom for prepayment of ocean fares has been recalled.

5th. That the few immigrants who have arrived during the season have been satisfactorily provided for, and thus far no complaints have been made.

6th. That on reference to the accounts it will be seen that the Society has cash on hand in bank $1,663.82, and that there are outstanding accounts due it $373.15, in all $2,036.97. The claims against the Society will not probably exceed $300.

7th. It will be for the members to determine as to whether the organization shall continue or be wound up; and should the latter course be adopted, what disposition to make of its funds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. M. CURRIER,
*President.*

# No. 6.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF KINGSTON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. R. MacPherson.)

Government Immigration Office,
Kingston, 4th January, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annexed statistics, showing the working of this Agency for the year ending 31st December last, viz.:—

1st. Statement showing the number of immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency during the year 1875, their nationality, and the number assisted with free passes.

2nd. Statement showing the monthly arrivals within this Agency during the past year, the number fed and distributed each month, also number of meals furnished.

3rd. Statement showing the number and destination of immigrants forwarded from this office during the year 1875.

4th. Statement shewing the monthly arrivals within this Agency, classified as to sexes, nationality, occupation and destination.

5th. Statement shewing the expenditure on account of immigration for the year 1875, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

I experienced considerable difficulty in placing immigrants during the past season, with the exception of farm labourers and female domestic servants. Of these I could in the early season have found good situations for fully double the number received; engagements in most cases by the year at good wages. I would strongly recommend that these classes, particularly farm labourers, should come out in early spring, when there is always a large demand for them and better opportunity of making yearly engagements. I derived great advantage from the Society of Grangers, or Patrons of Husbandry, in assisting me to place farm labourers in good situations, and find that great attention has been paid to immigrants by their societies. Agents have been appointed to receive and feed them on their arrival until distributed to their several employers.

I would particularly mention the Napanee Division, which sent a special Agent to Portland last spring to obtain a supply of farm labourers and female servants from the ship's side on arrival, that they might have the needed assistance in good season. I have had several letters from the Secretary and Managers of this Division giving very favourable accounts of the immigrants received, and that many of them were preparing to send home for their relatives and friends.

I would recommend that this mode for the distribution of farm labourers through the Patrons of Husbandry be encouraged. As you will see by the returns from the Collectors of Customs a large number of settlers have come to Canada from the United States of nearly all nationalities, the majority, however, being Canadians, who have returned owing to the dulness of trade and consequent difficulty in obtaining employment in the States. There has also been a goodly number of American citizens come to Canada for the same reason, many of whom have settled on the free grant lands of Ontario.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

R. MACPHERSON,
*Government Immigration Agent.*

STATEMENT showing the Number of Immigrants arrived at the Kingston Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875, and their Nationality, the Number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways or other Conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

| Nationality. | Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence. | Arrivals *via* the United States. | Total. | Remained in the Province of Ontario. | Went to the United States. | Number assisted with Provisions. | Number assisted with Free Passes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 747 | 354 | 1,101 | 1,673 | 15 | 552 | 612 |
| Ireland | 180 | 74 | 254 | | | | |
| Scotland | 237 | 43 | 280 | | | | |
| Germany | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | | |
| Norway | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | | |
| Other Countries | 43 | 54 | 97 | | | | |
| Settlers from U.S. per reports from Collectors of Customs | ..... | 2,625 | 2,625 | 2,625 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,209 | 3,154 | 4,363 | 4,298 | 15 | 552 | 612 |

REMARKS.—Fifty passed to the Province of Quebec.

SETTLERS from United States as reported by the Collectors of Customs at the different Ports of Entry within this Agency, and value of their effects.

| Port of Entry. | No. of Settlers. | Value of Effects. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | cts. |
| Whitby | 104 | 1,409 | 00 |
| Oshawa | 252 | 6,985 | 00 |
| Bowmanville | 86 | 910 | 00 |
| Newcastle | 16 | 400 | 00 |
| Port Hope | 421 | 5,292 | 00 |
| Cobourg | 257 | 2,455 | 00 |
| Cramahe | 55 | 1,360 | 00 |
| Brighton | 24 | 832 | 00 |
| Trenton | 60 | 1,040 | 00 |
| Belleville | 527 | 11,843 | 00 |
| Picton | 39 | 629 | 00 |
| Napanee | 62 | 2,834 | 00 |
| Kingston | 554 | 14,252 | 00 |
| Gananoque | 168 | 4,225 | 00 |
| Total | 2,625 | 54,466 | 00 |

STATEMENT showing the total Number of Immigrants arrived and remained to be dealt with at the Kingston Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875.

| Months. | *Via* St. Lawrence. | *Via* United States. | Total. | Number Fed. | Number Distributed by Free Passes. | Number of Meals Furnished. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 13 | 24 | 37 | 27 | 35 | 43 |
| February | 9 | 31 | 40 | ..... | 19 | ..... |
| March | 5 | 133 | 138 | 20 | 17 | 56 |
| April | 4 | 254 | 258 | 57 | 51 | 171 |
| May | 314 | 11 | 325 | 134 | 129 | 474 |
| June | 193 | 11 | 204 | 64 | 53 | 195 |
| July | 266 | 14 | 280 | 70 | 90 | 148 |
| August | 142 | 20 | 162 | 55 | 64 | 105 |
| September | 113 | 2 | 115 | 38 | 55 | 85 |
| October | 105 | 1 | 106 | 36 | 26 | 97 |
| November | 28 | 21 | 49 | 27 | 49 | 52 |
| December | 17 | 7 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 72 |
| Settlers from the United States, as reported by the Collectors of Customs within this Agency | 1,209 | 3,154 | 4,363 | 552 | 612 | 1,498 |

STATEMENT shewing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875.

| Stations. | Adult Passes. | Stations. | Adult Passes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 99½ | Peterboro' | 3 |
| Lancaster | 7 | Ottawa | 25½ |
| Montreal | 43 | Omemee | 5 |
| Belleville | 27½ | Amherst Island | 14 |
| Prescott | 29½ | Picton | 14 |
| Port Hope | 39½ | Perrytown | 9 |
| Cornwall | 21 | Perth | 3½ |
| Whitby | 9 | Marysburg | 1 |
| Napanee | 14 | Fredericksburg | 1 |
| Newcastle | 4 | Bath | 4 |
| Loughborough | 30 | Lakefield | 1 |
| Brockville | 28½ | Almonte | 2 |
| Cobourg | 3 | Renfrew | 7 |
| Ernestown | 2 | Lindsay | 1 |
| Oshawa | 5 | Darlington | 4 |
| Newtonville | 3 | Beaverton | 2 |
| Gananoque | 2 | Hamilton | 3 |
| Duffin's Creek | 2½ | Woodville | 2½ |
| Quebec | 2 | Odessa | 3 |
| Colborne | 1 | Sydenham | 2 |
| Brighton | 1 | | |
| Lyn | 1 | Total | 483½ |
| Mallorytown | 1 | | |

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure at the Kingston Agency of Immigration for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875, as paid by the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively.

| Service. | Amount Paid by Dominion. | Amount Paid by Ontario. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Transport of Immigrants | ..... | 545 07 | 545 07 |
| Meals, bread and lodgings | ..... | 311 86 | 311 86 |
| Contingent, fuel, water, interments, postage, telegrams, stationery, light, soap, travelling expenses, furnishings, &c | 634 47 | 68 95 | 703 42 |
| Medical aid and medicines | ..... | 21 00 | 21 00 |
| Total | 634 47 | 946 88 | 1,581 35 |

# Monthly Return of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at the Kingston Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Months. | Number of Arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence. | Number of Arrivals *via* the United States. | Sexes. | | Children. | Total number of Souls. | Nationalities. | | | | | | | Trades or Occupations. | | | | | General Destination. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male. | Female. | | | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Germans. | Scandinavians. | French and Belgians. | Other Countries. | Farmers. | Farm and General Labourers. | Mechanics. | Clerks and Tradesmen. | Female Servants. | Lower Provinces. N.S. | Lower Provinces. N.B. | Lower Provinces. P. E.I. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia. | Eastern States | Western States | Amount of Free Transport to Indigent Immigrants. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $ | cts. |
| January | 13 | 24 | 23 | 1 | 13 | 37 | 16 | 1 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 21 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| February | 9 | 31 | 19 | 9 | 12 | 40 | 26 | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 11 | 7 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| March | 5 | 133 | 85 | 21 | 32 | 138 | 90 | 28 | 14 | ... | ... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 71 | 8 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 131 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| April | 4 | 254 | 143 | 37 | 78 | 258 | 197 | 34 | 24 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ..... | 119 | 25 | 7 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| May | 314 | 11 | 182 | 44 | 99 | 325 | 229 | 36 | 51 | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | ..... | 128 | 46 | 6 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 309 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June | 193 | 11 | 108 | 31 | 65 | 204 | 132 | 31 | 34 | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | ..... | 78 | 18 | 8 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 201 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| July | 266 | 14 | 149 | 39 | 92 | 280 | 159 | 31 | 86 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 101 | 37 | 9 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 279 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| August | 142 | 20 | 83 | 28 | 51 | 162 | 84 | 21 | 37 | 3 | ... | 11 | 6 | ..... | 60 | 18 | 6 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 156 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| September | 113 | 2 | 66 | 15 | 34 | 115 | 73 | 30 | 12 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 55 | 13 | 4 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 112 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| October | 105 | 1 | 62 | 15 | 29 | 106 | 58 | 24 | 12 | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | ..... | 47 | 16 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| November | 28 | 21 | 30 | 9 | 10 | 49 | 22 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 13 | ..... | 22 | 7 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| December | 17 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 24 | 15 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 16 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Settlers from the United States | ..... | 2,625 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,625 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,625 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 1,209 | 3,154 | 971 | 251 | 516 | 4,363 | 1,101 | 254 | 280 | 6 | ... | 35 | 62 | ..... | 729 | 200 | 61 | 104 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 4,298 | ..... | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

# No. 7.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF LONDON IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. A. G. Smyth.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
LONDON, Ont., 10th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the work of this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

Schedule "A" contains the total number of arrivals *via* the St. Lawrence and the United States, also the number that remained in the Province of Ontario, of whom 565 were supplied with provisions, equal to 241 adults and forwarded to their destination assisted with free passes.

Schedule "B" gives similar information during each month of the year, by which it will be seen also that the greatest number came from the beginning of March to the end of October, that period being the very best time for immigrants to get quick employment and also more comfortably settled.

Schedule "C" shews the number and destination of those sent from this Agency by free passes.

The full annual return on the usual form gives a more particular recapitulation, shewing numbers, sexes, nationalities, trades or occupation, and their general destination, by which it will be seen that a very large percentage settled in the Province of Ontario, and also some were for Manitoba, and eleven for British Columbia.

I am happy to state that I found no difficulty in providing early employment for all agricultural labourers, either single or married, the former generally preferred: many farmers requiring labourers not having houses at their disposal in which to place married men with families. But I anticipate that difficulty will soon in a great measure be removed, as many in this locality have expressed their intention of building small dwellings on their farms to accommodate agricultural labourers with families.

I may here state that at no time this season has the supply of immigrants of this class exceeded the demand, but on the contrary a large number of applicants on my books could not be supplied. Merchants' clerks, office men, or parties who have followed mercantile pursuits in the old country have found some difficulty in getting that kind of employment, in fact all of that class should have a little means to assist them on their arrival. The demand also for female servants has been much in excess of the supply at this Agency, and I am very sure that a very large number of immigrants can be well and comfortably settled the coming season, if principally composed of the agricultural class, domestic servants, and good strong young men, ordinary labourers.

The general health of the Immigrants on their arrival at this station has been remarkably good the whole season, only four cases requiring to be sent to the hospital, viz. :—One case of scarlet fever (a child), one of rheumatism, and two cases of great weakness, the parties not being in good health when starting on their journey; all these cases, I am happy to say, recovered in a reasonable time, and the adults got employment.

A large number of settlers have entered this Province at the Ports of Sarnia, Windsor and Collingwood, comprised of Canadians, English, Irish and Scotch, with a few Americans, all for the purpose of permanently settling in this country, in number

about three thousand five hundred souls, bringing with them personal effects valued at $112,661.00, and this no doubt entered at a very low valuation. This fact also speaks well for our country, as many of these parties left Britain, and some few Canada, with the intention of making a permanent home in the United States, but after a trial became convinced that Canada was as good a field with as great inducements to the steady and industrious immigrant as any other place in America.

During the past season quite a number of families arrived at this station with considerable means, not requiring any assistance, only information; and from what came under my notice about $100,000 in cash was added to the wealth of this section.

I am happy to be able to state that of all those who came this season and had information or assistance at this Agency, not one to my knowledge is at present out of employment, and many have called on me, and also written, stating how well they were doing and how pleased they were that they had come to so fine a country. After a few month's residence I find this quite a general opinion of all those who get comfortably settled. Many that I know came about two years ago have got into quite comfortable circumstances.

Our sheds are not yet quite complete, but a plan of the most needed requirements has been forwarded by the architect, a portion of which should be done before the opening of the coming season.

The operations at this Agency have been conducted with due regard to economy in all cases during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. SMYTH.

*Dominion Immigration Agent.*

The Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

YEARLY RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at London, Ont., Immigration Agency, for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Months. | Number of Arrivals *viâ* the St. Lawrence. | Number of Arrivals *viâ* the United States. | Sexes. Male. | Sexes. Female. | Children. | Total number of Souls. | Nationalities. English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Germans. | Scandinavians. | Fr'nch&Belgians | Other Countries. | Trades or Occupations. Farmers. | Farm and General Labourers. | Mechanics. | Clerks and Tradesmen. | Female Servants. | General Destination. Lower Provinces N.S. | N.B. | P.E.I. | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia. | Eastern States. | Western States. | Amount of Free Transport to Indigent Immigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| January | 33 | 47 | 35 | 22 | 23 | 80 | 30 | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ... | 26 | 3 | 27 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | ..... |
| February | 39 | 50 | 36 | 30 | 23 | 89 | 24 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | 50 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 5 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | .... | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| March | 68 | 107 | 69 | 46 | 60 | 175 | 82 | 5 | 5 | 47 | 20 | ... | 16 | 9 | 47 | 9 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83 | ..... |
| April | 100 | 387 | 147 | 135 | 205 | 487 | 219 | 63 | 41 | 70 | 77 | ... | 17 | ..... | 103 | 37 | 7 | 34 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 282 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 205 | ..... |
| May | 220 | 970 | 478 | 372 | 340 | 1,190 | 285 | 82 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ... | 780 | 23 | 380 | 64 | 11 | 70 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 392 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 755 | ..... |
| June | 146 | 1,094 | 447 | 392 | 401 | 1,240 | 283 | 19 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ... | 919 | 16 | 390 | 29 | 12 | 90 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 462 | 19 | 11 | ..... | 748 | ..... |
| July | 161 | 432 | 254 | 198 | 141 | 593 | 123 | 49 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ... | 360 | 42 | 157 | 30 | 25 | 43 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 223 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 363 | ..... |
| August | 44 | 397 | 197 | 145 | 99 | 441 | 46 | 18 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ... | 360 | 17 | 127 | 36 | 17 | 19 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 366 | ..... |
| September | 31 | 273 | 142 | 97 | 65 | 304 | 50 | 15 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ... | 222 | 7 | 113 | 15 | 12 | 17 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 222 | ..... |
| October | 66 | 373 | 221 | 133 | 85 | 439 | 85 | 13 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ... | 326 | 13 | 147 | 47 | 16 | 11 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 111 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 328 | ..... |
| November | 43 | 187 | 119 | 77 | 34 | 230 | 39 | 12 | 10 | .... | ..... | ... | 169 | 7 | 91 | 8 | 6 | 14 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 | ..... |
| December | 27 | 47 | 35 | 26 | 13 | 74 | 22 | 7 | 6 | ..... | .... | ... | 39 | 2 | 23 | 7 | ..... | 13 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... |
| | 978 | 4,364 | 2180 | 1673 | 1489 | 5,342 | 1,288 | 304 | 252 | 117 | 97 | ... | 3,284 | 144 | 1624 | 294 | 115 | 316 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | 1,909 | 69 | 11 | ..... | 3,396 | ..... |

STATEMENT shewing the Number and Destination of Immigrants forwarded from this Agency by Free Passes for the year 1875.

| To Stations. | Adult Passss. | To Stations. | Adult Passes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Woodstock | 1 | Newcastle | 4 |
| Strathroy | 10½ | Quebec | 1 |
| Ingersoll to Toronto | 3 | Galt to Toronto, Rev. Affleck | 2 |
| St. Thomas | 19 | Wilton | 5 |
| Harrisburg | 2 | Kingsville | 3½ |
| Komoka | 14½ | Whites | 6 |
| Aylmer | 6 | St. Catharines | 1 |
| Chatham | 16 | Toronto | 23½ |
| Eastwood | 5 | Windsor | 1½ |
| Brampton, Rev. Affleck | 2 | Goderich | 9½ |
| Westminster | 1 | Mitchell | 2 |
| Oshawa | 2½ | Clinton | 38 |
| St. Marys | 9 | Stratford | 7 |
| Thamesville | 5½ | Dorchester | 2 |
| Watford | 2 | Port Stanley | 2 |
| Guelph | 4 | Wingham | 2 |
| Guelph, Rev. Affleck | 2 | Amherstburg | 2 |
| Bismarck | 3 | Parkhill | 1 |
| Glencoe | 10 | Ingersoll | 1 |
| Bothwell | 3½ | Clifford | 1 |
| Thorndale | 2½ | Hamilton | 1 |
| Sarnia | 1 | | |
| | | | 241 |

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived, and remained to be dealt with at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875.

| Months. | *Viâ* the St. Lawrence. | *Viâ* the United States. | Total. | Number Fed. | No. distributed by Free Passes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 33 | 47 | 80 | 4 | 1 |
| February | 39 | 50 | 89 | 9 | 3 |
| March | 68 | 107 | 175 | 64 | 21½ |
| April | 100 | 387 | 487 | 80 | 26½ |
| May | 220 | 970 | 1,190 | 188 | 53½ |
| June | 146 | 1,094 | 1,240 | 96 | 82 |
| July | 161 | 432 | 593 | 56 | 30 |
| August | 44 | 397 | 441 | 9 | 4 |
| September | 31 | 273 | 304 | 12 | 2 |
| October | 66 | 373 | 439 | 22 | 4 |
| November | 43 | 187 | 230 | 18 | 7 |
| December. | 27 | 47 | 74 | 7 | 6½ |
| | 978 | 4,364 | 5,342 | 565 | 241 |

STATEMENT showing the number of Immigrants arrived at the London Agency, for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1875; and their Nationality, the number assisted with Provisions, and with Free Passes by Railways, or other conveyances, from this Agency to their respective places of destination.

| Country from. | Arrived *via* the St. Lawrence. | Arrived *via* the United States. | Total. | Remained in the Province of Ontario. | Went to the Western States. | Number assisted with Provisions. | Number assisted with Free Passes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 786 | 502 | 1,288 | 1,233 | 55 | 443 | 186½ |
| Ireland | 97 | 205 | 302 | 201 | 101 | 61 | 26 |
| Scotland | 89 | 163 | 252 | 195 | 57 | 52 | 16 |
| Germany, Norway, Other Countries | 6 | 3,494 | 3,500 | 280 | 3,220 | 9 | 4<br>8½ |
| | 978 | 4,364 | 5,342 | 1,909 | 3,433 | 565 | 241 |

STATEMENT of Settlers and their effects arriving at the Port of Collingwood from the United States during the year 1875.

| | Number. | Canadian. | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Other. | Male. | Female. | Children. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| Total for year | 28 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 472 00 |

MEMO.—In addition to the above about thirty young men arrived during the year from the United States and settled in Ontario, without any effects to enter; mostly Canadians by birth.

STATEMENT of Settlers and Effects from the United States, at the Port of Sarnia, Ontario, for the year 1875; compiled from the Custom House entries.

| —— | Number. | Canadian. | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Other. | Male. | Female. | Children. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| January | 94 | 40 | 27 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 28 | 23 | 43 | 2,315 00 |
| February | 103 | 53 | 17 | 20 | 9 | 4 | 31 | 30 | 42 | 2,895 00 |
| March | 195 | 96 | 53 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 61 | 56 | 78 | 7,330 00 |
| 1st Quarter | 392 | 189 | 97 | 43 | 38 | 25 | 120 | 109 | 163 | 12,540 00 |
| April | 161 | 89 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 49 | 49 | 63 | 4,925 00 |
| May | 216 | 117 | 43 | 31 | 9 | 16 | 66 | 50 | 100 | 8,040 00 |
| June | 202 | 153 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 19 | 63 | 63 | 76 | 6,682 00 |
| 2nd Quarter | 579 | 359 | 75 | 49 | 40 | 56 | 178 | 162 | 239 | 19,647 00 |
| July | 108 | 63 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 34 | 31 | 43 | 3,575 00 |
| August | 91 | 54 | 4 | 14 | ..... | 19 | 25 | 23 | 43 | 1,740 00 |
| September | 125 | 88 | 24 | ..... | 2 | 11 | 36 | 36 | 53 | 3,425 00 |
| 3rd Quarter | 324 | 205 | 38 | 24 | 14 | 43 | 95 | 90 | 139 | 8,740 00 |
| October | 153 | 97 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 14 | 49 | 51 | 53 | 6,963 00 |
| November | 179 | 90 | 22 | 17 | 31 | 19 | 52 | 56 | 71 | 7,715 00 |
| December. | 112 | 69 | 20 | 14 | ..... | 9 | 32 | 34 | 46 | 3,390 00 |
| 4th Quarter | 444 | 256 | 61 | 46 | 39 | 42 | 133 | 141 | 170 | 18,068 00 |
| Grand Total | 1,739 | 1,009 | 271 | 162 | 131 | 166 | 526 | 502 | 711 | 58,995 00 |

In addition to above, about four a-day, or one hundred in a month, come over from the United States at Sarnia and Point Edward to settle and work in Canada, who have no effects to enter,—mostly single men, Canadians by birth.

RETURN of Settlers and the Value of their Effects, arriving at the Port of Windsor, Ontario, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| —— | Number. | Canadian. | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Other. | Male. | Female. | Children. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | $ cts. |
| January | 20 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 2,610 00 |
| February | 27 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 1,230 00 |
| March | 88 | 49 | 16 | ..... | 3 | 20 | 25 | 24 | 39 | 4,520 00 |
| 1st Quarter | 135 | 68 | 23 | ..... | 6 | 38 | 42 | 42 | 51 | 8,360 00 |
| April | 123 | 41 | 24 | ..... | 6 | 52 | 35 | 42 | 46 | 9,919 00 |
| May | 76 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 7 | 41 | 20 | 28 | 28 | 5,500 00 |
| June | 96 | 35 | 28 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 26 | 35 | 35 | 3,624 00 |
| 2nd Quarter | 295 | 89 | 66 | 4 | 23 | 113 | 81 | 105 | 109 | 19,043 00 |
| July | 87 | 17 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 33 | 2,210 00 |
| August | 72 | 26 | 19 | 6 | ..... | 21 | 23 | 20 | 29 | 2,908 00 |
| September | 106 | 25 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 64 | 31 | 35 | 40 | 7,743 00 |
| 3rd Quarter | 265 | 68 | 50 | 26 | 8 | 113 | 81 | 82 | 102 | 12,861 00 |
| October | 124 | 54 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 56 | 32 | 42 | 50 | 6,840 00 |
| November | 108 | 45 | 16 | ..... | 9 | 38 | 27 | 32 | 49 | 3,825 00 |
| December | 68 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 42 | 20 | 23 | 25 | 2,265 00 |
| 4th Quarter | 300 | 117 | 26 | 6 | 15 | 136 | 79 | 107 | 124 | 12,930 00 |
| Grand Total | 995 | 342 | 165 | 36 | 52 | 400 | 283 | 336 | 386 | 53,194 00 |

The above are from the entries at the Custom House, but a number of young men, equal to about three hundred, during the year, came over as labourers, with no effects to enter.

# No. 8.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHERBROOKE AGENT.

(Mr. H. Hubbard.)

Government Immigration Office,
Sherbrooke, P. Q., Dec. 24, 1875.

Sir:—I have the honour to transmit herewith a condensed statement of proceedings for this year at my Agency.

The expenses incurred for aid of immigrants charged to your Department, including free transport, has been $480.52. The amount charged to the Quebec Department has been $1,263.90.

The universal financial depression of last year has had the natural effect here of greatly diminishing the call for immigrant or other labour, and also of retarding the influx of settlers. In fact, the supply of labour has been quite equal to the demand, especially as our large manufacturing establishments have been more or less interrupted. It has been fortunate that the number of immigrant arrivals has not been as large as formerly, as it would have been very difficult to provide for a large number, nay, much labour, in fact, has been required to provide for those received. I may refer, with my grateful remembrance, to the great kindness and ready assistance always rendered by the late James Thom, Provincial Agent at South Quebec.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

H. HUBBARD,
*Agent.*

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

ANNUAL RETURN of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Sherbrooke Immigration Agency for the Year ending December 31st, 1875.

| Number of Arrivals via St. Lawrence. | Number of Arrivals via United States. | Sexes. | | | Total number of Souls. | Nationalities. | | | | | | Other Countries. | Trades or Occupations. | | | | | General Destination. | | | | | | | | | Amount of Free Transport to Indigent Immigrants. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Children. | | English. | Irish. | Scotch. | Germans. | Scandinavians. | French and Belgians. | | Farmers. | Farm and General Servants. | Mechanics. | Clerks, Traders, &c. | Female Servants. | Lower Provinces. | | | Quebec. | Ontario. | Manitoba. | British Columbia. | Eastern States. | Western States. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N.S. | N.B. | P.E.I. | | | | | | | |
| 232 | 8 | 135 | 49 | 56 | 240 | 42 | 29 | 62 | 3 | 7 | 96 | 1 | 30 | 90 | 39 | 5 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ... |

H. HUBBARD,
*Agent.*

DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

# No. 9.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WINNIPEG AGENT.

(Mr. Wm. Hespeler.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, December 30th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my Report for the year 1875.

Immigration as usual commenced with the opening of navigation on the Red River, but the fact of this Province having been visited by grasshoppers the previous year, which deposited their eggs, caused a check to immigration from the eastern provinces and the United States for the present year.

The grasshoppers appeared in such numbers, that within a short space of time, all the crops with the exception of a few districts were completely destroyed, and to so great an extent was the destruction, that without the relief supplied by your Department, in many cases starvation would have been the result. This relief, together with the supply of seed grain, has given fresh courage to the settlers, and as we have every reason to hope that the coming season will be free from that plague, immigration will take a new start—and the prospects are that the immigration during the year 1876 will be very extensive.

The immigration of Mennonites was very satisfactory, which proves that those who immigrated to this Province the previous year, had reason to report favourably to their friends.

The Icelanders who unfortunately arrived here very late in the season, have shown themselves very energetic in locating themselves, and promise to make a very desirable class of settlers, and worthy of every support rendered to them.

The immigrants that were accommodated in the sheds during the past twelve months are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 305 | from the | Canadian | Provinces. |
| 341 | " | " | United States. |
| 37 | " | " | Great Britain. |
| 285 | " | " | Iceland. |

968 in all, besides 4,830 Mennonites from Russia. The latter landed at the Dufferin and Red River Immigration sheds.

Of the stated number of immigrants, 38 came by Dawson route, the remaining number came *viâ* the United States.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. HESPELER,
*Agent.*

To the Honorable L. Letellier de St. Just,
Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa,

# No. 10.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HALIFAX AGENT.

(Mr. Edwin Clay.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE
HALIFAX, January 18th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information my annual report of the working of this Agency for the year 1875.

I have done all in my power to ascertain the number returning from and coming *viâ* the United States, and have been able to gather from different sources the fact that over five hundred (nearly six hundred) individuals have thus either for the first time made their homes here, or else have returned to their former residence. Still I have no means to ascertain correctly the number thus coming from the States, and no doubt a much larger number than I have reported have entered the Province, of whom no account could be taken.

You will perceive, however, that notwithstanding the increase in the number from the United States, the total number of arrivals shows a great falling off as compared with last year.

In my last report, I gave the number of Icelanders as eight; this year (1875) we have to report ninety-six more, most of whom, however, first landed at Quebec.

Since they arrived in this Province, the greater number have, under the care of the Local Government, been comfortably settled on land in Eastern Halifax. They are no doubt a very suitable class of settlers for this Province, our proximity to the Atlantic making our climate in every way suitable to their constitutions; most of the families that have settled on land are making good preparation for their spring's work.

Honesty, industry and frugality characterize all their movements.

Mr. John Anderson, an intelligent young Icelander, was sent to Iceland last season as an agent by the Local Government, and quite a large number are preparing to emigrate next spring and summér.

As much attention has been during the past year directed to the Immigration of children from the densely peopled cities of the parent country to this Dominion, children who, from various causes, have been deprived of their natural protectors, it is but right that I should allude to the condition and prospects of the Liverpool children brought to this country by Mrs. Birt.

About 340 children have, since 1873, been brought out by Mrs. Birt and distributed to homes in Nova Scotia by Col. Laurie, who takes entire charge of the children on landing, and houses them comfortably under proper supervision till they are distributed. Proper applications on a regular form and duly recommended by the resident clergyman are in each case required, and a most careful enquiry is made by Col. Laurie prior to final allotment. All the children are reported on each quarter by the person with whom placed and the resident minister, and full particulars of behaviour, health, progress, in and out of schooland of mental and religious training are required. The whole of the children have in each case been distributed within a fortnight after arrival: all applications being called for and all previous correspondence being completed before the arrival of each party.

The allotment is considered final, and in theory, a child once placed is taken with the understanding that it is permanently a member of the family and not to be

moved, but it has been found that various causes as death, permanent ill-health, or total incompatibility of temper of adoptor and adopted, necessitate removal, which, however, is resorted to as rarely as possible.

Arrangements have been made by which Mr. Arnold, the Episcopalian Missionary at Oakfield, who was formerly teacher under Mrs. Birt, takes charge of any children, who, at Col. Laurie's discretion, may be brought back for re-allotment, and during their stay at Oakfield they are put through a fresh course of training.

In all 45 have been removed, 23 on account of improper or injudicious treatment by employers, 16 on account of misbehaviour, and 6 on account of death or change of circumstances of employers.

All re-allotted have so far done well, a few only having been brought back a second time for further training; but there has been no repetition of anything that can be called misbehaviour among them.

The cost of maintenance of the children after arrival until distribution has been borne by the Local Government; all other expenses incurred, and these are necessarily heavy, are borne by Col. Laurie, who, by local enactment, is appointed the guardian, and has therefore full legal powers over all the children.

It must, however, be evident to any reasonable person that no gentleman can be expected to devote so much time and labour to even a work so noble as that in which Col. Laurie is engaged, and at the same time draw the entire means for sustenance of the work from his own private funds; and those ladies and gentlemen in Liverpool who have been aiding Mrs. Birt in this work of Christian love, may rest assured that no pains have been spared to secure good and suitable homes for the children, and in no one instance has any child failed to secure the watchful protection of Col. Laurie after his or her allotment.

## Immigration for 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Direct from Liverpool to Halifax | 644 |
| By Gulf of St. Lawrence *viá* Pictou | 20 |
| Icelanders *viá* Quebec and Portland | 79 |
| Total number *viá* and from United States | 575 |
| | 1,31[illegible] |
| Sent to Bermuda, 29; New Brunswick, 24; Quebec, 6 | 5[illegible] |
| Total number remaining in Agency | 1,259 |

So far as could be ascertained, there are, independent of those from the United States:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Married Men | 133 |
| Single do | 241 |
| Married Women | 71 |
| Single do | 65 |
| Children between 1 and 12, Male | 114 |
| " " " Female | 100 |
| Infants | 19 |
| | 743 |

### COUNTRIES.

*English.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adults | 378 |
| Children | 156 |
| Infants | 17 |

*Scotch.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adults | 19 |
| Children | 2 |

*Irish.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adults | 35 |
| Children | 8 |
| Infants | 1 |

*Icelanders.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adults | 55 |
| Children | 41 |

*Others.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Adults | 29 |
| Children | 1 |
| Infants | 1 |

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

(*Independent of those from the United States.*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Actors | 1 | Matrons | 1 |
| Clerks | 7 | Mechanics | 72 |
| Coopers | 1 | Merchants | 6 |
| Farmers | 23 | Ministers | 1 |
| Farrier | 1 | Miners | 5 |
| Fisherman | 1 | Tailors | 3 |
| Grocer | 1 | Teachers | 2 |
| Housemaids | 4 | Telegraph Operator | 1 |
| Labourers | 134 | | |

Miners still continue to present themselves as mechanics, consequently the small number of them as shown above.

The only class that will find ample employment for the coming season are farm labourers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

EDWIN CLAY,
*Immigration Agent.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 11.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. JOHN, N.B., IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Robert Shives.)

Government Immigration Office,
St. John, N.B., Canada,
January 4th, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to report for your information, a statement of the operations at this Agency for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

In comparing the number of immigrants that have arrived during the past season, with those of the years 1873 and 1874, a large falling off is apparent. In 1873 there were 1,129, and in 1874, 702. During these years the Province received a considerable accession to the agricultural population, there being 239 who were farmers, and 182 farm laborers. This year, however, the whole number of arrivals is but 250, and of farmers there are only 18, and of farm laborers 48.

### Immigration of 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number by way of the St. Lawrence | 6 |
| " " United States | 48 |
| " direct by Dominion ports | 196 |
| " remaining within the limits of this Agency | 60 |
| " sent to other Agencies for settlement | 173 |

*Sexes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 107 |
| Females | 84 |
| Boys under 14 years of age | 31 |
| Girls | 28 |
| | 250 |

*Nationalities.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Natives of Scotland | 92 |
| " England | 84 |
| " Ireland | 22 |
| Natives of Denmark | 35 |
| " United States | 17 |
| | 250 |

*Trades and Callings.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Farmers | 18 |
| Farm-laborers | 48 |
| Machinists | 3 |
| Gardeners | 2 |
| Dyers | 5 |
| Drapers | 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Joiners | 7 |
| Bakers | 2 |
| Mariners | 2 |
| Plumbers | 2 |

The demand for farm-labourers has not been so great as in former years, and it may be estimated that during the coming season from one hundred to two hundred will be as many as will be required.

It may be reasonably hoped that with the many advantages offered to settlers through the Free Grant system, and the success which is attending the new settlements, there will be an increase in the number of arrivals during the coming season.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED AT THE VARIOUS CUSTOM HOUSES TO HAVE ENTERED NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1875.

H. Webber, Esq., Collector of Customs, St. Stephen, forwards an abstract of the entries made by immigrants at his office during the year 1875, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Males in Family | 18 |
| do Females, do | 17 |
| | 35 |

Of this number, there were 18 born in the Dominion, 16 in the United States, and 1 in Ireland.

Value of Settlers effects ..... $1,789.00

S. Watts, Esq., Collector, McAdam Junction, says: "that 4 entries by intending settlers have been made at this Port during the year, the value of the effects being $290.00.

F. W. Brown, Esq., Sub-Collector, Grand Falls, says: "that no entries have been made by persons who have entered the Dominion by way of the United States, during the present year."

John T. Allen, Collector, Richmond Station, Canada Railway and F. Tibbitts, Collector, Tobigue, have not replied to my communications.

Capt. H. W. Chrisholm, Agent at St. John, for the International Line of Steamers, has authorised me to report, that during the past year, at least 500 immigrants—men, women, and children, natives of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, have been landed at the Port of St. John.

From these statements it will appear, that 522 persons of Canadian origin have entered the Province during the past year, and that the value of their effects is $2079.00.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT SHIVES.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

# No. 12.

## WEST LYNN, MANITOBA, IMMIGRATION AGENT'S REPORT.

(Mr. F. J. Bradley.)

West Lynn, Manitoba,
November 20th, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the Record of Emigrants *vid* this route into Manitoba. We have not been in a position this year to obtain a correct record of the immigration from this Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. Bradley,

Hon. the Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

RECORD of Immigrants into the Province of Manitoba during Months of May, June, July, August, September and October, 1875.

| Date of Arrival. | No. of Emigrants. | Ontario. | | | Quebec. | | | Lower Provinces. | | | Great Britain. | | | France. | | | Germany. | | | Russia. | | | Scandinavia. | | | United States. | | | Iceland. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Men. | Women. | Children. |
| May..... | 1364 | 337 | 60 | 44 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 63 | 63 | 184 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 544 | 12 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June..... | 1033 | 320 | 115 | 88 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 66 | 48 | 19 | 10 | ..... | 243 | 14 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| July..... | 1821 | 131 | 46 | 27 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 17 | 5 | 9 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 465 | 298 | 631 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 105 | 38 | 24 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| August.. | 1240 | 85 | 33 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 296 | 252 | 481 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 4 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sept..... | 116 | 53 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oct..... | 460 | 64 | 25 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 11 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 13 | 1 | 180 | 60 | 45 |

Total..... 6,034.

F. J. BRADLEY,
*Superintending Agent.*

# No. 13.

## QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE, ANNUAL REPORT, 1875.

(Frederick Montizambert, Esq., M.D.)

Quebec, 31st December, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith, in tabular form, the annual returns of the proceedings and expenditure of the Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle for the year 1875.

The steamship "Dominion," Captain Roberts, from Liverpool, April 14th, with a general cargo, 301 passengers, and 69 crew, came into quarantine on the 8th of May. The officers of the vessel reported to me that, shortly after sailing, a case of measles occurred on board, and that on the 7th of May, three new cases had shown themselves. I at once 8 a.m., inspected the passengers, and found that four more cases of measles had declared themselves during the night, making then seven existing cases. It was evident that the first case, which had begun on April the 25th, had communicated the disease to an indefinite number of the children, of whom there were more than 100 on board; and that after the usual period of incubation it was now breaking out as an epidemic amongst them. The passengers were landed and detained to perform quarantine. I allowed the vessel to proceed without the passengers, as soon as her purification and disinfection had been completed under my personal superintendence.

During the 8th, 9th, and 10th of May, new cases continued to appear amongst the passengers detained at the Healthy Division. These cases were removed, upon the appearance of the first premonitory symptom, to wards of observation, and thence, as the disease declared itself, to the Measles Hospital.

On the 13th of May, as the period of incubation had then expired, and as no new cases had occurred for several days, I concluded that the disease had declared itself in all those who had contracted it. The washing, purifying, and disinfection of the passengers and their effects were also then completed to my satisfaction. I therefore, discharged from quarantine on that day all those who had continued healthy. Sixty-five persons were detained in the hospitals. Of these, two died. The others were subsequently discharged from time to time, as they became sufficiently recovered to travel.

The ship "Zingara," Captain Johnston, from Arendahl, April 7th, in ballast, with a crew of 18, came into quarantine on the 1st of June, and reported the death of a seaman on the 4th of May. A careful investigation of the circumstances attending his death satisfied me that it had not occurred from any infectious disease. The vessel was therefore permitted to proceed immediately.

The barque "Princess Louise," Captain Perkins, from Pernambuco, April 10th, loaded with sugars, with a crew of 16, came into quarantine on the 19th of June. The Captain reported the deaths of two seamen, on the 16th of April, from yellow fever. The effects of the deceased men had been at once thrown overboard. The portion of the vessel they had occupied had been thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. No case or symptom of the disease had shown itself since their deaths, more than two months previously. Under all these circumstances, I did not consider it necessary to detain the vessel for any period either of observation or for quarantine.

Of late years I have found an ever increasing difficulty in obtaining a steamer to make a special trip to bring up immigrants from Grosse Isle to Quebec for twenty

five cents per head. This is the amount per head fixed in the Quarantine Regulations as chargeable against a vessel that elects to leave her passengers at Grosse Isle, and to bear the expense of their conveyance to Quebec, rather than herself to await their discharge from quarantine. Our ordinary river steamers cannot safely carry, at one time, more than 200 immigrants with their luggage. This at present rates, only amounts to fifty dollars. It is impossible to obtain a suitable steamer to make a special trip to Grosse Isle for immigrants for so small a sum. Prices have risen very much since this rate was fixed, more than 20 years ago.

The wharf at the western division which has been undergoing repairs, is nearly completed. This wharf has a frontage of only 50 feet, and a depth of water at the end, of only 9½ feet at low tide. It was built in 1847-48, and was a suitable wharf at that time. Passengers then came out in brigs or other small vessels. But now that such large vessels are used, the wharves at the station no longer answer the purpose for which they are intended. Pilots flatly refuse to take large steamships or even large sailing vessels to a wharf, where, from the very narrow frontage, they cannot securely moor them, and where, from the want of water, such vessels can only float at certain states of the tide. The delay caused by having to disembark several hundreds of passengers with all their luggage in the ship's boats, is a very serious addition to their detention in quarantine, besides being a great inconvenience in many ways.

The eastern wharf has the same narrow frontage, or even less water than the other. The river steamer "Montmagny" though drawing less than five feet of water, bumped heavily on the rocky bottom on one occasion this summer. She was obliged to wait more than two hours, on her way to St. Thomas, for water enough to enable her to safely gain the station wharf.

I would respectfully recommend that a block of about 50 feet deep by 150 wide, with a slip and floating pontoon therein, be added to each of the two wharves. This will give area enough for the passengers and their luggage to be landed upon sufficient frontage to which to moor vessels of even 300 to 400 feet long, and depth of water enough to allow such vessels to remain at the wharves at all states of the tide.

The end of the western wharf is not yet completed; the dove-tailing of the timbers of the addition could now well be effected.

The necessity for these additions to the wharves is so pressing, in the interest of the shipping, that I beg earnestly to urge this matter upon your immediate attention.

The expediency of providing for telegraphic communication between the station and the main shore is also a matter I am anxious to bring under your consideration. It has repeatedly happened that the arrival of a steamship at Father Point has been telegraphed from that place to Quebec. The steamer, due at Quebec in the evening, has been detained at Grosse Isle for infectious disease. The Immigration and Customs officials at Quebec, and the friends of the expected passengers have spent the night on the wharf at Point Levis, vainly expecting the arrival of the vessel. Again, communications between vessels and their owners or consignees in Quebec or Montreal, between passengers, officers, and crews in quarantine and their friends, between the Medical Superintendent and the Government, &c. &c., would be much facilitated by such a telegraph. In ordinary seasons, there is but one mail a week to and from the station, and during an epidemic even that communication might have to be lessened in frequency. The sending of a boat with letters or telegrams to St. Thomas, the nearest post-town, is not always possible, and is generally objectionable as involving the risk of infecting that place, and through it, also, the rest of the country.

The tenement occupied by the members of the hospital staff has become uninhabitable, and is past being repaired. It is the remains of an old shed erected in Quebec as a temporary shelter for those rendered destitute and homeless by the great fire of 1845. It was subsequently taken down to Grosse Isle in sections, and re-erected there. It is now threatening to fall, and fails completely to protect the Hospital orderlies and nurses who have to live in it, from the weather. It has been repeatedly condemned by the Government Architects. I most earnestly request, that you will

be pleased to take such measures as you may deem advisable to ensure the erection of suitable dwellings for these officials with the least possible delay.

A north-easterly gale of unwonted violence raged at the station on the 17th of September. It was accompanied by an unusually high tide. The steeple of the Protestant Chapel was blown down and completely destroyed, and other small buildings were injured, and a considerable portion of the eastern wharf, which from being too long, is always submerged at high tides, was stripped of its planking.

In the restoring of these objects, which is of immediate importance, I would again respectfully recommend that the Protestant Chapel be removed to or rebuilt in the Central Division, as was done last year for the new Roman Catholic Chapel. This is a matter of much moment for the internal quarantine at the station.

The want of a new edition of the Quarantine Regulations is much felt. The present one bears date in 1868. Since then a new Quarantine Act and several supplementary regulations have been issued. It is now, therefore, necessary for pilots and masters to become possessed of, and comprehend the law contained in several pamphlets, original and supplementary.

That in some cases they fail to comprehend the law—or, comprehending, fail to obey it—I am led to believe from such facts as the following:—In the report of Mr. Stafford, Dominion Immigration Agent at Quebec, in the appendix to your report for last year, page 16, it is stated that 33 deaths of immigrants occurred "on the voyage." By my report on the same appendix, page 58, it appears that only seven deaths were reported to me as having occurred on the voyage. Of these, two were seamen. So that during that year, the deaths of immigrants alone that occurred at sea, and that were reported at the Quarantine Station, amounted to twenty-eight. It is hardly probable that all of these occurred on board the Canadian mail steamers, which alone are exempt from the quarantine regulations.

Again, in the report of Mr. Maclaurin, the Ontario Immigration Agent at Quebec, appended to the report of the Immigration Department for the Province of Ontario, for the year 1874, this passage occurs:—"I beg here to call your attention "to the serious fact, that it is the continual practice of the steamships having cases "of infectious diseases on board (disregarding the quarantine regulations requiring "them to remain at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station, for inspection or fumigation "if necessary), to come direct to the wharf at Point Levis, and land their passengers, "much to the danger of all whom duty compels to be present."

Again, the ship "Salacia" did not come in to the quarantine limits to report herself; yet, at the trial last month of the captain and mate for the manslaughter of one of the crew, the sworn evidence as reported in the daily papers would shew that the question as to whether or not they would land the body at Grosse Isle was discussed on board, and the death was not even reported to the Inspecting Physician at Quebec, but the vessel went straight to her berth amongst the shipping, and the fact of a dead body being on board first came out from one of the crew hailing a passing police boat.

Under the existing regulations, all vessels, except the Canadian mail steamers, on board of which any death or any infectious sickness has occurred during the passage, are bound to report themselves at Grosse Isle; so also vessels arriving from some infected port; and finally, all sailing vessels, not steamers, that have on board a certain proportion of steerage passengers to their tonnage. All vessels liable to quarantine at Grosse Isle are to make their further quarantine in the Harbour of Quebec. It is the custom, I believe, of the inspecting physicians to visit all vessels that arrive with passengers at Quebec, steamers as well as sailing vessels; but for the thousand or more ordinary vessels without passengers that enter the port each year there is apparently no regular inspection. Their quarantine is altogether voluntary. It depends entirely upon the knowledge and good will of the pilot and captain whether such a vessel, with death or infectious disease on board, is or is not reported at Grosse Isle or at Quebec. How many such vessels fail to report deaths of seamen on the voyage, and how many carry cases of infectious disease straight to their docks at Quebec or Montreal, and after a time send them to the Marine

Hospital or to the Montreal General Hospital, and how many carry dead bodies past without reporting, like the "Salacia," there is no means of ascertaining that I am aware of.

I am persuaded that no voluntary quarantine, optional with pilots and captains as it virtually is for so large a proportion of the shipping at present, can be depended upon to save the country from the introduction of infectious disease.

And I am strongly of opinion that every vessel entering the port should be subject to medical inspection *somewhere*; and such medical inspection, and the subsequent isolation of the sick, could better be performed at Grosse Isle than after the vessel has entered the crowded roadstead off the populous city of Quebec.

But in any case, whether the regulations be made more stringent or not, the penalties for their contravention should be made sufficiently severe to be deterrent. It is at present left to the option of the Quebec Inspecting Physician to decide whether a vessel that brings infectious disease up to the city without reporting, according to law, at Grosse Isle, be sent back there or not. This must tend to tempt captains to evade the inspection at the Quarantine Station, and to carry a little infectious disease straight up to Quebec, in the hope that it will not be considered necessary to send the vessel down to perform quarantine at Grosse Isle. I am strongly of opinion that it should be made compulsory for the Inspecting Physician at Quebec to at once order back to Grosse Isle every vessel liable to report itself there that comes up to Quebec without a discharge from that station.

The penalty also—a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars—provided in the Quarantine Act for contravention of the regulations is not sufficiently severe to be deterrent. Ship owners may conceivably find it cheaper to pay such a fine for their pilot and captain—if detected and convicted—than to have their vessel undergo quarantine detention. If each captain and pilot, upon conviction of having contravened the quarantine regulations, were liable to imprisonment without the option of a fine, the preventive effect, presumably sought for, would more probably be attained.

The admissions to the Quarantine Hospitals during the year have been only 70 in number. Two deaths occurred in the hospitals, both of them from measles. Six deaths were reported to me as having occurred at sea. Of these three were seamen.

Only three vessels during the whole season reported the occurrence of infectious disease or death at sea, and only 310 immigrants performed quarantine at Grosse Isle. These numbers are the smallest of any recorded in any year hitherto. This may be owing partly to its having been a healthy season, partly to the fleet entering the port having numbered—according to the shipping lists published—some 230 sailing vessels and 40 steamships less than last year, in which again arrivals were less numerous than usual, and also possibly in part to evasions of the inspection at the Quarantine Station by vessels liable thereto, in the manner already referred to herein.

For further particulars as to the proceedings and expenditure of the Station, I have the honour respectfully to refer you to the returns submitted herewith.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK MONTIZAMBERT,

M.D. Univ. Edin., L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c., &c.,

*Medical Superintendent.*

## Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle.—Hospital Returns, 1875.

| Countries. | Distribution. | | | | Admissions. | | | | | | | Deaths. | | | | | | | | Discharges. | | | | Religions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | Cholera. | Fever. | Small Pox. | Scarlet Fever. | Measles. | Diarrhœa and Dysentery. | Other Diseases. | Cholera. | Fever. | Small Pox. | Scarlet Fever. | Measles. | Diarrhœa and Dysentry. | Other Diseases. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. | Protestant. | Roman Catholic | Total. |
| England | 12 | 16 | 39 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 1 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 12 | 16 | 37 | 65 | 67 | ..... | 67 |
| Scotland | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| France | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Totals | 13 | 18 | 39 | 70 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 1 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 13 | 18 | 37 | 68 | 68 | 2 | 70 |

Frederick Montizambert, M.D., Univ. Edin.,
L.R.C.S.E., &c., &c.,
*Medical Superintendent.*

## Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle.—Statement of Expenditure, 1875

| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | | |
| April 15..... | Balance pay list of wintering Party..... | | 320 40 |
| " 30..... | Pay list for April..... | | 486 56 |
| May 31..... | do for May..... | 890 02 | |
| | Medicines, C. Potvin & Co.....$71 23 | | |
| | Medical comforts, Leduc & Letellier.....51 32 | | |
| | | 122 55 | |
| | Printing, C. Darveau.....$5 00 | | |
| | Stationery, M. Miller.....62 39 | | |
| | | 67 39 | |
| | Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez..... | 405 00 | |
| | Supplies, Dry goods, F. M. Dechine.....$684 56 | | |
| | Hardware, H. T. Scott &c..... 232 86 | | |
| | Groceries, H. A. Paré..... 63 87 | | |
| | do L. Bourget..... 30 75 | | |
| | Meat and vegetables, Leon Arel..... 46 30 | | |
| | Flour, Connolly & Co..... 34 80 | | |
| | Coal oil, F. C. Vallerand..... 22 55 | | |
| | | 1,115 57 | |
| | Contingencies, as per voucher..... | 311 76 | |
| | | | 2,912 29 |
| June 30..... | Pay list for June..... | 890 02 | |
| | Medicines, C. Potvin & Co..... | 3 84 | |
| | Steamboat service Naz. Bernatchez..... | 315 00 | |
| | Supplies, Flour, Connolly & Co.....$63 00 | | |
| | Dry goods, F. M. Dechine..... 44 85 | | |
| | Meat, Leon Aril..... 9 35 | | |
| | Groceries, H. A. Paré..... 7 70 | | |
| | | 124 90 | |
| | Contingencies, as per voucher..... | 173 95 | |
| | | | 1,507 71 |
| July 31..... | Pay list for July..... | 890 02 | |
| | Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez..... | 180 00 | |
| | | | 1,070 02 |
| Aug. 31 ..... | Pay list for August..... | 890 02 | |
| | Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez..... | 225 00 | |
| | | | 1,115 02 |
| Sept. 30..... | Pay list for September..... | 890 02 | |
| | Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez..... | 180 00 | |
| | | | 1,070 00 |
| | Supplies, Hardware, H. T. Scott & Co.....$88 27 | | |
| | Winter canoe, P. Blouin..... 90 00 | | |
| | Coal oil, F. O. Vallerand..... 17 60 | | |
| | Groceries, H. A. Paré..... 9 03 | | |
| | | 204 90 | |
| | Contingencies as per voucher..... | 431 83 | |
| | | | 1,706 75 |
| Oct. 31 ..... | Pay list for October..... | 890 02 | |
| | Medicines, C. Potvin & Co..... | 28 40 | |
| | Stationery, M. Miller..... | 6 80 | |
| | Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez..... | 180 00 | |
| | Supplies, Flour, Connolly, & Co.....$105 90 | | |
| | Dry goods, F. M. Dechine..... 66 25 | | |
| | Repairs to stoves, L. Vezina..... 69 52 | | |
| | | 241 72 | |
| | Contingencies, as per voucher..... | 1 94 | |
| | | | 1,348 88 |
| | Advance pay list of wintering Party..... | | 631 00 |
| Nov. 3 ..... | Pay list for November..... | 871 67 | |
| | Steamboat service, Naz. Bernatchez..... | 225 00 | |
| | Supplies, Hardware, H. T. Scott & Co.....$32 45 | | |
| | Coal oil, F. O. Vallerand..... 23 22 | | |
| Nov. 30..... | Dry goods, F. M. Dechine..... 17 00 | | |
| | | 72 67 | |
| | Contingencies, as per voucher..... | 8 26 | |
| | | | 1,177 59 |
| | Total..... | | 12,276 22 |

Fred. Montizambert, M.D., Edin.
*Medical Superintendent.*

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1875.

| | $ cts. | |
|---|---|---|
| Pay of officers | 7,649 74 | |
| General supplies | 1,759 76 | |
| Medicines and medical comforts | 154 79 | |
| Printing and stationery | 74 19 | |
| Steamboat service | 1,710 00 | |
| Contingencies | 927 74 | |
| | | 12,276 22 |

## Synopsis Of Expenditure, Half Year, to 31st. December, 1875.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pay of officers | 5,062 74 | |
| General supplies | 519 29 | |
| Medicines and medical comforts | 28 40 | |
| Printing and stationery | 6 80 | |
| Steamboat service | 990 00 | |
| Contingencies | 442 03 | |
| | | $7,049 26 |

Frederick Montizambert, M.D., Univ. Edin.,
L. R. C. S. E. &c., &c.,
*Medical Superintendent,*

# No. 14.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF BRITISH MAIL OFFICER.

(Mr. A. Walmesley.)

Portland, Me.,
31st January, 1876.

Sir,—According to instructions received from your Department, I have kept the Marine Mail Officers supplied with pamphlets and books on the Allan's steamers sailing from Quebec and Portland. Also have given pamphlets and books to other steamers of Dominion Line and information required.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. WALMSEY,
*British Mail Officer.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 15.

## ANNUAL REPORT, QUARANTINE STATION, PICTOU, N. S.

(Dr. W. E. Cooke, M. D.)

Quarantine Station,
Pictou, January 5th, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report respecting this station for the year ending 1875. I am happy to be in a position to state that there have been no cases of disease requiring quarantine attention during the past year.

The hospital building is now finished, and is capable of containing about (36) thirty-six beds, and is in good order and well ventilated; it is not, however, furnished or equipped to receive patients, and I would respectfully urge upon the Department that an appropriation be granted for this purpose at your earliest convenience.

The expenditure at this Station during the current year amounted to $732 25.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. COOKE, M. D,
*Inspecting Physician.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

# No. 16.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. JOHN, N.B., QUARANTINE STATION.

(Dr. W. S. Harding, M.R.C.S.)

Quarantine Station,
St. John, N.B., 3rd January, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to report respecting this Station for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1875.

It is matter for much thankfulness in the interest and well-being of the country, that infectious disease has not obtained access to our people by this port. We have in fact been spared for a time, and in a considerable degree, from the difficulty of opposing the entrance of such diseases. Escape from this difficulty is in part owing to the fact that infectious diseases, from causes not entirely explainable by sanitarians, are less prone to spread at one time than at another, and the present is the quiescent period. That it is so in regard to one of the most important of the class, viz., small-pox, we have only to look to statistics in England to learn.

The last quarterly return of the Registrar General shewed that the fatality from small-pox was unprecedentedly low throughout England and Wales during the three months ending September (1875), and the remarkable freedom from a fatal case in London during more than four months is certainly without precedent since civil registration was established in 1837.

In addition to the unknown influences alluded to above, which tend to lessen the spread of infectious disease, two other causes deserve special notice; one, operative, so far as England might disseminate, is her humane and highly important law against the *exportation* of infectious disease, exercised by provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, referred to by your Honour in your report for 1874; the other, the more decided efforts to isolate infectious disease, which marks *the advent* of a new era in preventive medicine.

During the year it only became necessary once to detain a vessel in quarantine, viz., the schooner "Ancona," which arrived here from New York, on 23rd December, infected with small-pox. The vessel was kept in quarantine here for four days, cleansed and fumigated, and subjected to such other precautionary measures as were detailed in my special report on the vessel.

As immunity for a time during the past can afford no guarantee for the future, the same watchfulness at the quarantine stations will need to be observed as if there had been no intermission of activity shewn by the infectious diseases.

During the year a number of vessels were visited so as to see whether or not disease would come along, and also to make known that strict surveillance is exercised. No instance of an *intention* to neglect or evade the regulations has been shewn. On one occasion, however, a trunk containing clothing infected with small-pox was brought here. I was satisfied it was not done from an intention to evade the law, but from ignorance of the fact of infection. The chest was disposed of by me in the manner explained to your Honour at the time. This case shows the necessity existing that ship masters should know a little about the manner in which infection is conveyed from place to place.

Care has been taken to ascertain that all dead bodies brought from other countries had with them proper certificates shewing cause of disease not to have been infectious. About fifty bodies were brought.

As bearing on the question whether ship-owners are as a rule hostile to the institution of quarantine, Mr. D. V. Roberts of this place has furnished evidence which may be mentioned here. He *requested* that his schooner, the "Ancona," referred to above, should be detained until considered safe from infection. This, instead of urging the release at the earliest day, is a fact alike creditable to himself personally, and illustrative of the reasonable disposition pretty generally found among ship-owners—those who are in a greater degree than others adversely affected by the exercise of the quarantine laws. Similar facts have come to light in England, as shewn by the last report of the medical officer at the Port of London:—

"Those functions meet with the approval of the persons who are most affected by their exercise,"—referring to the medical inspection of their vessels.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING, M.R.C.S., Eng.,
*Inspecting Physician.*

HON. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST,
Minister of Agriculture.

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QUARANTINE STATION,
ST. JOHN, N.B., January 3rd, 1876.

SIR,—I take the liberty of submitting to your honour's attention some information relating to the general subject of Public Health. For so doing, I beg to offer the following as an explanation:—

Public Health laws should be based on the principle of endeavouring to educate the public mind in a knowledge of their necessity and advantages. In their execution, due allowance is or should be made for the as yet deficiency of such knowledge, and the consequent difficulty people have of knowing what would be infringement. This endeavour is made in England, for the reasons thus expressed there about such laws:

"And certainly it is seldom right and never wise, in this country to urge "practical applications of science for which the public mind is not duly prepared by "a rational conviction."

Notwithstanding the free admission of the fact of the importance of public health, and that every individual in every community requires such knowledge for personal guidance, inasmuch as avoidance and prevention of disease is better than cure, still information thereon is insufficiently diffused; there is hope, however, for the future.

The endeavour in England to instruct in these matters is made, among other ways, through periodical Reports of the Medical Officers of Health. In all some 800 medical men under this denomination are there employed by the Central Government and Local Authorities, expressly to advise on sanitary matters.

If your Honour should deem that informations such as are now presented, might tend in any degree to serve such objects as are aimed at by the reports referred to in England, and as suitable for presentation to people in Canada, through your General Report to Parliament, you may see fit to order its admission therein. The matter is respectfully submitted to your Honour's judgment and decision.

A physician, a surgeon, or a general practitioner as such, does not require knowledge of "public health," and being very difficult of attainment does not seek to acquire it, and *as a rule* does not possess it.

The purposes of the following is to explain that the above statement is correct, and through references present to notice some other matters relating to public health. The real progress which is now being made, is cited as proof of the commencement of a new sanitary epoch.

It is not clear that medical men generally would at the first look recognize the correctness of a statement such as the foregoing, to the effect that as a rule they are

deficient in knowledge of public health. They would naturally entertain the idea that they should claim for the profession generally the possession of it. That, as a matter of course, each individual must have received a quota of the same, as being the complement of a sound medical education. That to allow the correctness of the other view might seem as ignoring just claims and disparaging.

The establishment, however, of the fact alleged will not have a disparaging tendency, but the very reverse, as tending to exonerate the profession from blame for the serious errors which have been made by individual members in judging or acting in such matters.

If there be such vagueness as this in the minds of medical men themselves as to what they should claim to know of public health, still greater would be the degree of it among the non-professional. They would naturally impute the possession of such knowledge indiscriminately to all graduates of medicine, supposing it necessarily included in the course of study.

It is very important to *both* the public and the profession that more correct views should prevail than have heretofore existed respecting these things.

As the fact of the importance, and the general facts of the subject have now become more fully recognized than ever before, considerable advances are being made, and better plans for preventing disease put into action; but there is much yet to accomplish before things can be considered as quite satisfactory.

To state in brief the difference between "Public Health" and Medicine proper, public health has to do with prevention only of disease, and relation and connection with *laws* framed for such object. Through its teaching, the Statesman can derive the knowledge enabling him to frame or improve such laws, owing to which and other assistance of the State in their administration, the designation of "State Medicine" is employed synonymously with the term "public health," "preventive medicine." As exercised, public health is different from either the general practice of the law or of medicine, but of the two is more closely allied to medicine than to law —is a medical specialty.

Medicine proper aims at supplying such knowledge of disease, and means of treating it, as may secure recovery, or the utmost mitigation which the nature of cases may allow of. For success in these objects, knowledge of public health can be of no service, and being difficult of attainment, as a rule, is not taken up by the medical student. If studied at all, it should be after completing the strictly medical course, else the attempt must limit the acquirements necessary to make a good practitioner—a good doctor.

The important changes now in progress through the action of the Medical Colleges will afford greatly increased means of acquiring a knowledge of public health, and make lines of distinction more apparent to the public.

References may now be made confirmatory of the assertions, and showing in some measure the importance which at the present day is attached to the study of public health, and the practical application of its principles and teaching. It was only some four or five years ago, that active steps were taken by the colleges to afford the means of imparting knowledge of this kind.

The *Lancet* of October 5th, 1870, said:—"Trinity College, Dublin, will now confer a State Medicine qualification—not a degree, but a diploma in connection with the M.D. * * * It behooves the other universities not to leave the honours in the hands of Dublin. * * * The university may leave it optional with the candidates to take up either Forensic or Preventive Medicine and obtain a testamur in one only of these chief divisions of State Medicine."

Those of the profession who have looked into the subject understand, and are agreed that knowledge of public health could not be acquired during the ordinary period of study required to become a medical practitioner. It is thus stated by the *Lancet*:—

"They agree that it is neither just nor reasonable to impose upon the already overburdened student, during his too limited education, additional courses of study and examinations in those *outlying departments* of scientific enquiry and professional

knowledge, *abstruse in their nature and difficult of pursuit, which are by no means necessary to prepare him for the skilful treatment of disease and injury.* Every available portion of the four-year minimum of professional education is, or ought to be, occupied by studies or pursuits which are indispensable for competency in ordinary practice."

Referring to the same subject, the *Lancet* of 5th November in the same year said:—

"The establishment of a Diploma in State Medicine by the University of Dublin, is one of the most considerable events in medical politics that have taken place of late years."

Dr. Acland, in a lecture delivered before the College of Physicians, June, 1871, after referring to the remarkable impetus the subject of public health had received during a few preceding years, culminating in the action of the Colleges of the Kingdom, said:—

"Mr. Goschen, taking a wide view of the question, has already embodied in a Bill provisions by which the relations of a large proportion of the medical profession to the public may be changed, and a new conception of the functions of medical men be introduced into every corner of the country."

Already some portion of these predicted changes have come about.

Passing over the interval since the first move referred to, made by the University of Dublin in 1870, we find the other chief colleges of the kingdom taking action to meet the demand of a conviction about these matters. An editorial of the *Lancet*, January, 1875, referring to a meeting of the Council of the University of London which took place a few days before, quotes remarks of speakers expressive of the necessity of such special education, to Sir Wm. Jenner's motion, &c. They shew that the subject is only as yet developing; is very much engaging the attention of the general public; that ordinary medical education does not qualify in this, which is a collateral, &c., and then says:—

"The speech of Dr. Barnes is calculated to convince everybody of the necessity of the proposed examination. He stated with great frankness that he had once held a health appointment himself; and although he had passed through the medical curriculum required by the university with average credit, and although, as is well known, that curriculum necessitates considerable study of the sciences necessary to medicine, inclusive of Hygiene, yet, finding his special knowledge insufficient for the honest discharge of his duties, he had thrown up his appointment."

That public health had been so long without proper recognition and provision for the study of it does not argue an opinion of its small importance, but is otherwise explained by the causes presented to notice in the different foregoing informations. The fact being once realized that the subject had been too long lost sight of, a very strong and general desire was evinced to have the requirements of the case properly met. Hence the medical colleges are now going freely, not to say ardently, into the matter, as the foregoing and following extracts shew.

"The medical bodies of the country are vying with each other in devising means for securing that the study of the causes of this waste of human life shall form part of the work of medical men."—*Lancet*, December, 1874.

In the address to the General Medical Council of England, Dr. Acland, the President in opening the session June, 1875, referring to public health said:—

"On no question has the public mind changed more than on this * * The prevention of disease as a subject of common national interest, strange as it may seem to us, is but of comparatively recent growth. The prevention of disease has become a great branch of our profession. The Universities have taken the matter up as well as the public at large."

As a rule it is not advisable to submit medical subjects to the consideration of the general public, but public health is not exclusively medical. And it embraces questions needing adjustment through both medical and lay effort, and therefore its information should reach all classes, but especially requires the attention of statesmen in order to right legislation. But as no code of sanitary laws can be quite successful which depend *entirely* on compulsory clauses, the aim must be to instruct as well as

coerce, and so obtain as far as possible intelligent co-operation to secure whatever degree of success may be attainable. Coercion also should play a prominent part to deal with the wilfully blind and the reckless.

In this manner, and upon this principle of endeavouring to instruct, they in England frame and administer sanitary laws at the present day. That it is so, is evidenced among other things, by the fact mentioned before—that some eight hundred medical men there are employed expressly for the purpose of advising and instructing in sanitary matters. From the vast number of instances where expression is given to this intention one or two may be referred to.

At the last Session of Parliament (February, 1875) Mr. Stanhope, in introducing the Bill for the improvement of Artisans' dwellings, said :—

"To cope with the evil was truly a gigantic task, because it would be necessary not only to improve the condition of the people, but also to educate them in a conviction of the importance and necessity of such an undertaking."

At a sanitary conference convened at Birmingham in January last, to which one hundred Corporations of Cities and Boards of Guardians sent delegates, the Mayor said :—"The object he had in view was to arouse the public mind to the importance of sanitary questions."

Sir Wm. Jenner in his opening address as President of the Epidemiological Society said :—"Line upon line, precept on precept, example on example must be placed before the public." * * "if we would have the public so indoctrinated with the science of health as to carry its laws into practice."

The prominence given to sanitary matters in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, 5th February, 1875, shews the interest the nation takes at the present day in such matters.

"Not less remarkable than the prominence thus assigned to sanitary measures in the work of the session was the tone in which these measures were referred to by the various speakers in the House of Commons. Rarely has Parliament listened to words of weightier meaning than those which fell from the mover and seconder of the Address on the Queen's speech—Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Whitelaw—and from the Home Secretary, with reference to sanitary matters."

In any matters, however difficult, which are grappled with as those presented to notice are being grappled with, good results might be anticipated—good results in public health aims are being attained.

It will scarcely be necessary to explain the relation of Quarantine "to the general subject considered"—that quarantine forms one of the most important features of public health.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. S. HARDING,
*Inspecting Physician.*

THE HON. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST,
Minister of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c.

# No. 17.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF TRAVELLING AGENT, SOUTH QUEBEC.

(Mr. John Sumner.)

South Quebec, 20th November, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my report for the summer season of 1875 as Travelling Immigration Agent.

The number of Immigrants arriving here the past summer have not been so great as in 1874, those coming under my immediate charge numbering twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-seven (12,257) equal to eight thousand three hundred and sixty (8,360) adults, and contained in forty-two (42) steamships, whom I conveyed as far westward in each case as was necessary, going mostly to Belleville and occasionally to Toronto, giving all required instruction and advice, and having them properly cared for and put off at their several destinations.

These Immigrants were all healthy people, and of that class most useful for this country, only a few mechanics and clerks appearing; the Mennonites are a strong hardy race, only one death occurring while under my charge.

The refreshment rooms are conducted in the same manner as I have previously reported.

The Grand Trunk Railway Co. have granted as good accommodation as could be expected, and the transit with a few exceptions has been very fair.

The courteous treatment received from the different officers of the G. T. R. Co. and the Immigration Department of Quebec and Montreal deserve my best thanks.

All respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN SUMNER,
*Travelling Agent.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 18.

## REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL AGENT.

(Mr. G. T. Haigh.)

Offices of the Canadian Government,
15 Water Street, Liverpool,
5th January, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward you my Report of the emigration from this port, and of the working of this Agency for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1875.

The total emigration for the year from the Port of Liverpool was 90,077; of this number, 72,887 embarked for the United States and 14,069 for Canada. Of this last number, 1,693 were destined for the Maritime Provinces, and the remainder who disembarked at Quebec, for the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba.

A detailed statement of the year's emigration, as compared with that of 1874, is contained in Appendix A.

Of the emigrants destined for Canada, 2,621 were cabin passengers, and 11,448 steerage. Of these, 12,347 were carried by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, 1,694 by the Dominion Line, 19 by the Anchor Line, and the remainder by sailing vessels, and who did not come under the provisions of the Imperial Act.

The nationalities of the emigrants, as compared with 1874, were as follows:—

| 1874. | Nationalities. | 1875. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 68,691 | English | 51,388 | | 17,303 |
| 2,044 | Scotch | 1,180 | | 864 |
| 15,600 | Irish | 11,402 | | 4,198 |
| 35,599 | Foreigners and Nationalities not given | 23,807<br>2,300 | | 9,492 |
| | | | Total Decrease... | 31,857 |

For the first quarter of the year, during which period the Allan steamers ran to Portland, the decrease in emigration was not so marked as in the remainder of the season; the decrease on the quarter being only 350. The decrease, was, however, mainly to the United States, this being 720. There was, however, an increase to the Maritime Provinces of 261; to Victoria of 218, and to other places of 109, leaving the total decrease 350 as before stated. During this time the Allan Line carried to Portland 3,144 emigrants, these, though enumerated by the Imperial authorities in their statistical tables of emigration as destined for the United States, were mostly

emigrants for Canada; a great majority of them were of French or Swiss nationality. Emigrants of British nationality did not leave this country for Canada in any great numbers until the opening of navigation. Some parties of labourers sent out by the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, were, however, despatched to Canada *viâ* Portland, so as to be in readiness for the early spring work. The first party of labourers sailed on the 25th February, followed by another party on the 4th March, and by others at intervals throughout the season of navigation. These emigrants, as a class, were quite equal, if not better than those despatched in 1874. The party who sailed in the "Sarmatian" on the 1st April were exceptionally good specimens of their class. I understand that they were collected by Mr. Kingsmill, who brought them through from Lincolnshire to Liverpool by special train, arriving here at 3:30 p.m. instead of all hours of the night, as has been the case with these emigrants. The parties brought by Mr. Dyke were also very well selected, and certain to make good settlers.

As in the spring of 1874, there were some cases where agricultural labourers arrived in Liverpool in a destitute condition, and were relieved by the instructions of the Agent General. This, however, was remedied before the opening of navigation, and very few instances occurred of emigrants requiring help during the remainder of the season. I may here remark, that in order to obviate the expense to which the emigrants are put in providing the necessary sea-kit, that Messrs. Allan have this year adopted the system of hiring out a full kit to all emigrants who apply for same, for the sum of six shillings per head, and as the articles are returned at the end of the voyage, they are enabled to supply a much superior quality to what emigrants generally obtain. This has to some extent prevented the emigrants having to pay in many cases an extortionate price for inferior articles.

During the months of February and March, I had many enquiries made to me in reference to the suitability of British Columbia for emigrants, and more especially as to the district of Comox. These enquiries were mostly from North Wales and the County of Shropshire, and many of the enquirers, from their letters, seemed to have friends or relatives out there. A few parties, however, only emigrated to that province, the expense of railway transit across the United States being in many cases too great for the means of the parties.

In the month of April, previous to the opening of navigation, I attended a conference of the Agents of your Department held in the London Office, under the presidency of the Agent General, who had convened the meeting. Many subjects were discussed there, and suggestions given as to emigration operations in the United Kingdom and Europe. I believe that great benefit did arise from this, and will arise in future through similar conferences if held. I think that an annual meeting of the Agents such as the one just mentioned, enables them to discuss matters personally much more effectually than they could do by letter, and also conduces to a more harmonious action amongst them.

The first steamer for Quebec with passengers was the steamship "Dominion" of the Dominion Line on the 14th April, and which was followed by the steamship "Polynesian" of the Allan Line on the next day. Messrs. Allan, from that period, kept up a regular service with Quebec until the close of navigation. The last steamer sailed from here on the 4th November last.

The Dominion Line also despatched steamers generally at a week's interval, but sometimes longer until about the end of September, when they ceased to run to Quebec.

The opening of navigation in the St. Lawrence did not increase to any appreciable extent the emigration to the Dominion of Canada from this port. The foreign emigrants, who at this season of the year usually form a great proportion of the emigrants embarking for Canada, did not come forward in any great numbers, the restrictions placed upon emigrants by the Government of Germany, and the fact of two lines of steamers sailing direct from Hamburg and Bremen to New York, have doubtless conduced to this result. Most of these foreign emigrants are bound to the Western States of America, and only adopt the St. Lawrence route as being shorter

than that *viâ* New York. If, therefore, these foreigners are deducted from the gross total of the emigrants embarked for Quebec, the decrease of the actual emigration for the Dominion of Canada will not be so large as it would be supposed, from an inspection of the Imperial returns.

The Canadian Shipping Company who own the clipper sailing vessels, "Lake Ontario," "Lake Erie," &c., this season commenced to run steamers. The pioneer vessel of this line, the "Lake Champlain," sailed on the 13th of April for Quebec, but did not carry passengers, nor have any of their vessels, which have sailed regularly during the season, carried them.

The accommodation for the emigrants has been as usual of the very best description, and I have been informed that the steamer "Polynesian," which you may be aware was detained in the ice, had fresh provisions on board sufficient for 32 days and salt provisions for 80 more. Such supplies are far above the maximum quantity required by the Imperial Government.

The Ottawa Valley Society, have, as in previous years, forwarded me money to pay the passages of emigrants to that section of the country, and in general the parties whose passages have thus been paid, have been of a class likely to be of benefit to the Dominion. Several of the emigrants of the Ottawa Valley Society were from Germany, and came principally from the Provinces of Posen and Pomerania.

I have during the season sent out some tenant farmers from the Fylde District in the north of Lancashire, and also a good many farm labourers from the same section of the country. I have received letters from them stating their satisfaction with Canada, and their desire that when they were a little more settled in their new homes that their friends and relatives should come out to them. I am certain that this tenant farmer class will be of benefit as they had some means with them, and they are not as entirely dependent on their manual labour for the support of themselves and families as the agricultural labourers.

During the season a few thoroughbred stock and sheep have been exported to the Dominion, but not in such large numbers as in the two preceding years. On the other hand, however, several consignments of live Canadian fat cattle have been landed at this port, and I have been informed by one of the leading wholesale butchers in this town, that certain of these lots of cattle were the finest beasts that have been exposed for sale for many years.

There have also been large consignments of dead meat, but I do not think that this importation has been so successful as that of live stock.

The Governments of New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria, have established emigration agents and offices in this town, but I am not aware of any great amount of work having been done by them in emigration; probably, however, their emigrants are despatched in sailing vessels from London and do not come under my observation.

Several parties of Mennonites passed through here on their way to Canada during the season. They were generally of a good class, healthy, and the majority of them had means.

In the month of July, emigration took a turn for the better; the comparative decrease in this and the same month of 1874 was not as great as in the preceding months of the year, and in the case of the Dominion of Canada, there was an increase of 206 during the month as compared with 1874. This improvement did not however continue, and the general decrease of emigration from this port continued. There is no doubt, however, that the bad reports from the United States and the inactivity in business in Canada, doubtless arising from the former cause, seriously affected the emigration from this country. Nearly all the steamers that arrived in this port from New York brought large numbers of returned dissatisfied emigrants, and these persons have spread unfavourable reports of the Continent of America as a field for emigration among their friends.

Miss McPherson, Miss Rye, and Mr. Stephenson took out parties of both boys and girls to their distributing homes in the Dominion. These children were well clothed, seemed healthy, and had evidently been selected with care.

The Ontario Government in requiring either myself or clerk to witness the sig-

natures to the receipts for the bonuses given by that province to the emigrants proceeding there, entailed in the earlier part of the year a great amount of extra labour on this office; in general it was late in the night or in the early hours of the morning previous to the vessel sailing, before the signatures of the emigrants were obtained. These signatures being required by the Messrs. Allan before they would allow the emigrants to embark, and as they arrived in Liverpool at all times in the night preceding the embarkation, night work was absolutely necessary. Upon my representing the case to the Agent General, he adopted a system which to a great extent obviated the necessity of night work, but I must decline to become responsible that the parties signing the bonuses are all of the agricultural class and entitled under the conditions laid down by the Ontario Government to receive such assistance. I only see them before embarking, after they have arrived here, and I have not sufficient means of ascertaining their condition in life. I mention this as certain complaints have been made that I have given the Ontario bonus to emigrants who were not eligible. I have been careful, however, not to issue any bonuses without the instructions in writing by letter or wire from the Ontario Government Agent in London, Mr. Robjohns. I have discovered and taken away the bonuses of some parties whom I found were not farm labourers, but they are in general so well posted to answer my questions that it is difficult to find out, as I have before stated, their real occupations.

Your Immigration Agents in Canada, especially Mr. Donaldson at Toronto, and Mr. Wills at Ottawa, have regularly written me as to the requirements for labour in their districts, and this has been of service, as it has enabled me to direct emigrants to the places where persons of their respective classes were required.

With reference to investments of capital in Canada, I regret to say that I have not been so successful in inducing persons to invest money in the Dominion of Canada or in its securities as I was in 1874. There seems at present to be a disinclination in this country with persons to invest in American securities. It is unfortunate that people here who ought to be better informed do not seem to realize the fact that Canada is a distinct country from the United States, and when they hear of fraudulent railway and other schemes in the latter country, they believe that the same are applicable to Canada. I trust, however, that shortly, by the greater knowledge of Canada that is being spread in the United Kingdom, the erroneous impression will be removed.

Taking emigration generally from this port to Canada for the year, I certainly think that the emigrants who have sailed are quite up to the average of the last two or three years, both in *physique* as well as in general appearance.

During the year there have been 941 emigrants passed through the office. I have in my monthly reports given full particulars under this head, and I do not think it is necessary to enlarge thereon at present.

Referring to the number of passengers by the Allan Line from Quebec and Canada to Liverpool, I may state that I have generally made enquiries as to their destinations and as to whether they were returned immigrants who were dissatisfied with the country, and am pleased to say that the latter class formed a very small minority of the whole, the greater majority of these were (not like those landed from the United States) returning from Canada to visit their friends here, and from personal enquiries I found a large number of them had return tickets; towards the latter end of the season many of them were artizans whose trade would not be brisk in the winter months, and they had taken the opportunity of coming over to see their friends here or to take back their wives and families in the spring.

I believe that there is yet a large number of people desirous of proceeding to the Dominion, and that they are only waiting for tidings of better times in that country before making a start, and I am of opinion that next season, with improved prospects in Canada and the United States, will show a recovery in emigration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. THOS. HAIGH.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## APPENDIX A.

RETURN of Emigration from Liverpool for the Years ending December 31st, 1874 and 1875.

| 1874. | | | | 1875. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under Act. | Not under Act. | Total. | Destination. | Under Act. | Not under Act. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 91,909 | 7,327 | 99,236 | ...United States..... | 66,828 | 6,059 | 72,887 | ..... | 26,349 |
| 16,311 | 412 | 16,723 | ...Quebec..... | 11,863 | 513 | 12,376 | ..... | 4,347 |
| 2,311 | 213 | 2,524 | ...Nova Scotia..... | 761 | 924 | 1,685 | ..... | 839 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ...New Brunswick..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 10 | 10 | ...Prince Edward Island..... | ..... | 8 | 8 | ..... | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ...Newfoundland..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 586 | 755 | 1,341 | ...Victoria..... | 389 | 543 | 932 | ..... | 409 |
| ..... | 3 | 3 | ...New South Wales..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| ..... | 13 | 13 | ...New Zealand..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ...Queensland ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 173 | 173 | ...Africa..... | ..... | 189 | 189 | 16 | ..... |
| ..... | 116 | 116 | .. China. ..... | ..... | 139 | 139 | 23 | ..... |
| ..... | 119 | 119 | ...East Indies..... | ..... | 414 | 414 | 295 | ..... |
| ..... | 62 | 62 | ...West Indies ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... | 42 |
| ..... | 1,614 | 1,614 | ...South America..... | ..... | 1,427 | 1,427 | ..... | 187 |
| 111,117 | 10,817 | 121,934 | | 79,841 | 10,236 | 90,077 | 334 | 32,191 |
| | | | | | | | | 334 |
| | | | | | | | Net Decrease.... | 31,857 |

# APPENDIX B.

## RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada for the Year ending the 31st December, 1875

### ALLAN LINE.

| DATE. | STEAMER. | Quebec. | | Halifax, N. S. | | Saint John, N. B. | | Total. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | |
| 1875—January 12... | Canadian | | | 11 | 10 | | | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| do 26... | Caspian | | | 17 | 9 | | | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| February 9... | Hibernian | | | 17 | 20 | | | 17 | 20 | 37 |
| do 23... | Nova Scotian | | | 11 | 4 | | | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| March 9... | Prussian | | | 49 | 16 | | | 49 | 16 | 65 |
| do 23... | Moravian | | | 64 | 91 | | | 64 | 91 | 155 |
| do 26... | Nova Scotian | | | 37 | 45 | | | 37 | 45 | 82 |
| April 15... | Polynesian | 35 | 487 | | | | | 35 | 487 | 522 |
| do 21... | Caspian | | | 36 | 72 | | | 36 | 72 | 108 |
| do 22... | Prussian | 57 | 356 | | | | | 57 | 356 | 413 |
| do 29... | Waldensian | | 133 | | | | | | 133 | 133 |
| do 29... | Scandinavian | 41 | 314 | | | | | 41 | 314 | 355 |
| May 4... | Hibernian | | | 42 | 23 | | | 42 | 23 | 65 |
| do 5... | Moravian | 25 | 345 | | | | | 25 | 345 | 370 |
| do 13... | Sarmatian | 59 | 361 | | | | | 59 | 361 | 420 |
| do 18... | Nestorian | | | 45 | 51 | | | 45 | 51 | 96 |
| do 20... | Peruvian | 25 | 394 | | | | | 25 | 394 | 419 |
| do 27... | Nova Scotian | 37 | 302 | | | | | 37 | 302 | 339 |
| June 1... | Caspian | | | 31 | 25 | | | 31 | 25 | 56 |
| do 3... | Prussian | 34 | 467 | | | | | 34 | 467 | 501 |
| do 10... | Polynesian | 37 | 250 | | | | | 37 | 250 | 287 |
| do 15... | Scandinavian | | | 39 | 27 | | | 39 | 27 | 66 |
| do 17... | Moravian | 41 | 890 | | | | | 41 | 890 | 931 |
| do 24... | Sarmatian | 52 | 834 | | | | | 52 | 834 | 886 |
| do 29... | Hibernian | | | 36 | 23 | | | 36 | 23 | 59 |
| July 1... | Peruvian | 37 | 783 | | | | | 37 | 783 | 820 |
| do 7... | Canadian | | 562 | | | | | | 562 | 562 |
| do 8... | Nova Scotian | 25 | 174 | | | | | 25 | 174 | 199 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | 13... | Nestorian | | | 39 | 18 | | | 39 | 18 | 57 |
| do | 15... | Prussian | 44 | 218 | | | | | 44 | 218 | 262 |
| do | 16... | Manitoban | | 378 | | | | | | 378 | 378 |
| do | 22... | Polynesian | 56 | 182 | | | | | 56 | 182 | 238 |
| do | 27... | Caspian | | | 58 | 44 | | | 58 | 44 | 102 |
| do | 29... | Scandinavian | 44 | 186 | | | | | 44 | 186 | 230 |
| August | 5... | Sarmatian | 104 | 145 | | | | | 104 | 145 | 249 |
| do | 10... | Hibernian | | | 79 | 79 | | | 79 | 79 | 158 |
| do | 12... | Peruvian | 59 | 137 | | | | | 59 | 137 | 196 |
| do | 19... | Prussian | 92 | 149 | | | | | 92 | 149 | 241 |
| do | 24... | Nova Scotian | | | 68 | 15 | | | 68 | 15 | 83 |
| do | 26... | Moravian | 82 | 158 | | | | | 82 | 158 | 240 |
| September | 2... | Polynesian | 76 | 154 | | | | | 76 | 154 | 230 |
| do | 7 .. | Caspian | | | 64 | 55 | | | 64 | 55 | 119 |
| do | 9... | Scandinavian | 55 | 123 | | | | | 55 | 123 | 178 |
| do | 16... | Sarmatian | 61 | 142 | | | | | 61 | 142 | 203 |
| do | 21... | Hibernian | | | 43 | 29 | | | 43 | 29 | 72 |
| do | 23... | Sardinian | 30 | 139 | | | | | 30 | 139 | 169 |
| do | 30... | Peruvian | 36 | 113 | | | | | 36 | 113 | 149 |
| October | 5... | Nova Scotian | | | 39 | 16 | | | 39 | 16 | 55 |
| do | 7... | Prussian | 27 | 85 | | | | | 27 | 85 | 112 |
| do | 14... | Polynesian | 120 | 35 | | | | | 120 | 35 | 155 |
| do | 19... | Caspian | | | 52 | 29 | | | 52 | 29 | 81 |
| do | 21... | Moravian | 43 | 108 | | | | | 43 | 108 | 151 |
| do | 28... | Scandinavian | 34 | 54 | | | | | 34 | 54 | 88 |
| November | 2... | Hibernian | | | 16 | 15 | | | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| do | 4... | Sardinian | 19 | 51 | | | | | 19 | 51 | 70 |
| do | 16... | Prussian | | | 21 | 9 | | | 21 | 9 | 30 |
| do | 30... | Caspian | | | 4 | 12 | | | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| December | 14... | Hibernian | | | 32 | | | | 32 | | 32 |
| do | 28... | Prussian | | | 3 | 7 | | | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| | | Total Allan Line | 1,487 | 9,209 | 858 | 655 | | | 2,345 | 9,864 | 12,209 |

## APPENDIX B.—*Concluded*

RETURN of Emigrants and Steamers sailed from Liverpool for Canada for the Year ending the 31st December, 1875.

DOMINION LINE.

| Days. | Steamers. | Quebec. | | Halifax, N.S. | | St. John's, N.B. | | Totals. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | |
| 1875—April 14... | Dominion | 10 | 299 | | | | | 10 | 299 | 309 |
| do 21... | Mississippi | 2 | 109 | | | | | 2 | 109 | 111 |
| do 28... | Vicksburg | 12 | 122 | | | | | 12 | 122 | 134 |
| May 5... | Ontario | 3 | 20 | | | | | 3 | 20 | 23 |
| do 19... | Quebec | 5 | 102 | | | | | 5 | 102 | 107 |
| June 2... | Texas | 8 | 71 | | | | | 8 | 71 | 79 |
| do 10... | Dominion | 11 | 50 | | | | | 11 | 50 | 61 |
| do 16... | Mississippi | 3 | 29 | | | | | 3 | 29 | 32 |
| July 1... | Ontario | 14 | 80 | | | | | 14 | 80 | 94 |
| do 8... | Quebec | 9 | 480 | | | | | 9 | 480 | 489 |
| do 21... | Texas | 6 | 19 | | | | | 6 | 19 | 25 |
| do 28... | Dominion | 9 | 16 | | | | | 9 | 16 | 25 |
| August 5... | Mississippi | 7 | 13 | | | | | 7 | 13 | 20 |
| do 18... | Ontario | 39 | 24 | | | | | 39 | 24 | 63 |
| do 27... | Quebec | 12 | 13 | | | | | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| September 2... | Texas | 2 | 2 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| do 14... | Dominion | 11 | 7 | | | | | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| October 4... | Ontario | 15 | 19 | | | | | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| do 16... | Quebec | 15 | 26 | | | | | 15 | 26 | 41 |
| | Total by Dominion Line | 193 | 1,501 | | | | | 193 | 1,501 | 1,694 |

BEAVER LINE.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875—April 1... | Lake Megantic | 6 | | | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| do 16... | Lake Champlain | 3 | | | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| | Total by Beaver Line | 9 | | | | | | 9 | | 9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875—March | 5... | Australia | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| do | 18... | Columbia | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| May | ... | Sidonian | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 |
| | | Total by Anchor Line | ..... | ..... | 6 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 13 | 19 |

## SUMMARY OF APPENDICES.

| | Quebec. | | Halifax, N. S. | | St. John, N. B. | | Totals. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | Cabin. | Steerage. | |
| Allan Line | 1,487 | 9,209 | 858 | 655 | ..... | ..... | 2,345 | 9,864 | 12,209 |
| Dominion Line | 193 | 1,501 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 193 | 1,501 | 1,694 |
| Beaver Line | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| Anchor Line | ..... | ..... | 6 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| Total | 1,689 | 10,710 | 864 | 668 | ..... | ..... | 2,553 | 11,378 | 13,931 |

# No. 19.

## REPORT OF THE GLASGOW AGENCY.

(Mr. Robert Murdoch.)

25 Robertson Street, Glasgow,
27th December, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before you a report of my operations at this Agency for the year now nearly closed.

The principal means used in furthering the interests of the Dominion and instilling into the minds of the people the advantages to be gained by emigration, have chiefly been visiting hiring markets, fairs, agricultural shows, holding meetings in country districts, villages, and small towns, also by advertising, circulating pamphlets, maps, hand-bills and circulars, and giving information generally concerning the Dominion. During the months of March, April, May, June, July, and August, I kept my office open (over and above the regular office hours) every Wednesday evening to 8 o'clock, so as to enable any one who was unable to call on me during office hours to do so on the Wednesday evenings. This I found to be of great service, and was taken advantage of to a considerable extent, especially by those residing in the country.

Since the month of January I have distributed from my office, by post and otherwise, nearly 10,000 circulars and bills, 4,000 pamphlets, and 1,700 maps of Ontario.

The actual number of emigrants who have gone through this office since the first of January to this date is 525, and of this number nearly 200 are either agricultural labourers or female domestic servants, the balance being chiefly composed of engineers, masons, quarry-men, blacksmiths, gardeners, millers, and general labourers. Of the total number shipped, I find that 61 were destined for the Province of Quebec, 23 for Manitoba, 39 for the Maritime Provinces, and the balance for Ontario. The emigrants for the most part were of a superior class, and in many cases carried with them considerable sums of money.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MURDOCH,

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 20.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BELFAST AGENCY.

(Mr. Charles Foy.)

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11 Claremont Street,
Belfast, December 27th, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit Report of operations at this Agency during the past year, or since my last report :—

Owing to the accounts of "thousands out of employment" copied from some of the Canadian newspapers into the Irish press—glad of anything which might deter intending emigrants—and owing to the emigration to New Zealand of a number of North of Ireland farmers, under the guidance of Mr. Vesey Stewart, a gentleman of property in this part of Ireland, who went to New Zealand and got from the Government of that colony a grant of land, described by him as of magnificent quality, for a special settlement of North of Ireland farmers, 160 acres for each family, I lost a good many who would otherwise have gone to Canada. When the Canadian press mentions thousands out of employment, I would be glad if the classes out of employment were specified, as I am sure that there are no good ploughmen nor farm labourers amongst them. During the six years which I have had the honour to represent Canada in the North of Ireland, I have made the quality, not the number, of my emigrants my chief study; and now, when gloomy reports come from Canada, I am compensated by the consciousness that no emigrant *encouraged* and *advised* by me as sure of employment need be idle, as fully ninety per cent. of the emigrants sent by me are farm labourers and small farmers. I was particularly cautious this year, and *dissuaded* numbers from going until we had reliable information that they could obtain immediate employment. I considered that to encourage any classes, except *genuine* farm labourers, domestic servants, and small farmers with some capital, would be as foolish as for a merchant to import largely in bad times. Of all I sent this year there was *one* tradesman in the number—a shoemaker, who went as much to protect his sister-in-law, a domestic servant, as to forward his own interests. In consequence of the panic in the States, I concluded that large numbers of the tradesmen class would cross to Canada and of course reduce wages. There is no town or city in Great Britain and Ireland in which as good wages are paid as in this town. Merchant tailors have told me that they can send materials to London and have them back, cheaper than they can have them made here. Furniture is largely imported from London, being much cheaper, but not nearly as good in workmanship, as Belfast made. Under all the circumstances I did not consider it politic to encourage the emigration of tradesmen. If a tradesman wrote from Canada that he could not get as good wages as in Belfast, I would have the more difficulty in persuading a good ploughman that the tradesman's case was not analogous to his own. My *modus operandi* this year was the same as other years, *i.e.* going amongst the people in the fairs and markets, and talking to them as an old friend about their position now and prospects for the future, always allowing them to take the initiative about Canada. An advice given by request, is, I believe, of more effect than if intruded. The fact of asking advice presumes faith in the person asked. Everywhere the gloomy reports from the Canadian papers met me. I replied by telling them the classes out of employment, and by adducing the simple fact that every genuine farm labourer could get immediate employment, and that if the calling of

every one of the thousands out of employment were given, they would see that there was not a single genuine farm labourer amongst them. I instanced that of the thousands advised by me to go, I had defied the opponents of emigration to Canada to get me a single failure, and they could not get *one*. I told them, what they knew to be a fact, that after my first and second year as Emigrant Agent, I depended upon the letters of the emigrants sent by me as the most powerful levers to move others to follow. I am glad to be able to report that I sent some *picked* emigrants. From Derry and Belfast there sailed some fifteen hundred. I am in receipt of information of the success of those sent in previous years. The farm labourers took my advice in almost every instance, and engaged by the year with farmers, many of them becoming after a couple of years, farmers on their own accounts. In my report for last year I mentioned a man named Williamson who had got a pamphlet of mine in the fair of Armagh, and who in consequence called upon me, and whom I persuaded to sell his patch of ground, which he held under the Earl of Caledon, and to go to Canada. I calculated the amount of wages himself and the eight children he had able to work could earn, and showed him that it was threefold more than eight acres of land could produce if he had it as a freehold. His neighbour who accompanied him to my office on that day, called upon me a short time since and told me that there had been a letter from Williamson, and that he had done better than I had promised; that I had understated the wages that himself and family could earn (I always do so to save any charge of exaggeration), that they got considerably more, and that they had paid two instalments on a large farm they had purchased in the neighbourhood of Bradford, Province of Ontario; that Williamson's brother and a number of others from the neighbourhood he left, intended to follow him in the coming spring. In the spring of 1873 a woman named Quinn, whom, and all her family, I had known for years, came to me in the fair of Cootehill and asked me to try and persuade her husband to go to Canada. I told her to tell him that I was in the town and would be glad to see him. He came and asked me would I advise him to go. I told him I would; and that if he would I would send him to a gentleman who wanted such a couple as himself and his wife, as the couple who had been with him for years had bought a farm in the neighbourhood of Toronto; and, I said, "James, if you go and take care of your wages you may soon own a farm of your own." He laughed at the idea. A few months ago I met the stepmother of his wife, and she told me that Quinn had bought a farm and wanted all his friends to follow him. Will you, sir, she said, use your influence with James (her husband) and with my brothers, and if you do I think that they would go; they can barely live on their "bits of land." I believe that all the connection will go next spring.

Archey Martin, who was ploughman with my cousin, went by my advice in the spring of 1873; he returned since, paid a large amount of arrears which had accumulated on a brother's farm, and went back to Canada. I mention these three cases out of hundreds I could name, to show the class of emigrants I encourage; and to show that the North of Ireland emigrants remain in Canada. I calculate that one hundred such are worth to Canada a thousand gathered up in cities and towns.

As to thé prospects for next season? It is a little early to anticipate as to the working classes, until we hear of improved times in Canada. As to the small farmer class, I am in communication with a good many of this most desirable class, and hope for a good number. One cause of my hope may at first seem strange data to come to my conclusion from, that is—a good harvest. My reason for supposing that a good year will cause the emigration of small farmers, is this. The small farmers, as a rule, have for the past three years become indebted to country storekeepers, seed merchants, and others. The past good harvest will enable them to pay off these debts, and to bring whatever they get for their tenant-right of their farms to whatever land they may decide upon as the land of their adoption.

I have had a large amount of printed matter, which I received from the Agent-General, circulated during the last four months, and will continue doing so during the winter and spring. In this work I have the valuable assistance of my numerous personal friends and of my relatives in their respective localities. The pamphlet

containing the speeches of the Governor General during his tour through the Province of Ontario, will, I have no doubt, have a very good effect. The cautious North of Ireland people pay attention only to the reports of those whom they know and respect. The words of a stranger "charm he never so wisely" they treat as idle wind.

In conclusion, I feel my position secure. If like a merchant in dull times I have not sent as many as I could wish, I know that when better times come I have my connection and will do a good business. I have a connection in the North of Ireland which will enable me to direct for years a healthy stream of emigration to Canada. The number for any one year may not be large but at the end of a decade I am confident that there will have *settled* in Canada, from the North of Ireland, a goodly number of honest, industrious, frugal, and prosperous citizens, who will encourage others to follow—emigrants who will not be a burden on the country, but who will be wealth increasing, generation after generation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES FOY.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 21.

## REPORT OF GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENT IN HAMBURG.

(Mr. J. E. Klotz.)

Hamburg, 22nd December, 1875.

Sir,—My operations for the past year (1875) have been more particularly directed to the Mennonite emigration from Russia. Considering the difficulties I had to contend with, and the obstacles thrown in the way by the Russian Government, I have obtained good results.

The number, so far, shipped and coming through my immediate Agency during the present year, being more than double the number of last year, is 3,272—1,789 above 12 years of age, 1,182 between 1 and 12 years, and 301 infants. Among these there were 145 families indigent, to whom I, under instructions of Mr. Jacob Y. Shantz, of Berlin, Ontario, extended assistance in the ocean passage, amounting in the aggregate to $15,256. The amount of money exchanged by the Mennonites under my supervision, after the ocean fare had been paid, amounted to 471,000 rubles, or nearly half a million.

All these emigrants, with but few exceptions, who died on the way, have safely arrived in Canada.

German emigration, as compared with other years, has been very small this year, caused principally by the crisis in the United States, through which large numbers returned from the States to their Fatherland. The high wages that have during the past few years been paid to labourers and others on the Continent, also to some extent checked emigration. These causes have checked emigration to Canada as well as to the United States. Things are gradually getting better in the latter country, and wages having fallen somewhat here on the Continent, will, no doubt, increase emigration for the future, and if Canada holds out the proper inducements, she may look for a good share of German emigrants.

Thousands of Germans have, nevertheless, emigrated this year, sailing principally to New York, very few of them having gone to Canada, since no inducements were held out by the Canadian Government to attract German emigrants. The German emigrant could also get to New York cheaper than to Quebec. Had the reverse been the case, a good number of those that sailed to New York might have been induced to sail to Quebec, and thereby been secured for settlement in Canada.

Therefore, if the Government is anxious to have German emigrants, the only successful plan to obtain a good share of them is by reducing the fare to Quebec below that to New York, and such can effectually be done by a warrant system. Bohemia being as yet a good field for operations, a pamphlet in the Bohemian language is required for distribution there, as well as a reduced fare to induce those people to emigrate to Canada. A pamphlet in the Bohemian language, as you are aware, is being prepared, and I hope it may soon be ready for distribution.

By a liberal grant from the Canadian Government in the shape of a warrant, to reduce the fare of the intending emigrant, it would also be possible to reach those Germans in Russia (Protestants and Catholics), who are likely to emigrate from said country in large numbers, and by a low rate of passage induce them more easily to select Canada as their future home.

As regards the Mennonite emigration from Russia to Canada this coming year, I am not yet in a position to say anything definitely, but have every reason to suppose that my past and constant work in that direction will again show good results.

The prospects for German emigration in general to Canada, depend greatly on the inducements held out to the intending emigrant by the Canadian Government in the shape of low rates of passage.

Through my operations during the last four years, Canada has become pretty well known throughout Germany and Austria, and if now I could advertise, announcing rates to Canada (Quebec) 10 or 15 thalers lower than to New York, I am satisfied of thereby drawing a great number from the New York channel.

The distribution of printed matter is very good; but the intending emigrant takes very litle interest in it, unless he knows he can get to that particular country cheaper than to the United States.

Submitting the above, I beg to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JACOB E. KLOTZ.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 22.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. A. B. Daveney.)

Leamington,
Warwickshire, December 26th 1875.

Sir,—Herewith I have the honour of submitting to you the fourth Annual Report of my labours as Special Immigration Agent for the Dominion of Canada.

Having by correspondence with the Secretary of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union for the Isle of Wight, arranged to visit that district, I went to the Isle in January, and delivered addresses on "Emigration to Canada," at several public meetings held there, and I am glad to report satisfactory results ensued, as, during the summer, eighty-two assisted passages were granted to applicants from the Isle through my office, as well as over forty more through the London Office.

The emigration to Canada this year commenced very much earlier than in former years, so that at the beginning of March I had to resume my office work in Leamington, viz., the conducting of the correspondence relating to Canada arising chiefly from our business relations with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union. This correspondence was at times very extensive, and except an interval at harvest, continued with fluctuations from the beginning of March until the 11th of November, on which date the last applicants for assisted passages on my books sailed from Liverpool for Canada. Every week after harvest from September 30th to November 11th witnessed the departure of a few emigrants, but it being late in the season I did not offer them much encouragemcnt. I found, however, on inquiry that in almost all instances they were going to friends or relations who had written for them, and who would assist them through the winter if necessary.

The actual number of persons whose names are recorded in my books, as having emigrated to Canada by assisted passage warrants, and who conducted their correspondence through my office during this past year, was 1,980, being 85 souls less than last year.

The Australian and New Zealand Colonies continue to grant absolutely free passages to the same classes of persons we are pressing to go to Canada, so that to continue to obtain our fair share of the emigrants from England, we should offer at least equal advantages as regards the cost of the ocean passage. It must also be borne in mind that besides the competition of other colonies, wages have risen considerably in England during the last two or three years, that in many villages there are several cottages standing empty, that in some parts so far from there being a surplus there is a scarcity of labourers on the land, so that suitable emigrants being now so much more difficult to obtain they are the more valuable when obtained.

It would be very unadvisable to reduce the assistance now granted towards defraying the cost of the ocean passage or to diminish our present efforts, as should that be done, not only will a valuable class of emigrants be diverted from our shores, but we should also lose the large amount of money they annually take out with them. I have recently made inquiries on the subject, and learn that these emigrants from the Isle of Wight took out quite a sum of money with them; particularly I may mention those families who started in February were said to have about £200 to take with them. Several of the Norfolk and Lincoln families had from £40 to £50 each. I know of a widower with two grown up daughters who emigrated from near

Ely, and who had about £150 to take with him; another man from Warwickshire who went out with one of the large parties in the fall of 1874 took out about £300. Another man I heard of when I was at Minster Lovell in Oxfordshire, who was farming one of the O'Connor allotments there, took about £40 with him, and left produce to the value of nearly £40 more for his friends there to sell on his account. His friends informed me that they intended to go to Canada in the spring, and I learn that one of them alone is worth over £250, and I have no doubt that there are many more similar cases.

When not engaged in my office work at Leamington, I visited the Counties of Hants, Wilts, Oxford, Warwick, Devon, Lincoln, Norfolk and Hereford, frequently delivering addresses on "Emigration to Canada" at public meetings three, four and even five evenings in a week, in village club-rooms, chapels, barns and very frequently in the open air at all seasons of the year. I found the Agents of the Australian Colonies most active and zealous in their canvass, so that I considered it necessary to show equal energy at least on behalf of Canada.

By persevering in our present efforts we shall continue to have our fair proportion of the emigration from England, but should we relax our efforts, or withdraw from active competition we would in a very short time lose the prominent position we now occupy, and which we have only obtained by unremitting labour during the last few years, and we would find it very up-hill work again to obtain so favorable and prominent a position if it had once been lost to us.

I notice in the reports of the Ocean Mail Clerks that these gentlemen kindly distribute our Canadian literature among emigrants on their way to Canada. I hope I shall not be considered beyond my province by suggesting that they also, hand some of these papers and books to travellers on their way to Europe, at the same time requesting them to distribute the same among their friends on this side of the Atlantic.

The emigrants whose names appear on my books were drawn from twenty-five different counties in England, almost all of whom were also assisted out by the National Agricultural Labourers' Union who pay the railway fares of their members from any part of England to the port of embarkation, besides in necessitous cases voting them an extra grant of money from their funds. This shows the advisability of maintaining our present intimate relations with the leaders of that organization; for my part I must acknowledge with many thanks the continued and valuable assistance I have received from them in every county I have visited, in giving me every opportunity and facility of forwarding the interests confided to my care.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. DAVENEY.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 23.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Thos. Grahame.)

Carlisle, 21st December, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to report my proceedings regarding emigration in this District during the year 1875. In the earlier months of this season, my attention was chiefly directed to the Counties of Westmoreland aud Roxburghshire, and since then I have been through large portions of East Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland, and portions of Berwickshire, that part of Lancashire north of Morecambe Bay, and Dumfrieshire. I have held over 100 meetings in all, and as a rule they have been fairly attended. In those places where I have had the smallest meetings, in rural districts, I have frequently found those present almost entirely consisting of the classes we want in Canada, many of whom were desirous of going out. I distributed in all from 20,000 to 30,000 pamphlets, &c., not only taking the opportunity at my meetings of doing so, but also at various shows and fairs (a large number of which I attended during the summer), by means of people over for stock from Canada, and by post.

I have found that notwithstanding the encouragements for people to emigrate have not been as great this season as in many former ones, my work has been attended with a fair amount of success, as a considerable number of people of various classes have gone out through my instrumentality. From what I have seen of late, there is likely to be a large emigration from this District next year, as at my meetings I find many are making preparations to go in the spring, and I have many communications on the subject. The state of trade here being very dull as a rule, will be a great incentive to large numbers of tradesmen and artizans to go to new countries. Our chief competitors for the emigrant in this District are, as last year, Australia and New Zealand, though many of the manufacturing class are thinking of the United States again.

During part of the year I had meetings in conjunction with representatives of the Labour League, and though in some instances they were quite satisfactory, in others I found that they had no hold with the people, and that acting with them inspired the animosity of the farming class, as well as the great proportion of the educated classes, without doing any more good with the labourers than by holding my meetings in reference to Canada alone. The fact is, in much the larger portion of my District there are no branches of the League, and there is a great antipathy to it among all classes. Wages as a rule here have risen so much of late that they are nearly equal to what is given in Canada, so that the great inducements to labourers to go to our various Provinces are the easy acquisition of property, and the very cheap and much more comfortable mode of life for them there compared to here.

I find that there is likely to be a large emigration of two classes, who have not heretofore left this District in great numbers. These are tenant farmers and their sons, and people with amounts of capital ranging from £1,000 to £10,000. Some of these latter have been in professions, but have not succeeded, and others have been in trade. Many of these people find that with the increased cost of everything in this country, and the greater difficulty there is constantly being felt in getting their sons into good business positions, that a new country is much better for them. Then as regards tenant farmers, it is getting to be more and more the case that the small farmers are being swallowed up by the large. Capital is finding its influence to such an extent, that with the increase of wages many of these farmers with their families live lives approaching servitude in the unintermitting necessity for their working to procure a livelihood and pay their rent, and in fact are not nearly as well off as

the labourers. Now to such men, accustomed to hard work, and knowing all about agriculture, Canada presents great advantages, and should public works be carried on to a large extent next year, and trade return to its usually prosperous state, I feel sure a large number will go out. In many instances I meet with people who have difficulty in making up their minds where to go, many having friends in Australia and New Zealand, as well as in Canada.

I have taken all opportunities to meet with people over for stock from our various Provinces, and as this is an important District for many descriptions of thorough-bred animals, I have met with many of our breeders. Through them I have not only circulated a great deal of information regarding Canada by means of pamphlets, &c., but have also been instrumental in procuring them assistants to take charge of their stock on the passage, and who will be in most instances permanent residents in our country.

I have received a large number of communications of late, particularly asking all sorts of questions regarding Canada, and from people in various positions in life. In most cases the intention of such people is to go out next spring. I have also had interviews with numbers of people by arrangement, to give them information as to everything pertaining to settling in our country.

The distribution of maps in schools I have found to be very acceptable, and have no doubt will produce good results. At the same time I find there is much more difficulty in obtaining the use of schools since the formation of School Boards, than was the case formerly. In some instances I have found the better educated classes very favourable to my meetings, especially in entirely rural districts, and in others very antagonistic. I would recommend that samples of grain and other products of the country, and also magic lanterns with interesting views of Canadian scenery, should be provided to those who lecture, as in that way the lectures would be much more interesting and attractive to audiences.

Several letters from people whom I have been instrumental in sending out have been published in newspapers in various parts of my District, which will be productive of a great deal of good, as they speak very favourably of the country. In my opinion, it would be well to have selections from letters of this kind published in pamphlet form, as I think they would be of great benefit to the cause of emigration.

I find that the Province of Manitoba is the most attractive part of our country to many people, and when the mode of communication is made more easy and rapid, I have no doubt there will be a large emigration to it of all classes, more particularly from among tenant farmers, as from their point of view the land within it can be most readily got into a fit shape for cultivation. To young men also, who have no ties in the older Provinces, it presents great advantages, especially so in the case of those accustomed to public works.

In many instances I have obtained very good results by holding meetings where I have given lectures a year or two ago, and where people have gone out in the meantime, as I find as a natural result, that a greater number of people take an interest in the information given them. In not a few cases where I have lectured, I have met with people who have been in Canada, some for a long time, and some only for a trip, and invariably the remarks which I have made have been corroborated by such people, without in many cases my having any communication with them before my lecture. This, more particularly in rural parts, has been very satisfactory, because it is astonishing in many districts to see the ignorance which still prevails regarding our country, large numbers not knowing that there is any difference between us and the United States, and also thinking the whole country to be a thinly settled, frozen region, the greater portion of the population being semi-barbarians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS GRAHAME.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 24.

## REPORT OF SPECIAL EMIGRATION LECTURER FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

(Revd. Lachlin Taylor, L.L.D.)

King Street, Westminster, S.W.
December 30, 1875.

Sir,—The Report which I have the honour to present for the present year embraces lectures and travel from Devonshire, in the south of England, to the extreme north of Scotland, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, "the Ultima Thule" of ancient history. Over that grand area I have held meetings and delivered addresses under almost every conceivable form and class of circumstances, from a gathering of agricultural labourers and mechanics in the open air in mid-winter, to a fine congregation in a beautiful church with the minister presiding—or a magnificent assembly in a large Hall in one of the principal cities with the chief magistrate presiding, supported by a large number of the leading citizens and burgesses of the city, as well as the masses of the working classes,—under all these varied surroundings and associations I have had the privilege of making known the resources and advantages of our royal and noble Dominion. The first four months of the year were spent in connection with my esteemed friend and colleague, Mr. Potts, in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Wilts, Dorset, Berks, and Suffolk, with a few visits to Lincoln and Buckingham shire. Never was the need of immigration more strikingly presented to us than in going among the agricultural labouring classes in the southern and southwestern counties of England. A strong, able-bodied man receiving from eleven to thirteen shillings a week to support a family, himself and wife, and from two to six children; and those children, like himself brought up without any education, is what I never expected to find in old England. Such a state of things is sufficient to arouse and stimulate every colonial emigration agent to leave no measure untried to induce such persons to emigrate to a land in which they would be elevated to a position as different from that which they now occupy, as that of the serf or bondsman who is emancipated and rejoices in glorious, healthful and unfettered freedom.

Much more might be accomplished in inducing these classes to emigrate were it not for the violent opposition of interested parties, men who occupy important social positions, such as farmers, squires, and in many cases ministers of the established and dissenting churches, who use their influence against us so that halls and schoolhouses that were promised for our meetings, were shut in our faces at the last minute, and we were driven into the street in the damp and depth of winter to gather fresh inspiration from the circumstances in setting forth the privileges and advantages of Canada, the "Land of the Brave and the Free."

Such conduct as that alluded to could only be exhibited in intelligent and aristocratic England, where the grand old motto, "Fair play is a jewel," seems to have been forgotten in the districts referred to. But all these parties might as well try to stop the sun in his course in the heavens or the rolling of the ocean wave, as to stop emigration from this over-crowded country to the Dominion of Canada or the colonies of Australia and New Zealand; for, in proportion as they become properly known will the movement increase in volume and power, so that where there are now tens there will be thousands, and the present will be but the first fruits of a glorious and mighty harvest. And as to meetings in the open air when the doors were shut against us and some hundreds had assembled waiting for information, your agents would be

unworthy of the young, elastic and vigorous country they represent if they shirked or excused themselves, even if enveloped in Scotch mist, or the ever-dropping, soaking rain of old England. There are thousands in those counties that would emigrate, but they have not means enough to get themselves and their children properly clothed for such a journey, much less pay any part of the passage money to Canada. Nevertheless, when Mr. Potts and myself were in Suffolk the secretaries of the Agricultural Labourers' League informed us that there were from 250 to 300 persons then preparing to go, provided the rates of passage were as low as last year.

The next eight months were spent wholly in Scotland, from Galloway in the south-west, to Ross, Sutherland and Caithness shires in the north and northeast, revisiting, in addition to those counties, Inverness, Nairn, Aberdeen, Perth, Argyle, Lanark and Dumfrie shires, including the principal Hebrides, Lewis, Skye, Mull and some of the smaller adjacent islands. In visiting the latter especially, and some parts of Ross and Argyle shires, I found my vernacular, the Gaelic or Celtic language, of great service, and although it was somewhat rusty at first, yet, after a little practice, I was able to deliver a full length address without much hesitation. None but a Highlander can fully appreciate the charm that is in the very sound of it to the ear of "the Gael." Our meetings in such places as Leith, Dumfries, Oban, Inverness and Aberdeen, as well as scores of smaller towns, were most successful, and representative gatherings, not only of the working classes, but of the most intelligent and influential men of the community. In visiting the extreme North and West Highlands I found more poverty and destitution than I could possibly have imagined, unless I had the opportunity of personal inspection and visitation.

If I had the wealth of some of the millionaires of England I would consider that no money could be better spent than devoting a few thousand pounds to enable some hundreds of those poor but deserving people to emigrate to some new settlement in one of the older Provinces of Canada, or some section of the vast and fertile plains of Manitoba, or the great North-West. I ardently long for the time when the liberal and progressive Government of the Dominion will be able to make arrangements to convey thousands from the various parts of the United Kingdom, of such as would be recommended by the agents, free of charge, to the fair and fertile shores of our noble country.

In the prosecution of our work, and mingling with persons representing all classes of the community, our great difficulty is to get any just and correct idea of Canada into the minds of even intelligent persons, so that they can comprehend and make it a reality; and we are sometimes asked the most stupid questions and are often warned against holding out inducements to any person to leave this fine country for a cold and inhospitable climate. I think, however, I have succeeded in thousands of instances in dispelling this illusion with regard to our climate, for I have repeatedly asserted before large audiences, from Devonshire to John O'Groat's, that I would not exchange our winter in Toronto for theirs, if they would fill my pockets with gold. Another great hindrance to our work during the current year has been the fearful stagnation in almost all the departments of trade in America, especially in the United States. Thousands who have emigrated to that country have returned again to Europe, and many of them came through Canada on their return journey, and because they could not get work at high wages, they say the one is as bad as the other; and, unfortunately, the rate of the labour market in the Dominion seems to give colouring and confirmation to the report which they bring. Hundreds of those scattered all over the United Kingdom, and relating their tale of sorrow and misfortune, prove a most powerful opposing agency to our work, and deter many who were intending to emigrate. We know, however, that this is only temporary, and that our country, with its magnificent resources, will soon emerge from this partial eclipse and go on with renewed prosperity and power, offering to all the industrious surplus population of the varied nationalities of the Old World, for centuries to come, all the facilities to secure a prosperous and a happy home. Again, on the other side, we have a most influential agency in Great Britain in addition to the Government staff, composed of gentlemen of position and character, who have either visited Canada

for a short time as tourists, or resided there for some years, but who, through various circumstances, were obliged to return and live in the old land. Among all these clergy and laity, from the Right Honorable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Doctor McGeorge, Dean of Argyle and the Isles, baillies, lawyers, merchants, artists, men of wealth as well as farmers, mechanics and labourers, I never met two individuals among the scores of all these classes, but spoke in praise of the country; and I said to a worthy councillor of that fine old city "Aberdeen Awa," a clear-headed, intelligent, brave old Scotchman: "Mr. McDonald, in your series of letters to that influential newspaper, the *Free Press*, describing your visits to America you put Canada far higher than I do in any of my lectures." If we could induce more of that class to visit our noble Dominion, the British public would begin to get some idea of the youthful, but greater Britain we have on the west side of the Atlantic. I said to my audiences invariably, if you are in comfortable circumstances, and see a good prospect for your family, remain at home, for this is the best country for you, although I greately prefer Canada; but if otherwise, come to us, and if you give the same application and industry you are obliged to give here, you and your family will rise to a respectable competency, if not to wealth and independence.

I cannot conclude this Report without stating the fact that the visit of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Honourable A. Mackenzie, to Scotland, and the powerful, comprehensive and able addresses which he delivered, three of which I had the pleasure of hearing, has been one of the finest elements thrown into our work for making Canada known to the British people since the Bureau of Emigration was established in this country. Also the visit of the Agent General to some of the leading cities of the Kingdom where he has had the opportunity of delivering before large audiences his able and eloquent lectures on the Dominion and its interests, have all combined to secure the great end for which we are labouring, viz:—to put our noble country in its true light before all classes in the Fatherland.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

LACHLIN TAYLOR, L.D.D.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 25.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. J. S. Talbot.)

29 South Mall, Cork, Ireland,
December 30th, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that during the year 1875 I was actively engaged in the duties of my position as Special Emigration Agent in the Midland and Southern counties of Ireland.

I attended at my office throughout the year, and when I considered it to the advantage of emigration to Canada to do so, I travelled through my district.

I visited the County Kildare, Queen's County, County Kilkenny, County Waterford, County Tipperary, County Clare, and the principal country towns in the County Cork.

When travelling I distributed printed matter freely, had numerous interviews, lectured when advisable, and endeavoured in every way to carry out the instructions of the Agent-General as to the mode of working the district.

My personal acquaintance with many members of the Irish Press (with which I was formerly connected,) I found of the greatest advantage; an advantage only equalled by the influence I possess in having many relations and connections in my district.

I have always been most careful as to the class of people I recommend to emigrate; had I been willing to sacrifice quality to quantity, I could have induced many to leave Ireland for Canada, but not to the advantage of the latter country.

The Messrs. Allans' steamers did not call at Queenstown last season, *en route* for Quebec as in previous years. This I need scarcely point out, was to the detriment of emigration from the district. The expense and discomfort of a voyage to Liverpool prevented many eligible persons going to Canada who would have probably emigrated had there been direct communication between Cork and Quebec.

In conclusion, I have only to say that there is a fair prospect of a good season next year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. S. TALBOT.
*Special Immigration Agent.*

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 26.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

(Mr. H. J. Richards.)

13 Esplanade, St. Heliers, Jersey,
24th December, 1875.

Sir,—In forwarding you my third Annual Report of the proceedings of this Agency, I do so with more satisfaction to myself than I could have anticipated at the beginning of the year, although the results are not up to my ideas of a successful year's work, nor an equivalent, in my estimation, to the amount of labour bestowed and money expended; still, after taking into consideration the many powerful elements which have appeared to oppose emigration to Canada, I am disposed to think under all circumstances we have done pretty well; I admit that the year's work cannot be placed in comparison with that for 1873, neither does it come up in numbers, as far as I can ascertain, to 1874, but the fact of the emigrants being of a superior class to those of the two former years, as is at once apparent from the fact of their having in every instance but one paid their own passages as steerage, intermediate, or saloon passengers; this makes them as a whole, of equal or perhaps more value to the Dominion. I am now fully convinced that nothing but free or very liberally assisted passages can have the effect of drawing out the masses of poor labourers who are here wanting work. They have no means of their own, and it is questionable, from accounts reaching here, whether or not these classes of people are really wanted in Canada at present. Of this latter class New Zealand has quite a large number from the islands who would have preferred going to Canada if I had been able to offer them equal terms—a policy which I think would not be wise to adopt at present, or at least so long as a more valuable class with money can be induced to go, these being in reality the people the Dominion does want---the poorer classes may always be got by hundreds at any time they are wanted, by giving them assistance. With a free passage I could easily send you out 500 good poor people in a month.

It is quite out of my power to give you anything like correct figures of the numbers of emigrants who have gone forward to Canada this year. As on previous occasions, I find it impossible to get from the Allans and other steam packet agents the number of passengers they have forwarded---they keep no accounts---consequently I must go on supposition. On referring to my own books I am able to state that in 1874 the number of souls who went was 216, and in 1875, only 179, making a decrease on 1874 of 37 souls; it is to be noted, however, that a large proportion of those who left in 1874 went with assisted passages and passages reduced to £3, whilst those who left in 1874 paid their own passages and took more money with them. Of the total number who have gone to Canada from the islands by the various routes this year, I can only account for 179 souls, and supposing the other Agencies combined to have sent an equal number, which I should think rather an under than an over estimate, we have a total of 358; these figures, however, are only based on supposition and not to be relied on.

During the year, I have been to Guernsey eight times for the purpose of distributing pamphlets, &c., furnished me by the Agent-General, and to confer with or impart my experience to those wishing to hear it; my last visit in the early part of the month was the most important—particulars of which I mentioned in my

monthly report. I intend going across again towards the end of January for the purpose of finishing the work of distribution, which, when done, if a large and valuable emigration does not follow during next year I am satisfied will not be for want of publicity. A great deal will depend upon the news sent home from those already settled there, and upon the reported state of the Dominion itself. The free passages to New Zealand and elsewhere will not so much affect the class of people in these islands who would prefer going to Canada, as good news from there—neither is the passage money so much an object as the certainty of improving present condition.

On the 7th of August last, with the approval of the Agent-General, I left Jersey for Paris for the purpose of an interview, pre-arranged by letter, with Monsieur Bossange, prior to taking a tour through Normandy and Brittany for the purpose of establishing a line of Steamship Agents through both provinces in connection with Mons. Bossange at Paris, and Mons. Flavet, his assistant, at St. Malo. On reaching Paris I found Mons. Bossange in difficulties with the authorities respecting some returned emigrants from Canada, and he recommended my postponing my proposed undertaking as he would have some difficulty at that moment in obtaining for me the papers of protection I would require in travelling through the province, and suggested the advisability of my leaving the undertaking till the month of December or January; of course I followed his advice, but since then have heard nothing on the subject. I felt annoyed at the time, at the heavy expense of my going to Paris and back which might have been saved to me by a simple letter. The proposed line of Agents through both provinces, inhabited principally by farmers and farm labourers, consequently remains undone. In the future interests of the Dominion I certainly think there should be Agencies through all large agricultural districts—once established no other expense would have to be incurred—dissatisfied or ambitious people would always be able to find an agent in their neighbourhood with whom they could consult as to the expenses of emigration, without having to write to St. Malo, Paris, or other distant cities. I could have done the whole route for about £15 or £16, whereas it cost me nearly £8 for my fruitless trip to Paris.

In July and September I received from Messrs. Moore & Davis, Hamilton, a few copies of their "Land Circular" which I have shown to several farmers, two of whom at least have decided to go in the Spring. In this connection I may say that I have great faith in this advertising system, and I have no doubt whatever, if one of the papers in each Province was engaged to publish a special edition for the Government, containing advertisements of all the farms, estates, and business places for sale and to be let, with prices attached, which might be solicited by advertisement, for insertion for a small consideration, and widely circulated in farming districts here and elsewhere, they would do more in obtaining a wealthy agricultural population for Canada than any other kind of literature yet issued and at considerably less cost than the present pamphlet system, which seems to me pretty well out of date. Tenant and other farmers would take notice of and ponder over newspaper advertisements that concerned them, of priced farms, &c., when they would take no notice whatever of a pamphlet, which they suspiciously look upon as a trap rather than a reality. I simply throw out these few hints hoping they may be suggestive of something novel but more effective than the present expensive system.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. J. RICHARDS.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 27.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. John Dyke.)

London. Dec. 24th, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of my operations as Emigration Agent in England during the year 1875.

In the month of January I received instructions from the Agent-General to proceed to Boston, Lincolnshire, to lecture in connection with the Lincoln Labour League; I addressed sixteen meetings of agricultural labourers in the County of Lincoln.

In February I returned to Suffolk, the district in which my efforts were attended with such marked success during the lock-out of 1874, and held fifteen meetings; I had little difficulty in securing some 150 emigrants from the villages I had been operating in, as I am well known in the district; and the emigrants forwarded by me last year are sending home very encouraging letters. This party from Suffolk joined another secured in Lincolnshire by myself and Mr. Kingsmill.

They were really a splendid lot of emigrants, so much so as to call forth comment from the Liverpool press as being the best looking agricultural labourers leaving that port for many years.

In March I held five meetings with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in Suffolk, and six with the Labour League in Lincolnshire.

In April I attended fifteen meetings with the Labour League in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Two parties proceeded to Canada during this month from districts visited by me.

In May I held eleven meetings in Norfolk with the Labour League, and five with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in Suffolk.

In June I held nine meetings with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union in Suffolk, and attended large demonstrations at Naseby, Northamptonshire, Market Harboro' and Long Buckby in Leicestershire, with the President of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, Mr. Joseph Arch.

I also commenced operations with the Kent and Sussex Labourers' Union and attended six meetings.

In July I was at twelve meetings with the Kent and Sussex Labourers' Union, and visited the Island of Sheppy, securing twenty emigrant families. I also attended three large demonstrations with Mr. Arch in Oxfordshire.

In August, as the Agent General did not deem it expedient to organize large parties, he instructed me to visit the Steamship Agents who had been heretofore strong advocates of Canada. I accordingly visited the leading Emigration centres and Agents in Hertfordshire, Beds, Bucks, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, York, Durham, Salop, Stafford, Hants and Dorset.

I found that many of the Steamship Agents who were formerly active in Canadian emigration had become Agents for the Queensland and New Zealand Governments, having entirely free passages to lay before the emigrants of all classes, not confining the assistance to agricultural labourers.

I am informed in some instances the commission paid by the Queensland authorities has amounted to fifteen shillings per adult.

During the past summer this was increased by two shillings.

Wherever I found inefficient Agents I reported the same, and the Steamship Companies at once cancelled the Agency and appointed more efficient men.

I have endeavored to instruct these Agents, and have supplied them with printed matter more especially that addressed to tenant farmers and capitalists.

I find that considerable capital is being sent to Canada to be invested on landed security.

The Steamship Agents at Thirsk and Pickering have sent considerable sums to the Eastern Townships, Quebec, for that purpose.

I was thus engaged till the end of October, when I attended the Annual Conference of the National Agricultual Labourers' Union at Oxford, and made arrangements for meetings during the winter and for parties to be forwarded in the ensuing spring.

In November I held fourteen meetings and demonstrations in Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Wilts, in connection with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union.

In December I held ten meetings in Somerset and Wilts with the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, and visited various parts of Kent to organize parties for the spring.

From the foregoing you will perceive my whole attention has been paid to the Agricultural districts.

The meetings were usually held in villages, and with the assistance of union officials I have found little difficulty in getting good audiences of the right sort of people.

The attendance would average about two hundred, whilst some of the large demonstrations have been attended by at least five thousand people, amongst whom I have distributed printed matter, and, where possible, remained the next day to give information; which I know has been of service to those who have made Canada their home.

My aim has not been to obtain large numbers, so much as to secure in every locality I have visited a few sober, energetic labourers to form a nucleus in Canada for others like them. I have given my experience of an emigrant's life in Canada, gained from nearly ten years' connection with the Emigration Department in Canada and Europe.

That many have taken my advice is proved by the fact that invariably good letters are forwarded to this country.

The emigrants I have sent out are thus becoming free and efficient emigration agents for Canada.

In no instance have I advised mechanics to emigrate to Canada unless they had friends there, with the exception of a few country blacksmiths who would find immediate employment.

I have sent out a large number of servant girls, but I find that the cost of railway and ocean fare is a difficulty to them.

All the other colonies are offering *entirely free passages from their homes*, and in some instances advancing them money for their outfit.

Consequently, you will perceive I work at a disadvantage.

I have always, when possible, visited the local agricultural exhibitions and stock sales, distributing printed matter and information amongst the farmers.

I much regret I have not been in possession of a pamphlet suitable to this class. The slip containing an account of the stock sale in Toronto, &c., has proved of immense service to me.

I am confident there are at present none in Great Britain more ripe for emigration than tenant farmers with small capital.

The annual increase in rents, cost of labour, value of live stock, the late succession of bad seasons and cattle disease, have tended to lessen their prospect of making both ends meet.

By properly laying Canada before them, we may hope to secure our share of such a valuable practical addition to the colony.

I have sent several this year to Canada, and they appear satisfied. I hope to have a party of them ready for the ensuing spring.

The importation of cattle and meat from Canada to this country is doing us much good.

You are aware of the success which attended the large shipment of meat sent to me at Liverpool in February, 1874.

My connection with this led to many enquiries from parties interested in the meat supply of Great Britain, and I am happy to inform you that several of the leading butchers of Liverpool and Glasgow have been induced to import live cattle from Canada, and I understand they are well satisfied with the experiment.

In my travels in Great Britain and the continent, I have been sorry to observe that Canadian manufacturers of canned meats, fish, preserves, cheese, butter, &c., do not attach sufficient importance to their labels.

The consequence is that much Canadian produce is either credited to the Australian colonies, or to the United States.

In November, 1874, I called attention to this omission through the columns of the Toronto *Globe*, and am gratified to find that in a small degree my complaint has been recognized and the omission corrected.

It might be, I would humbly suggest, desirable to insist on all goods being largely imprinted with the word "Canadian," before being allowed to pass the Government inspector for exportation.

I have maintained my correspondence with Germany as far as possible, following up the labour previous to my arrest at Stolp; and can report satisfactory results, but I regret to say one of the emigrants, not profiting by my misfortune, having returned home for his friends was recently imprisoned, and I believe is now being treated as a felon.

I have to thank Messrs. Wills and Donaldson, and other immigration agents in Canada, for keeping me informed of the requirements and labour prospects in their respective districts, which has been of great value to me.

Trusting my endeavours may meet with your approbation,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 28

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. G. R. Kingsmill.)

Emigration Agency,
Boston, 30th Dec., 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my Annual Report as follows :—

Early in the month of January, in accordance with instructions from the Agent-General, I proceeded to Boston, Lincolnshire, for the purpose of operating in connection with the Amalgamated Lincoln Labour League. I at once placed myself in communication with Mr. W. Banks, the head of the organization, from whom, I may here state, I received during the season, the most hearty assistance, co-operation and support. The columns of the organ of the Labour League—*The Labourer*—were thrown open to me; and letters from persons in Canada, as well as short articles on emigration, were freely inserted from time to time. The Amalgamated Lincoln Labour League is not—as the name might lead one to believe—confined to Lincolnshire, but extends into several adjoining counties; and is one of the most powerful agricultural labourers' organizations in England. The head quarters being at Boston, I made that town the centre of my field of operations.

My first meeting was held on January 19th; and during the season I held in all 126 meetings, nearly all in the open air, and not always under the most pleasant circumstances as to weather. Weekly and monthly reports of my work were regularly forwarded to the Agent-General.

On March 31st, I accompanied a large party of emigrants from my district to Liverpool by special trains, arranged for by me with the railway companies. They reached their destination in due course; and I am glad to be able to state that through the favourable letters sent back by some of the most intelligent of them, many others were induced to follow later in the season, though we did not again get together a sufficiently large number for any one ship to warrant me in arranging for a special train.

On April 10th, I attended a general conference of Agents—called by the Agent-General—at the Central Offices in London; from which, I have reason to believe, good results followed.

During the season there went out to Canada from my district, through the Amalgamated Labour League alone, a total of 588 souls, consisting of 385 adults, 156 children, and 47 infants.

Though my meetings were chiefly held in connection with the Labour League, I did not confine myself to that body. The National Agricultural Labourers' Union has branches in parts of Lincolnshire, and adjoining counties, and I attended several meetings in company with delegates of that body; notably a very large gathering at Market Rasen on Good Friday, which was addressed by Mr. Arch and other leaders of the labourers' movement, and by myself. Though I have not the number of persons sent out through the National Agricultural Labourers' Union from my district, I know I am inside the mark in fixing it at 250; which, added to the 588 sent out through the Labour League, makes a total of 838, without including those sent out by the regular Shipping Agents, who, of course, are considerably benefitted by the work done by the Agents of the Government. To bring the Shipping Agents into consideration, I think I may safely assume that 1,000 souls went to Canada from my district during the season.

At my meetings at local fairs, and occasionally on market days, I distributed large numbers of our pamphlets and fly sheets. I also had favourable reports of my meetings inserted in local newspapers from time to time, whenever possible. The emigration propaganda is telling influentially upon the tenant farmer class. Such reports as that of the great stock sale, of which I distributed a large number, are very effective with this class of people.

Under the advice of the Agent-General, I confined my operations exclusively to agricultural districts; and so far as I know, not a soul belonging to other than the agricultural classes was sent out from my field.

Up to the present time, letters of the most satisfactory character have been received from those sent out early in the season. Several who went in my large party on March 31st, are already settled down—according to their own statements—on cleared farms, they having taken with them sufficient money to purchase or lease the land they are now cultivating. Under these circumstances, more especially as the leaders of the Labour League are most anxious to move their people to the colonies, I look for a very considerable emigration from the Boston district next season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. R. KINGSMILL.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 29.

## REPORT OF MR. A. SPENCER JONES.

### DELEGATE FROM ENGLISH LABOURERS UNION.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14th, 1875.

SIR,—In compliance with a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Federal Union of Agricultural and General Labourers, held in London on Jan. 11th, 1875, I sailed for Portland in the Allan steamer "Sarmatian," on Feb. 25th, with instructions of which the following is a copy:—

"To report to the Federal Union on the treatment of steerage passengers on shipboard; the quality and quantity of provisions supplied to them, the cooking, the sleeping accommodations, medical attendance and other points of interest to members of the Federal Union contemplating emigration to Canada.

"2nd. To proceed to Ottawa, and request from the Government of the Dominion the same facilities for examining and reporting upon Canada as a labour market and field for settlement, that had been accorded to Mr. Joseph Arch, Mr. Henry Taylor and others.

"3rd. In the event of such facilities (including the payment of hotel and travelling expenses) being offered by the Government, to travel leisurely through the rural districts, gathering information from all quarters, as to the treatment, food, wages, duration of engagements, and general prospects of English farm labourers emigrating to Canada.

"4th. To visit the Free Grant Districts, to report on their soil and character, the facilities for disposing of produce, the quickest and cheapest way to reach them, and in what way the settlers on free grants are supported while preparing their land for cultivation."

With these instructions I left Liverpool, as before mentioned, on Feb. 25th, 1875, reaching Ottawa on Tuesday, March 9th.

As to the first clause of my instructions, the treatment of emigrants on shipboard, I am glad to say that from all I saw and heard on the Allan steamer "Sarmatian," their position is, with one slight exception to which I shall allude presently, as comfortable as the kindness, fore-thought and wise liberality of the shipowners can make it. The food is of excellent quality, though the meat is rather over done for English palates, the bread is very good and so are the groceries; as to quantity more is cooked every day than can be consumed. The doctor pays at least one daily visit to the steerage, and no charge whatever is made for either drugs or attendance. The sick are treated with the utmost kindness, and are supplied gratuitously with every delicacy their case may require. Two deaths of children taken ill before sailing occurred on board, and gave me opportunities of observing the extreme sympathy and kindness shown to the little sufferers and their surviving relatives by the doctor and other officers. The sleeping rooms were not (at least on my voyage) too crowded and were properly ventilated, and stewardesses were provided for the women. Sexes were kept apart. The only point which I think requires amendment, is that many petty robberies, indecent language and other annoyances go unpunished, which might perhaps be prevented by a volunteer police among the passengers, if supported by the authority of the captain.

On arriving in Ottawa, I presented myself and my credentials to the Secretary of your Department, John Lowe, Esq., and found him most desirous to further the object of my mission. He laid the matter before yourself, and obtained your ready

consent to supplying me with the same funds and facilities that had been afforded to Mr. Arch and others. Before leaving Ottawa, I had frequent opportunities of observing the condition of farm labourers in the surrounding counties. The winter is at least a month longer in the Ottawa Valley than it is in the counties on Lakes Ontario and Erie, and there is much rocky and poor land. There are however many fine farms producing large quantities of stock, dairy products and the coarser grains for which the extensive lumbering operations conducted on the Ottawa and its tributaries furnish a convenient and remunerative market. The lumber camps tend to keep up the rate of wages for farm labourers to nearly the same level as in the more fertile districts of Ontario, many of the farmers' sons preferring higher wages and a more adventurous life on the river and in the woods to the monotony of farm work, thus leaving in ordinary years plenty of vacancies to be filled by emigrants. This year has however been no ordinary one in any branch of business, and lumbering has shared in the general stagnation. Still when I visited Ottawa in March, Mr. Wills, the Dominion Emigration Agent, had plenty of applications for men, at from $12 to $14 a month and board. Married men were offered $180 for the year without board, but with free house, garden, fueloand cow pasture. These offers were made to and accepted by men from Suffolk and Essex, who told me they had only earned at home 13s. weekly without any privileges.

From Ottawa I proceeded to Kingston, the immediate neighbourhood of which is by no means a good agricultural district. There is little demand for labour, and I found the average rate paid by the farmers to be only from $10 to $12 monthly and board. Very few yearly engagements are made and very few married men employed.

Proceeding westward along the shores of the Bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario, I traversed a long settled fertile and well cultivated region. Among the farmers whose houses and surroundings indicate wealth and comfort, there exists a large and steady demand for labour to develope to the utmost the resources of their lands which are worth from $60 to $70 per acre. Married men of sober and industrious character will find regular employment here at from $200 to $250 yearly with house, garden, fuel and pasture.

At Port Hope I turned northward to Peterborough. In my remarks on the Ottawa Valley, I have already noticed the effect of the lumber trade on the labour market, and the same observations will apply here. There is however much more fertile land about Peterborough than in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, and there is a good demand for single men for season engagements at from $16 to $18 monthly.

I reached Toronto in time to witness the disposal of the emigrants arriving by the first two steamers to Quebec. By the kind invitation of Mr. Donaldson, I attended his office and heard the bargains made between the farmers in attendance and the new arrivals. Nearly 500 persons passed through Mr. Donaldson's hands in less than two days (including women and children) and were forwarded free of cost to themselves to their destinations. Comfortable meals and shelter had also been provided for them gratuitously during their stay at the depot. This is a most admirable arrangement as the immigrant not only retains his little store of money intact, but is protected against the harpies who would otherwise prey upon him. I found the rate of wages offered at the Toronto depot much the same as I had found it on my journey from Belleville. Servant girls were in great demand at from $6 per month upwards. The best class of domestics can do better in England, but maids of all work can command wages here they cannot hope for at home.

I proceeded through Hamilton to Brantford near which town I remained for nearly a month making excursions of a few days each in various directions through the richest agricultural region in Ontario. Bow Park, the seat of the Hon. George Brown, with its herds of fine cattle, its lovely situation and its high state of cultivation, especially drew my attention. Throughout this wealthy region labour is remunerated at rates for single men from $15 to (in some few cases) $18 a month and board. Married men get from $20 to $25 with the usual privileges.

I left Brantford for Manitoba early in July, arriving in Winnipeg on the 21st of that month. I remained nearly three months in Manitoba, my time being chiefly

occupied in correspondence with the English press, and in selecting a suitable location for a colony of English and Welsh small farmers. Satisfied as I am with the soil and resources of Manitoba, I cannot recommend it as a field of immigration for farm labourers or other non-capitalists *at present*, as in all very young countries the settlers are too poor to employ labour other than that of their own families, and in Manitoba they have had to seek assistance from the Dominion Government owing to repeated visitations of the locust. I have given the best proof possible of my faith in the great future of Manitoba by devoting my energies and whatever little means I possess to the colonization of a considerable tract of her domain, but still I cannot recommend any one without means to go there.

The only employment for unskilled labour is on railways and other public works, and although the pay is good from $1.60 to $2.00 a day without board, yet there is the long winter with its heavy board bill, its enforced idleness, and the habits that idleness either voluntary or enforced tends to produce in all men, and especially in those who have but few mental resources. Diligent enquiry and calculation have convinced me that the minimum sum on which an agricultural settler in Manitoba can reasonably expect success, is the possession, if a single man, on arriving in Winnipeg of £100 sterling. If a married man, this amount ought to be increased in proportion to the number of his family. I ought to state that in the opinion of many experienced settlers, I have named too low a minimum, but I think it sufficient, as young men from the same neighbourhood can often unite in the purchase of cattle and farming implements.

On my arrival in Toronto on October 22nd, I was instructed to make particular enquiry as to the employment of farm labourers in winter, and the condition of settlers on the Free Grants of Muskoka during the same season. Very unfavourable reports had reached England, and it was essential that the truth should be ascertained. After careful enquiry I think I have elicited the following facts as to the first question—the employment of farm labourers in winter. This is a most important point, and I am, I believe, the only representative of a body of English farm labourers who can speak from actual experience concerning it. It is true that many single men are engaged by farmers for only a portion of the year. But it is also true that, in ordinary years, men, even though not as good axe men as those born and brought up in the country, can find plenty of employment as teamsters, at cutting roads for lumbermen, sawing logs and firewood, piling lumber, cattle tending, threshing beans with the flail, &c. This last process is still in use in many parts of the country, and is preferred to machine threshing, as it leaves the straw in better condition for fodder. The present year is quite exceptional. I resided in various parts of Ontario from November, 1856, to September, 1868, and I have known nothing resembling it since the winter of 1857-58. Great distress no doubt exists in the large towns, but from minute enquiry in Toronto and Ottawa, I am satisfied that very few, if any, of the sufferers are or have been agricultural labourers. Two things are often forgotten or ignored by English writers or speakers when declaiming on the hardships of a Canadian winter. They forget that the class of farm labourers is not larger, being far outnumbered by the yeomen or men cultivating their own land, and that farm labour for hire is in Canada only a transient avocation, there being in this country no large body of men who expect to devote their lives to working for wages, as every healthy and sober man can easily become a landholder. They forget, too, that the winter is the season for transporting produce, for clearing land, and for carrying on one of the greatest industries of the country—the lumber trade.

I left Toronto for Gravenhurst, Muskoka, on Nov. 19th. At Bracebridge, the chief town of the Free Grant district, I obtained considerable information as to the resources of the district and condition of the settlers from Mr. Lount, the Crown Lands Agent; Mr. Stevenson, Editor of the *Free Grants Gazette*; Mr. James Long, cattle dealer and store-keeper; Mr. Dobbin, the Immigration Agent, and others. There is plenty of good land in the district, the soil being chiefly a sandy loam, producing heavy root crops of excellent quality. It is, however, so broken up and pierced by rocky ridges and ravines as to add enormously to the labour of the settler

in making roads, bridges, &c. It is far better adapted for pasturage than tillage, and except by the developement of its rich mineral wealth can never support a large population. Still the people appeared hopeful and contented, although having to struggle with many difficulties. I saw no appearance of want or distress either in the appearance of the settlers and their families, their clothing, their homes, or the condition of their stock. The majority of them are of Canadian birth, but many of them had been labourers in the old country, and had lived upon their summer earnings in the older parts of Ontario, while clearing their Muskokan homesteads in the winter. Each year thus witnesses a gradual approach to independence, till the poor fellow at last finds his own hard-earned acres able to support him, and need not again leave his home to work for wages. Such a process implies the possession of many high moral qualities as well as of much physical strength and endurance, and if settlers are to be procured from European countries for this district, every precaution should be taken to select suitable men. I do not think English farm labourers would, as a rule, succeed in the Free Grant Districts until after such preliminary training as two or three years of working for wages in the older parts of Canada would give them.

In conclusion I may say that thrôughout my tour, I everywhere found the diet and treatment of the labourer, when boarded by his employer, far superior to what he could obtain in England. Animal food at every meal is the usual rule, and working as they do side by side, there is not, as in older countries, a wide gulf of separation between employers and employed. The farmer of to-day has probably been the poor emigrant of a few years since, and the labourer of the present can reasonably hope to be in the not distant future an independent yeoman. It is for the possibility it affords of elevating himself, and above all his children, in the social scale, and not from any mere increase of wages, that Canada is to be recommended as a home for the British labourer. A man with so little ambition as to have no hope or wish to be anything in the future but a labourer, and who only desired increased wages as a larger fund for self-gratification had better remain at home, for the difference between the new wage rates of the two countries will hardly compensate such a person for crossing the sea. But for the industrious, self-reliant, frugal and observant man, who, while prepared to do his duty by his present employer, looks forward to owning his own acres and securing still brighter prospects for his offspring, Canada affords chances inferior to those of no other land.

I have the honour to submit myself, Sir,

Yours very respectfully,

A. SPENCER JONES.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 30.

## REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Thomas Potts.)

Clifton, 31st December, 1875.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit to you a brief report of the labours of the current year. In doing so permit me to state that during the latter part of 1874 I held a series of very successful meetings in the locked-out districts of the Eastern Counties, when a large number of names were taken down to go to Canada in the spring of 1875. In January, 1875, the Rev. Dr. Taylor accompanied me to the same district, and we addressed some large meetings that were extensively reported in the local papers. Before leaving we were informed by the Secretaries of Labourers' Unions that they had three hundred names down of those ready to sail by the first ships in the spring, if the passage was free as last year.

I did not again visit the district, but as the passage to that class was free, I have no doubt they were all forwarded by the Agents who attended to the district during the early sailings in the spring.

I returned to my own district early in January, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, where I received a special letter of instructions, ordering me to make myself thoroughly acquainted with all matters relating to emigration interests in my district, such as the condition and character of the labouring classes, the best places for holding meetings, to put myself in communication with the officers of labour unions and trades organizations, and especially to co-operate with the agents of the steamship companies. I have so far succeeded as to make this the centre, particularly during the emigration seasons, of a large correspondence. A number of my public meetings were arranged through the secretaries of the labour unions, and I have been compelled to decline several invitations for public meetings not having time to attend owing to other duties.

I found through nearly all the strictly agricultural portions of my district I have been enabled so far to visit, the steamship agencies to be useful require a thorough re-organization. In several cases I have reported upon them, had some removed, and others appointed. The Messrs. Allan have sent their travelling agent to investigate the subject for the purpose of improving it as much as possible.

Early in February, by permission of the Agent General, I had 10,000 special pamphlets struck off, and with the co-operation of J. W. Down, Esq., the Bristol Agent of the Allan line, had them circulated in Wales, from which we got upwards of two hundred of the finest emigrants of the season, more than half of whom paid their fare in full. I am confident we have laid the foundation of a good business in Wales, if I am allowed a little discretionary power in carrying it out.

During the year I have addressed fifty-nine meetings in the open air under almost every variety of condition, from the humble meetings of agricultural labourers on the village green, or cross roads, in the dirty drizzly atmosphere of an English winter night, to the magnificent demonstration of 10,000 on a summer afternoon in an old Roman amphitheatre on one of the hills of Somerset; and twenty-nine meetings in halls and public buildings from the largest room to be found in an agricultural village to the splendid halls of large towns, with the Mayor presiding and the *elite* of the city on the platform. They have taken a wide range of country, being scattered over the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Hereford, Wilts, Gloster, Somerset, Dorset and Devon.

I have also attended some large demonstrations such as cattle shows, and upon all occasions distributed quantities of Canadian pamphlets. I also made it a point to select emigrants' letters, have them printed on slips, and distributed in the district the emigrant had left. I have circulated upwards of 40,000 such slips.

I had a large number of special slips containing the account of the great cattle sales in Ontario, sent through the district folded in the local papers, and I posted 1,000 to tenant farmers scattered over sixty-four villages.

With regard to the number of emigrants from this district, it is impossible to speak definitely. Up to the time of writing I had only returned from the following places: Bristol, 598; Bath, 15; Scovel, 65; Scarington, 30; Blanford, 38; Long Stratford, 60; Cardiff, 20; Exeter, 10; Dorchester, 2; making 838.

I might be permitted to state in this connection we have not had any of the advantages offered by the agricultural unions. The extra bonus of 9s given by the Dominion, and two dollars by the Ontario Government, enabled the Lincoln Labour League and National Agricultural Union, with a small assistance from their funds to send their people out entirely free, railway fare included, which they did. There is scarcely any agricultural union sentiment in this part of the country, and what little there is, is rapidly dying out, so that with the exception of about sixty cases in which I received the 9s 6d. towards railway fare, our emigrants have all either paid their fare in full, or the balance after receiving the original bonuses of £2. 4s 8d.

It might not be out of place here to state, that early in October, by your kind permission, I sailed for Canada.

While in New Brunswick, by the wish of his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, I visited, in company with the Hon. Surveyor General and Provincial Secretary, the Scotch Colony of New Kincardineshire, which went from Scotland to New Brunswick in the spring of 1873, and with the organization of which I was intimately connected. I found them progressing in many cases beyond what I expected. The colony has now over 1,000 acres cleared, 300 head of cattle and 30 miles of good road completed. I also visited the Colony of New Denmark, a Danish colony which landed in New Brunswick the same spring, and found them progressing very rapidly. I returned to England early in December, and entered again without delay upon my duties in connection with the Emigration Department, under which I have the honour to serve.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. POTTS.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 31.

(Translation).

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT IN PARIS.

(M. Gustave Bossange.)

Paris, 31st December, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the Report of my operations as Emigration Agent of the Dominion of Canada, in France, during the year 1875.

In the month of February, I sent one of my employés to visit my principal Agents, in order to secure their active co-operation and to ascertain what amount of success we might anticipate. The news he sent me from various points in France and from Alsace-Loraine, led me to presume that we should obtain but small results. In every direction, the abundance of the crops in 1874, by diffusing plenty amongst the Agricultural classes and raising the rate of wages, had banished from amongst them the idea of emigration, which manifests itself in France only momentarily in periods of calamity.

Moreover, the continuation of the commercial and economical crisis in the United States and in Canada, which, as early as the month of June 1874, had induced me to curtail the dispatching of emigrants and to suspend it completely in August, made it my duty to act with the utmost circumspection.

The numbers which I now proceed to give are, therefore, small; they are made up as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Emigrants registered at my offices | 250 |
| Emigrants registered at the offices of various Emigration Agents, *without any responsibility on my part, or any possibility of my ascertaining their occupations*, and forwarded by the Allan Line | 65 |
| Total | 315 |

The 315 emigrants comprised :—

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Adults | 265 | 1,424 |
| Children, 1 to 12 years old | 37 | 318 |
| " under one year old | 13 | 85 |
| Totals | 315 | 1,827 |

These 315 emigrants were natives of the following countries :—

| | |
|---|---|
| France | 189 |
| Alsace-Loraine | 14 |
| Belgium | 7 |
| Switzerland | 29 |
| Germany and other countries | 10 |
| Italy | 66 |
| Total | 315 |

The 265 adults consisted :—

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Men | 209 | 1,056 |
| Women | 56 | 368 |
| Totals | 265 | 1,424 |

These 265 adults purchased at my offices letters of credit on Canada or the notes of Canadian Banks, to the amount of 97,000 frances, say ($19,400,) nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

A total sum of ($9,400) nine thousand four hundred dollars, has been remitted through me by emigrants, to relatives and friends in France, in the shape of drafts or bills of Canadian banks.

The several callings of the 265 adults were :—

MALE ADULTS—209.

| | |
|---|---|
| Farmers, gardeners, navvies | 87 |
| Masons, stonecutters | 7 |
| Joiners, carpenters | 8 |
| Cooks, confectioners | 4 |
| Plumbers, tinsmiths | 4 |
| Blacksmiths, machinists, boiler-makers | 12 |
| Servants, day-labourers, hod-men | 32 |
| Bakers, butchers | 2 |
| Traders and manufacturers | 14 |
| Shoemakers and tailors | 10 |
| Miners | 10 |
| Weavers | 5 |
| Printers, clockmakers | 3 |
| Farmers | 2 |
| Brewers, seamen, chemists and without a calling | 9 |
| Total | 209 |

FEMALE ADULTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cooks and servants | 14 |
| Gardeners and farm servants | 12 |
| Seamstresses and dressmakers | 24 |
| Housekeepers | 6 |
| Total | 56 |

I gave strict instructions to my employés and agents not to register trade or administration employés, traders, contractors, manufacturers, overseers of works, artists, &c., &c.; and when contrary to my advice such emigrants insisted on starting, they had to sign a declaration *exonerating me, as well as the Canadian Government, from all responsibility.*

The same prudence has not, I have reason to fear, been exhibited by certain Emigration firms at Havre and Bordeaux, and in this connection, I must point out that your Government, by granting the title of "Emigration Agent of the Canadian Government" to various representatives of Transatlantic Steamship Companies, has compelled me as well as my Agents to face a competition which discourages us in our efforts to accomplish the faithful discharge of the task entrusted to us.

I need not point out the bad effect produced on the public by all these different Emigration Offices in one and the same city, claiming to be Agencies of the Canadian Government, and is it not to be feared that competition may lead them to exaggerate the advantages we have to offer ?

Responsibility is thus so much divided that it may be said no longer to exist, and the consequence is a diminution of the confidence which an Agent of a Government should inspire.

Several of my Agents in the Departments, discouraged by the competition which manifested itself at a time when they were in hopes that their prudence in the selection of emigrants, and their punctuality in following out my instructions would insure them the monoply of the work they had prudently conducted for so many years, have sent me their resignations.

The rates of fare by the Allan Line from Havre to Canada, *via* Liverpool were as follows :—

| | Quebec. | Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| Adults..... | 100 francs. | 140 francs. |
| Children from 1 to 12 years.... | 50 " | 70 " |
| Children under one year..... | 15 " | 15 " |

I have distributed the various pamphlets sent to me by your Government as well as the small pamphlet, "*Des concessions de terrains au Canada dans la Province de Quebec*," of which I wrote in my last report. I regret having received but a small number of the official documents published by your Government, and beg to request that they may be punctually sent to me.

Numerous articles on Canada have been published in *Le Journal des Debats, Le Messager de Paris, Le Constitutionnel, La Patrie*, &c., &c., by M. Ed. Farrenc, a writer, whose sudden death I was sorry to announce to you in August last.

M. Paul de Cazes, special Agent of your Government, has also published in the newspapers, articles on Canada which have been very useful to us in advocating the advantages of Canada, and has cordially co-operated with me.

I must in conclusion, offer my thanks to Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., Agent-General of your Government in London, who has given me all the support I needed with all the earnestness and zeal with which he devotes himself to the interests entrusted to him ; to Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of Your Department, and Mr. Simeon Lesage Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture at Quebec, who have all assisted me most cordially.

Messrs. Ibbotson and James Thom, Immigration agents of the Province of Quebec have corresponded punctually with me.

The year 1875 has not given the satisfactory results we might have anticipated, and it is to be presumed that it will be the same in 1876, the crops having again been most abundant in France and labour being better renumerated than in the past.

Respectfully submitting this report to your favourable attention.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GUSTAVE BOSSANGE,
*Dominion Emigration Agent.*

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 32.

(Translation.)

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT IN FRANCE.

(M. P. DeCazes.)

PARIS, 10th December, 1875.

SIR,—The results of emigration from France, the marked decrease of which I have already mentioned in the Annual Report which I had the honour of addressing you on the 1st December, 1874, far from improving have been almost *nil* this year.

Two good harvests in succession, the comparative ease with which workmen have been able to procure employment, and above all the financial crisis which, existing in the United States, has affected Canada, preventing the employment, by the Emigration Agents, of their usual means of action, have been, I think, the only cause to which must be attributed the non-success of the endeavours that have been made.

This want of success cannot depend, evidently, on a deficiency of zeal on the part of the principal Emigration Agents in France, of the Government of Canada, or of any of their employés, for inasmuch as the services of these gentlemen are paid for *per capita*, they have every interest in causing the number of emigrants to be as great as possible. On the contrary, I believe that under the circumstances, your Government should consider favourably the scrupulous exactitude with which the Agents have followed the instructions given them in this matter by the Agent General.

As for myself, placed here in a posision somewhat undefined, I regret having to admit that the services I have rendered are far from being as valuable as I could have wished. Nevertheless, in addition to a small work in which I have, as far as possible, summed up the advantages which each of the Provinces of Canada holds out to foreign emigration, and which, after publication in pamphlet form, was distributed to the extent of several thousands of copies by the aid of our Agencies, I have undertaken, by means of a series of articles which I published in one of the leading organs of the Parisian press to attract attention to our country. I have also kept up a lively correspondence with a certain number of persons who, desiring to have official information about Canada, addressed themselves to me.

Acting upon instructions issued by your Department, dated the 19th March, 1875, I set out for Alsace to satisfy myself as to how far it might be possible to establish thence a current of emigration towards Canada. I became convinced during my residence in the greater number of the principal towns of the annexed Province, and in the surrounding country, that it was impossible, by reason of the insurmountable obstacles which the German authorities oppose to the emigration of their subjects to foreign countries, to organize there a movement operating according to a regular system. The very utmost that could be done might be to establish, by means of the intervention of certain secret agencies placed along the French or Swiss frontiers, an illegal emigration of a few hundred individuals.

Aware that I could not expect any important result upon German territory, where I could not, besides, prolong my residence without great unpleasantness, as well for the parties with whom I might place myself in correspondence, as for myself, and being at the time in the neighbourhood of Switzerland, I resolved, although no order had been given me to do so, to proceed thither, and convince myself of the chances of success that might be expected to attend a well organized emigration movement in that country.

For this purpose, I visited Basle, Berne. Fribourg, Siou, Marigny, La Bouveret, Neuchatel, Geneva, &c., and put myself in correspondence with a number of persons

to whom I had been referred. Conversations which I then made with the inhabitants of the different localities I visited, convinced me of the possibility of directing towards Canada, several thousands of emigrants who every, year take the direction of La Plata or Brazil.

It would, nevertheless, be necessary in order to attain this end, that your Government should be disposed to make, in favour of the Swiss agricultural classes sacrifices comparatively slight in their character, by means of which the authorities of those countries are enabled to attract towards them an emigration which would suit us in every respect.

I have already had occasion to mention to you in a note which I addressed you in the spring of 1874, that in my estimation the Swiss were, of all the people of the European Continent, those who appeared to offer to us the most earnest guarantees. The inhabitants of Switzerland, strong, laborious and peaceable as they are, could not fail to acclamatize themselves easily in our country, between which and their own there are so many points of analogy.

I believe that it would be advantageous for Canada that your Government should take effective measures to attract to it the surplus of this population, the great crowding of which, in a territory comparatively comfined, is the reason why every year a very noticeable portion is obliged to leave the country.

As I set forth in my Report at the end of the year 1874, as well as in a note which I addressed you later, of date the 9th February last, I am persuaded that one of the most efficacious means of causing Canada to be known as well to the French people, as to the numerous foreigners who visit France, would be to have admitted, each time that opportunity presented itself, certain of our products to the International Exhibitions which are quite frequently held in Paris.

It is to be regretted that the selection of the objects which are to be exhibited in Philadelphia, was not made sufficiently early to allow your department to set aside a portion, which would have figured to advantage in one or other of the two great International Exhibitions which were held in Paris during the past summer. I think in consequence, that it would be desirable that a certain proportion of those articles should be held by you in reserve that they might be made use of on a similar occasion. I will take the liberty of submitting for your consideration the following list of articles which appear to me to be those which would most particularly attract the notice of visitors.

1st. A collection of the different woods and minerals.
2nd. Samples of tobacco, grain, and seeds of all kinds.
3rd. _ abrics of linen and wool manufactured by the people of the country.
4th. Specimens of maple sugar, honey, &c.

In consequence of a conversation with the principal agent at Paris for the French Translantic Steamers, crossing from Havre to New York, I wrote on the 20th January 1875 to the Agent-General of Canada, informing him of the propositions that had been made to to me. But, the Agent-General having thought it his duty to decline the advantages which those offers presented, in view of the fact that the Canadian Government conld enter into engagements, of their nature, only with lines running direct to Canada, I did not push further the negotiations entered upon.

In an article which I published in the number of the 7th September last, of the newspaper *Le Monde*, of Paris, in relation to the great International Exhibition of Philadelphia, I expressed a desire that the members of the Commission who should be delegated to it in order to represent the interests of France,might visit Canada in order to acquaint themselves, *de visu*, with its resources. The favourable report which those gentlemen could not fail to make upon your country would be, in my opinion, the most efficacious means of disseminating information which could be employed. The members of such a delegation, of whose competency no doubt could be entertained, might establish the basis of an interchange of trade between France and Canada which would be advantageous for both countries. I have some reason for believing that an official invitation addressed to that Commission by your Government would have the effect of deciding its members, or a portion of them, to visit the Provinces of Canada.

In order that your Agents may be able to give accurate information to persons applying to them, and to reply with exactitude to the questions which are daily put to them, it is essential that they should receive regularly the official documents published by the different Departments of your Government, which they have always had, to the present time, much difficulty in procuring for themselves. It is, however, but fair to say that in my case, I have always found in Messrs. Taché and Lowe most kindly disposed correspondents when I have had occasion to address myself to them, and that the Agency at London has promptly answered my requests in this matter whenever it lay within its power to satisfy them. To avoid, however, the embarrassments which sometimes arise from the state of affairs, or, at least, disagreeable delays, it would be desirable that the Agents should be treated in this respect, in the same manner as the representatives of our press generally are.

I shall confine myself to the statement of the different questions which I have had the honour of submitting to you, not deeming it expedient to return to various other matters which I have already had occasion to lay before you in the partial reports which I have addressed to you in the course of the year.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of the respectful consideration with which

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient servant,

P. De CAZES,

*Special Agent for France.*

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

# No. 33.

## REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CLERK.

(Mr. F. Barlee.)

"Lakefield," January 22nd, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that according to my instructions received from the Minister of Agriculture, I have during the past year distributed the pamphlets, &c., provided me for that purpose by the Department, and also given such information respecting the country as I was able to those emigrants crossing with me on the Ocean Mail Steamers, for which, in most cases, I have found them most thankful.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. BARLEE,
*Ocean Mail Officer.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 34.

## REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CLERK.

(Mr. Samuel T. Green.)

Levis, 17th Jan., 1876.

Sir:—In compliance with your orders I hasten to supply to your Department a report of my proceedings in connection with immigration for the past year.

As known to you, the tide of immigration from the old world across the Atlantic during the year just expired, met with a material check from the report of an actual depression of all sorts of business, and consequent expectant employment for new comers. And I am glad to reflect, your instructions have been well carried out in view of this depression, not to encourage a large immigration into the Dominion until a reaction took place.

By late report from other colonies, "Australia" and "New Zealand" in particular, their agents have not been so guarded, as the proceedings of several indignation meetings held out there will testify.

There was a large number of able-bodied and useful settlers travelling eastward during the past season. But from conversations I had with those that came under my inspection, the greater number, if not all, will, I am satified, be returning next season, when the navigation of the St. Lawrence opens.

To those I believe I judiciously distributed pamphlets and books (though specially supplied me for the outer voyage) as I know how sought after they will be for information concerning our country as persons who have actually been there.

I have diligently distributed the books, &c., supplied me, to the emigrants, British and foreign, seeking a western home, and have found it advisable to introduce myself as the Mail Officer, as I think they professed a wholesome dread of sharpers and man-catchers connected with Immigration Societies from the neighbouring States.

I beg to remain honourable, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. GREEN,
*Ocean Mail Officer.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

# No. 35.

## REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CLERK.

(Mr. Chas. H. E. Tilstone.)

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Portland, 31st January, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Department, that I have distributed the various pamphlets and books received from Messrs. Walmsley & Haigh during the season.

I am happy to say that numbers of the passengers to England, influenced no doubt by the cheap tickets, have returned to Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. H. E. TILSTONE,
*Ocean Mail Officer.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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# No. 36.

## REPORT OF THE AGENT GENERAL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

(Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P.)

Canadian Government Buildings,
King Street, Westminster, S.W.,
January 10, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to present a Report for the year 1875 of that part of the business of this Agency which consists in the superintendence of emigration under your authority.

In my Report for the year ending 31st December, 1874, I detailed the arrangements that had been made for improving the organization, increasing the accommodation, and enlarging the scope of the Agency General in accordance with the policy of the Government. That policy was not only to increase the general efficiency of the emigration service, but to utilise the Agency for the transaction of other and general business of various Departments of the State, to look diligently after the interests of Canada in Great Britain and on the Continent, and to afford accommodation which was very much needed by Canadians visiting London for purposes of reference, for correspondence, and in some cases for assistance in matters of business or otherwise.

Without trenching upon the ground occupied by my Report to the Secretary of State, I should in this Report convey to you the information that these objects have been satisfactorily accomplished, and that, so far as the above aims are concerned, the policy of the Government has proved to be a success.

It is somewhat difficult to distinguish in the work and in the accounts of a General Agency like this, precisely those items which belong to one Department from the other. The demands which are made upon the officials and clerks by the different Departments of State present a great variety, and it is impossible to assign them specifically to any particular persons. Therefore, in considering the amount of work which is done on behalf of the Immigration Department which pays nearly the whole of the expenses connected with the Agency—it is needful to bear in mind the fact that a considerable amount of labour falls upon the clerks which does not belong to that Department. During the past season, for instance, it has been my duty to superintend the carrying out of the contracts entered into by the Department of Public Works, with various Companies, for the purchase of steel rails; to examine the certificates, accounts, bills of lading and insurances, and, in some cases, to enter into shipping contracts, and to effect original insurances. This has involved a large amount of labour and heavy correspondence, which took up a large portion of the services of Mr. Brodie, who has most efficiently discharged the duties in connection with that Department, he also undertaking as well the charge of the Department of Emigration, when Mr. Jourdain's illness made it necessary to find a substitute. This alone has saved the Government in commissions more than $3,000.

As regards the library, I am happy to report that its establishment has proved to be in every way a success. During the year, 435 Canadians have inscribed their names on the books. A large number have used it, not only as a reading-room, but for their correspondence, and have found the convenience of having their letters directed there. Mr. Jourdain, finding himself, through ill-health, incapable of continuing to discharge the onerous duties of the Emigration Office, has been placed in charge of the library, with a reduced salary, and fills the office of librarian with

intelligence and efficiency. The number of volumes already received is 737, and I append a list of the newspapers and periodicals which are kept on file. English Government Departments, officials, authors, lawyers, &c., frequently send to the library for information; and I can bear satisfactory testimony to its utility. It will be seen by the accounts that its cost amouuts to £500 per annum ($2,500).

During the year the sub-agents for Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces, have entered upon their duties, and now occupy the whole of the second floor of the Government building. A clerk was appointed specially to assist them; but when not engaged on Provincial work, was employed upon the business of the Agency. The rooms occupied by these gentlemen have been properly furnished, and they have testified their satisfaction with the arrangements that have been made for them. I have been informed officially that Mr. Sydney Robjohns is to be replaced on the 1st January by Mr. Byrne, lately the Ontario agent in Scotland. It is my duty to acknowledge the courtesy and attention with which Messrs. Annand, O'Neill and Robjohns have carried out the work belonging to their several Provincial Departments. All matters relating to their several Provinces have been invariably referred to them; and I have reason to hope that by their able and active assistance the general emigration work of the Dominion will be materially developed.

During the year an effort has been made, for the first time, to put the advertising of the Agency upon a proper footing, and to reduce it to a minimum. Enquiries have been made with regard to the circulation of the newspapers of the United Kingdom, and to the classes amongst whom they particularly circulate; and without reference to any considerations but these, arrangements were made on the same special terms as those which are afforded to regular business advertisers. In this way greater results have been obtained with less money. Advertisements have been issued addressed especially to tenant farmers, and the number of enquiries which these have evoked, not only at the General Agency, but of the various local agents, indicate an increasing interest upon the part of that class in the advantages of Canada for agricultural purposes.*

I regret that the suggestion thrown out in my Report of last year for the preparation of a little book specially devoted to affording information to farmers, has been disregarded. But I earnestly trust that you will be able, before long, to cause such a book to be prepared and to be supplied in sufficient numbers. The economic causes which I pointed out last year as operating to induce an emigration of small farmers, continue to develope themselves, and I cannot doubt that by freely imparting information, and by regular advertising, the Government will be able at no great expense to secure for Canada a very large portion of this most valuable emigration.

At the date of my last Report, the Report of Mr. Andrew Doyle, the Special Commissioner appointed by the President of the Local Government Board in London to enquire into the emigration and condition of children placed in Canada by philanthropic agencies and by Boards of Guardians, had not appeared. The Report was presented to Parliament soon after the opening of the Session, and attracted considerable public attention and discussion in the Press. It was clear that Mr. Doyle had visited Canada wearing the spectacles of a Poor-law Commissioner, and that he had expected to find children who had been snatched from English gutters, living in the comparative luxury of poor-houses, organized and modelled in accordance with the latest ideas of philanthropic government. Mr. Doyle appears to have expected to find the children at Miss Rye's, Miss Macpherson's, and other Homes, or put out in the country, provided with lavatories equipped with the latest conveniences of modern sanitary reform, and pocket-handkerchiefs which would wipe their eyes and noses without unnecessary abrasion. It is satisfactory, however, to state that his Report was immediately discounted by the British Press; and the general feeling of the community was that upon the face of it, to say the least, it exhibited upon Mr. Doyle's part great extravagance of expectation.

Mr Doyle having written to the *Times* an improper letter, which appeared to

* A list of the Papers advertised in is appended, with Specimen Advertisements.—Schedule A.

commit the Local Government Board to a support of his statements, I deemed it to be my duty to use my position in the House of Commons to put a question to the President of the Board, which led to an immediate disclaimer. The Committee in the Canadian House of Parliament and Miss Rye's letters, together with communications from other persons, have reassured public opinion, and I believe that, although the emigration through Boards of Guardians may receive a check, the voluntary societies will still continue to carry out a successful deportation of children.

The number of children from charitable institutions who have gone out this year is as follows :—

Mr. Middlemore, 79; Mrs, Birt, 119; Miss Macpherson, 92; Feltham Reformatory, 16; Red Hill Reformatory, 8; Archbishop of Westminster Schools, 24; Rev. T. B. Stephenson, 40; making a total of 378.

In June the Steamship "Conference" was reconstituted upon a basis of £5 5*s*. fares, which is likely to rule for some time. The Government rates were then arranged at £4 5*s*. for general emigrants, and £2 5*s*. for a certain proportion of agricultural labourers. As, however, the understanding of the Government with Mr. Joseph Arch and Mr. Taylor had been, that to all Unionists some assistance would be rendered, I was obliged for some time to grant an aid of £1 to all such persons coming forward.

In the month of July, however, it became evident to me, from the reports in the newspapers, and from private and official letters which reached the Agency, that a condition of things was arising in Canada which would render it extremely perilous to encourage any further emigration of general labourers under Government auspices. It must be borne in mind, in considering the action which I then took, that although under the arrangements which have been entered into between the Government and the Steamship Companies the £4 5*s*. rate becomes practically a *general rate* of emigrants intending to settle in Canada; yet, nevertheless, it is looked upon, and will always be regarded by the emigrating public in England, as a Government *assisted passage rate*, which in a certain sense commits the Government to the assumption that there is a reasonable expectation that the persons going at that rate will find somewhere in Canada a fair prospect of earning a living. The rate is open to all who are willing to sign a document attesting that they intend to reside in Canada, the only reservation being that the persons are not sick, blind, criminal, or otherwise undesirable. The Steamship Companies are permitted freely to book passengers who will subscribe this statement at this rate, and it is impossible by any private means to put any check upon this emigration. With the emigration of agricultural labourers at the £2 5*s*. rate, it is otherwise; because in this case a special application and an attestation by Union officials or by some other trustworthy person, that the applicant is a *bonâ fide* agricultural labourer, is necessary; and by a simple circular to the Government Agents and to the Steamship Companies the Agent General might stop the emigration. The apprehension which was expressed that this letter would seriously or permanently injure the chances of future emigration was unnecessary. The action was taken by me on full consideration, based upon a large experience in dealing with the classes particularly affected; and while, on the one hand, it operated, as it was intended to operate, as a temporary check, on the other hand, it indicated on the part of the Agent of the Government in this country, a desire to deal fairly with the working classes, which I have since received assurances that they appreciate; and I am certain that in future they will be the better inclined to accept any statements of the prosperity of Canada and of inducements to emigrate, emanating from me personally. There is no doubt that this letter also had an effect in stopping the formation of a number of large parties of agricultural labourers which it was intended to send out after the harvest. Their arrival in Canada would have been attended with grievous discomfort to themselves and would have placed the Government in an extremely responsible position. I am glad to say that I believe the postponement will not lose us any considerable number of good emigrants, and that several large parties may be expected to leave by the earliest spring steamers, provided that the Government continues the same aid which it afforded this season.

The business transacted in the Agency during the year has been very considerable. The number of letters received was 7,642; the number of letters sent out was 6,908, apart from circulars, &c.

Enquiries for pamphlets and other information were very numerous, giving the most satisfactory evidence of the fact that information about Canada is spreading amongst the people, and that the interest in the Dominion as a field for emigration and the investment of money is steadily growing.

Early in the season I projected a series of large meetings in some of the principal towns of the kingdom, at which I intended chiefly to utilize the valuable services of Dr. Taylor. Three were arranged for; one at Manchester, one at Birmingham, and one at Bristol. I personally attended the meetings at Bristol and Manchester, and at each place immense numbers assembled, and were addressed by Dr. Taylor and myself. At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Arch also attended, and was very cordial in his advocacy of Canada. I had previously, at the invitation of the Reform Club at Manchester, read before an assembly consisting of some of its leading merchants, an essay on "The Great Dominion," which was afterwards published—though not at the expense of the Government—and it is now in continual demand. A meeting was arranged at Birmingham; but, unfortunately, I was confined to my bed, and as it was deemed essential by the local agents that I should be present at such a meeting, it it was necessary to abandon it.

In connection with this subject, I ought to allude to another circumstance which brought the resources and condition of Canada prominently into discussion. The arrival of Sir Hugh Allan in London for the purpose of making financial arrangements for the Northern Colonization Railway, was made the opportunity of a very virulent attack upon Canada, her Government, and her finances. This attack having been repeated, I deemed it to be my duty to enter into the discussion, and wrote two letters, which were published in the *Times*, and for which favourable acknowledgement was rendered by the press of Canada without regard to party.

The Continental emigration of the year was most unsatisfactory, and you will observe that there is very little of consequence in the Reports of the Continental Agents. M. de Cazes, in Paris, has done all that he could do to keep Canada before the French by writing articles in newspapers; and this is about the extent of the business which it is possible for any Canadian Agent to perform in France. M. Bossange has sent a considerable number of emigrants; but he complains of the effects of the reports from the United States, and of the difficulty of getting the proper class to move. Mr. Klotz has superintended the embarkation of the Mennonites, and looked after their interests at Hamburgh, as is fully set forth in his Report. In Switzerland and Germany, Madame von Koerber has been energetically endeavouring to produce a good impression, and has been instrumental, I hope, in opening the way to some very important projects. The dismissal of Colonel Mattson from the Scandinavian Kingdoms has relieved the Government from a great expense, amounting to $4,500 a year, and was necessitated by the fact that scarcely any emigrants were being obtained. This, I believe, was chiefly due to the prosperous condition of the country, and the bad accounts from the United States.

I had not been able since I took office to turn my personal attention to emigration from the Continent. The labour involved in systematizing the business in Great Britain had rendered it impossible. On the 4th of September, however, I left for the Continent, and was absent for six weeks, visiting Paris, Strasburg, Basle, Berne, Geneva, Zurich, Stuttgart, Munich, Berlin and Hamburgh, at each of which places I had interviews with various persons, and examined very fully into the prospects and method of Continental emigration. At Berne, in addition to the work done on behalf of emigration for your Department, I also was engaged in enquiries on behalf of the Post Office Department, into the best mode of introducing Canada to the Postal Convention, the headquarters of which are in that city. The following details of the Report, which I presented to you on my return, I here insert:—

KING STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*October*, 1875.

SIR,—I now have the honour to present a Report containing the results of a visit which I have at length been able to pay to the Continent for the purpose of examining, Firstly—generally into the conditions of and obstruction to emigration there. Secondly—of seeing Dr. Joos, a member of the Bundesrath of Switzerland, on an important proposition which he wished to submit to the Canadian Government. Thirdly—to examine into the work of Madame von Koerber with regard to female and other emigration, and to ascertain what prospect there was of obtaining from her efforts any practical result; and Fourthly—to ascertain whether it was possible to improve the agencies for emigration in Germany, and to obtain some relaxation of the restrictions which the laws and administration of that country place upon our operations.

I left London for Paris upon Saturday, September 4th, arriving there in the evening.

On Monday I had an interview with M. Bossange, and with his very able chief clerk Mr. Alexander Hunter, a Scotchman domiciled in Paris.

I found M. Bossange was much discouraged with regard to the prospects of future emigration. The opposition of the French Government to the exodus of its people, in view of the probability of European war, is greater than ever. The emigration to Brazil and to South American Republics, which has been from every part of the Continent enormous, and especially so of the Latin races, has been attended with so many disastrous failures and disappointments that the very name of emigration is abhorred, and an emigration agent is an object of suspicion if not of contempt.

I may say at once that I found this to be quite true in Switzerland and Germany, as I understand it is in Northern Italy.

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With regard to the actual state of things, M. Bossange represented that there was at this time no emigration of the agricultural classes, nor could there be any on the present terms offered by the Government. They are poor, and will not move unless some substantial aid is given them. But he is of opinion, and his opinion in the matter is of great weight, that were aid to be given, say to the extent now given to these classes in England, he feels certain that he could procure, not large numbers, but a fair exodus of admirable agricultural labourers.

Without doubt M. Bossange's representation is correct, not only with regard to France, but to the whole Continent. To obtain any number of good emigrants, there must be aid, and substantial aid, offered in any case. It is to be observed that the emigrant from the Continent to Canada is handicapped by the greater distance and expense. He can go direct from Hamburgh, Antwerp, or Havre to New York, and thence to the interior will generally get his railway fares free.

It is clear that some method must be devised to place the Canadian emigrant at least upon an equal footing with the emigrant to the United States.

I was glad, however, to learn from M. Bossange that he thinks there is a gradual awakening in France to a better knowledge of Canada as a place of business, and he gave me some instances of emigrants who have done exceedingly well in Canada, and are opening business communication with their Mother Country. M. Bossange was of opinion that the main difficulty at present is that there is no direct line of steamers or sailing vessels to Canada. To this point I shall return hereafter as one that was impressed upon me elsewhere.

With regard to his personal position, M. Bossange also, in the course of the conversations which took place at succeeding times, expressed his view that he should have a fixed recompense from the Government for all his trouble; that he occupies a difficult position, and that while there may be no immediate return for the expense incurred by the Government, there is, on the other hand, an object in ordering a movement to Canada, and in keeping its resources fairly before the French public. It might, perhaps, be possible for you to consider

this arrangement, were you disposed to entertain favourably the recommendation which I shall hereafter make with reference to the Government Agent at Paris, M. Paul de Cazes.

I had several conversations also with M. Paul de Cazes, who, as you are aware, takes an intelligent interest in his work, which is, however, of necessity of a somewhat restricted character. You are aware that it is impossible for M. de Cazes to act as an ordinary Agent for emigration, or in any part of France to endeavor to canvass persons to emigrate. In that country our Agents are precluded from adopting the plan pursued by the English Agents. M. de Cazes, therefore, can only watch, and, to the best of his powers, assist the efforts of M. Bossange and Mr. Brown; and by intercourse with literary men and publications in the French press, endeavor continually to drop the seeds which may dev elope into a mature harvest.

I remained in Paris until over Friday, the 10th, to be present, as a member of the London Committee, at an official visit to the English Department of the Maritime Exhibition; so that I had ample time for considering the position of affairs.

On the whole, I regret to say, it appears to me that there is little to hope for from French emigration, and certainly nothing during the approaching year.

With regard to France, it is perhaps worth while trying the course suggested by M. Bossange, of offering reduced passages to picked agricultural emigrants; and if the Government of Quebec could be persuaded to adopt a policy similar to that of the Government of Ontario, and to meet the Dominion Government half-way in offering additional inducements to such classes of emigrants to settle in Quebec, I have no doubt that in a year or two a healthy movement might be commenced.

But the French naturally look to warmer countries as the best emigration fields; and perhaps not the least efficient way of drawing their attention to Canada, is to lose no opportunity of bringing vividly before the French people, and especially French men of business, the advantages of a direct trade with Canada. In what way the Government can legitimately do this I am not at this moment prepared to suggest; but it is a problem well worthy the consideration of a Minister to whom in so large a degree are devoted the interests of Canadian developement.

I confess I was rather struck to find M. Bossange issuing bills of 500 francs or more to men who had gone out to Canada quite poor, and who had made their money in Canada almost wholly by a small trade in French goods. It might at least be worth while to ascertain the course of trade between Canada and France, the nature of the products which might with the greatest advantage be reciprocally exchanged, and the extent of trade, both which is now and might probably be done.

I was advised with a view to the enquiries which I wished to make regarding the countries lying east and south east of France, to visit Strasbourg on my way to Switzerland, and have an interview with a gentleman, whose name I need not mention, who was represented to me to have a most intimate acquaintance with the details of inland Continental emigration.

I arrived in Strasbourg on the evening of Saturday, 11th September, and on Monday the 13th I had a long interview with the gentleman above referred to, who received me cordially and frankly gave me all the information in his power.

With regard to emigration from Alsace-Lorraine he said it was absolutely dead, and that no more was to be expected. The people who had determined to leave upon the change of their nationality had all gone, and there was no further disposition to emigrate. In addition to this was the hostility of the German Government to emigration, which in this spot may be said to reach its climax. He himself had abandoned the business because of its difficulties.

But, having an intimate acquaintance with Swiss emigration, he was of opinion that it could and would be made considerable, and that the Austrian Tyrol, Bavaria, Styria, and Northern Italy, were all good and promising fields if the proper Agents to work them were secured.

This gentleman entered into a very intelligent discussion of the difficulties connected with emigration to Canada, which I may sum up thus:—

First. Canada is little, if at all, known. It is neither advertised nor discussed in newspapers; scarcely at all known in maps. The United States is thoroughly notorious. All the cry is "Thither! or to South America." As to the former, the bad accounts have undoubtedly produced a reaction, which, however, this gentleman regards to be only temporary. The enquiries I made further on, shewed me there was also a reaction against South America, in consequence of the bad accounts from the Brazils and the Argentine Republic, and the return from there of emigrants with discouraging accounts.

Second. The absence of a direct line of steamers from Havre and Antwerp, and at better rates to inland Agents.

It is necessary to explain the system pursued in Continental emigration. The Hamburg, Antwerp, or Havre Agent quotes to the inland Agent a certain gross rate. There are no commissions. The inland Agent is therefore obliged to offer the passage entire, whether to New York or Quebec. For example, from Basle or Stuttgart or Posen he offers at so much *tout compris*, and this means railway fare, maintenance the whole distance, and especially kit. The charge for this at present to Havre or Antwerp from Basle is 50 francs, or about £2 sterling. This system not only makes high rates, but also gives the inland Agent many opportunities of fleecing the emigrant. When the Agent has found out the minimum cost of transit to the Continental port of embarkation, he puts on as much as he can get from the emigrant; in fact, it might be shown that the very regulations and restrictions of the Continental Governments tend to create a class of people of indifferent character, and to place the emigrant, who is looked askance at by the law, although the law professes to be anxious to protect him, pretty much at his mercy.

My informant was of opinion that direct lines have an enormous advantage over indirect—that is to say, that the route from Continental ports must for Continental emigrants be superior to that *viâ* Liverpool. In fact, this is too obvious to demand explanation. The direct route must always be cheaper, as a matter of fact, whatever the rates are. There is less trouble to the emigrants, who have but one embarkation instead of two; and, he added, one cause of which I was not aware, but which he says has an effect upon the minds, especially of Swiss and Italian emigrants, viz., they not only dislike the Liverpool journey, but the English *nourriture*, that is to say, food and general treatment on board. He says that this is an objection constantly raised by persons receiving letters from their friends who have gone by the Liverpool route, and that it produces an effect upon their ultimate movements.

Finally, his opinion was clear and decided that two things would tend to give an impetus to Continental emigration, viz:—First, the offer of a cheaper through rate to Canada by direct aid from the Government: and when asked to say how much, he said "£2 cheaper at least." And, secondly, direct steamers to Quebec; if these sailed only occasionally. I shall have occasion to refer to this matter again with regard to another method of meeting the difficulty which was not then submitted to me.

I was occupied the whole of Monday, the 13th, in my interview with this gentleman and attending to correspondence forwarded from London.

On the morning of the 14th I left for Basle, reaching it in the evening. On Wednesday, 15th, Madam von Koerber arrived from Berne to meet me.

I had written to Dr. Joos, from Strasbourg, to his home at Schaffhausen to ask him to meet me at Basle. But it appeared that the Swiss Federal Parliament was meeting in Berne and that he was detained there.

I had an interview in the morning with the house of Andreas Zwilchenbart, the name of an old firm of great respectability, the former members of which are dead, and just now conducted by Mr. Im Obersteg, whose mother is interested in the business of which he is the manager. He is a young man, and had recently returned from a visit to Canada, where, not having taken with him proper introductions, he did not appear to have met with so good a reception as he thought he was entitled

to. I should say that I was much struck by his bearing, intelligence and tone. He informed me that he had just visited Canada entirely at his own expense, and partly with the object of satisfying himself whether the emigrants sent out by his firm had been properly attended to.

In the conversation with this gentleman and his clerk, Mr. Hoffacker, who I believe, was under the old firm, Swiss emigration was fully discusssed. One or two small points with regard to claims for commissions and Ontario bonus were considered and arranged.

I shall refer directly to my interview with Rommel & Co., the other Dominion Agents at Basle: but may say at once that the jealousy between Zwilchenbart and this firm is irreconcileable and that it will be necessary for the Government to decide which of the two is to be appointed its Agent in Switzerland; as my opinion is that they cannot work together without a rivalry injurious to Canada and productive of increased expense. For instance, if, as I suggest, we assist in advertising Canada in Switzerland, we should have to advertise two houses instead of one.

Mr. Im Obersteg distinctly laid claim to his being the leading house for Switzerland and conterminous districts. They had already spent independently 3,000 francs in promoting Canadian emigration. They were therefore interested on their own account in making it a success.

Mr. Im Obersteg stated that he had been satisfied with what he had seen in Canada, and it had convinced him that it would be a good field to which he could conscientiously advise Swiss people to go. He had written a letter to that effect which had recently appeared in a leading paper, and in which he showed me he spoke in high terms of the prosperous condition in which he found the Swiss *emigrés* in Berlin, Ontario. But at the same time he said they had complained to him of having, at the outset, been badly treated. They state that Madame von Koerber had promised them certain things which they did not get—particularly that they should be settled near Lake Nipissing, in a locality which it appears she had selected when in Canada, as she thought with the concurrence of the Ontario Government. I was somewhat surprised to hear Mr. Im Obersteg animadvert upon the arrangements made at Quebec for the reception of emigrants, and defects of attention on the part of the Agents there. I told him that I had taken pains to examine into this when in Canada, and could not understand this criticism. He explained that the Swiss emigrants are accustomed to certain comforts—more comforts than ordinary English labourers—and were rather nice about the manner of their reception.

On the whole, however, Mr. Im Obersteg's report of the emigrants was highly favourable.

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Mr. Im Obersteg thinks that a considerable emigration could be obtained from Switzerland of agriculturalists, both labourers and farmers; first, by cheapening the rate as recommended by the Strasbourg Agent; by direct steamer and Continental food; by improving and increasing the propaganda in the press and otherwise; and, fourthly, by better organization and better treatment in Canada. I simply report in terms his opinion.

He assures me that he can also actively carry their work into Austria, the Tyrol, &c., with success.

Asked as to whether he was willing to continue to work side by side with Rommel, replied Yes, though they could not work together; that he would prefer to be sole Agent, and that it is almost necessary that there should be but one Agent, because of doubling advertisements in the same newspapers, and to avoid cutting one another's throats.

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The year has been very bad for emigration; it has been principally to the United States and to South America, and large numbers are returning from the former with bad accounts of North America. The important thing is to fix distinctly in the Continental mind the distinction between Canada and the United States.

The fares at present, and their relative adjustment, are as follows:—

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Fare paid either to Berns at Antwerp, or to Brown at Havre, from seaport to Quebec | 140 |
| From Switzerland to the seaport | 50 |
| | 190 |
| Average Commission to Agents, say | 15 |
| Total | 205 |

Charge for their passage 230 francs.
Profit per passenger 25 francs, equal to £1 sterling.

It must be remembered that much as this profit appears—and it is about the average profit of most inland Agents—there have to come out of it the expenses of business, advertising, &c., &c., which in Great Britain are paid by the principals. Still it leaves a considerable margin.

On Thursday, the 16th, I had an interview with Messrs. Rommel & Co., viz., M. Philip Rommel and M. Bollinger.

These gentlemen also expressed considerable disappointment and discontent. They affirmed that they had spent a large sum for Canada; complained of the treatment they had met with, &c.

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I should mention that neither of these gentlemen had been in Canada; but they stated that their representative had. If I was not misinformed, this representative has since left their employment. They told me, however, that he reported himself extremely dissatisfied with the arrangements in Canada; that there was no Agent to receive emigrants at Quebec; no attention paid to them there, and that if the emigration was to go on, a radical change was required.

I reminded them that there were both Dominion and Provincial Agents at Quebec; that from my own observation I could say they were attentive to the emigrants, and that therefore I was unable to understand their statements.

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They considered the following points essential to Swiss emigration :—

First, Government aid.

Second. Greater attention to emigrants, and better organization in Canada.

Third. Large advertising in their name; and

Fourth. They thought it would be an immense aid to have a direct line to Quebec from some Continental port, provisioned in the Continental way.

I asked them how it would do to send out emigrants in parties, with some man acquainted in Canada to act as their leader. They considered that a good idea, and that such companies could be got up for the early months in the year, *e.g.*, April, May and June. They strongly insisted on the necessity—as did many other Agents with whom I conversed—of knowing as early in October of each year as possible what were to be the terms for next season.

This is essential, as the people will not break up their homes on short notice, since they have to sell their farms and prepare for moving, which takes some time. This seems to be the universal rule on the Continent; and from the fact that some of the Agents General who are now most actively prosecuting emigration for Australia, occupied the summer months, July, August and September, upon the Continent in making their preparations, I judge they also have come to this conclusion.

Pamphlets are greatly wanted in French and German, printed in large type. The Rommels mentioned that they had submitted such a pamphlet as they thought advisable, written by their *délégué* to the Department at Ottawa.

In their view Colonization was the proper method of working, that is, settlements in certain localities or townships. I asked them whether they did not think it would be better to place the people out for a year to farming, in order that they

might become accustomed to the ways of the country. They seemed doubtful about it for men with families, though they thought it might succeed with single men. Nevertheless they apprehended great difficulties, were this system adopted, in the difference of language, and besides that the people much prefer emigrating in companies.

I may interrupt the Report to say that I believe this is general on the Continent, and the experience of American Colonization is in its favour. It will be well known to you that throughout the United States are to be found what one might term national settlements, of which the Mennonite and Icelandic settlements in Manitoba are examples. I shall recur to this subject at the close of this Report.

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On the afternoon of Thursday I left Basle at 2:25, arriving in Berne at 6:5 p.m., Madame von Koerber accompanying me.

On the morning of Friday, 17th, I went to the Federal Parliament and saw Dr. Joos. He was much engaged and I finally arranged with him to dine at the hotel in the evening to discuss his propositions.

I called at the British Legation and presented Lord Derby's letter. Mr. Corbett was at the time absent, and I could not therefore avail myself of his assistance.

In the evening I had a long conversation with Dr. Joos on the subject of his letter, of which a copy was forwarded to the Department.

I first explained to him fully the conditions of Canadian emigration, the differences between the Federal and Provincial Governments and other matters of a like nature. He then at great length expounded his views, taking as his text a series of propositions which he had drawn up for the purpose, and of which I enclose herewith a copy. In effect his views are as follows, and I should say, before detailing them, that I was informed in Switzerland that he has been hitherto opposed to emigration and has only adopted his present opinion as the result of gradual conviction. He says, I see emigration is inevitable. It must become a necessity. As at present conducted it leads to innumerable difficulties and injuries. Take, as an example, the case of La Plata and Brazil, to which so many Swiss have gone and so many are returning. Therefore he has come to the conclusion that from the Swiss point of view, emigration should be universally regarded as a "moral and political" necessity, and treated on moral and political grounds. In other words that the Government of each country instead of holding aloof from it, should interest itself in it, provided it can do so in a legitimate way.

In thinking how this could be done, Dr. Joos arrived at the scheme of which the following seven propositions are a skeleton.

"Quelques préliminaires quant au projet de diriger une partie de l'émigration Suisse vers le Canada :—

1. Traites l'affaire de Gouvernement à Gouvernement.
2. Offrir à la Confédération Suisse une cession de terres de 300,000 acres sans conditions aucunes.
3. Lui laisser douze mois pour reflêchir avant qu'elle doive se décider.
4. Engager le Conceil Fédéral Suisse de se faire donner un rapport sur l'offre par des experts nommés par lui et envoyés au Canada.
5. Permettre au Conceil Fédéral Suisse de prendre sur soi les frais occasionnés par cette expertise.
6. Libérer la Confédération Suisse des impots fonciers, quant au terrains qui resteraient en sa propriété, pendant les dix premiéres années.
7. Permettre à la Confédération de céder le tout ou partie de la cession à un ou plusieurs Cantons Suisses avec la meme liberation quant aux impots."

He proposes that emigration should be treated as an affair between the Governments of the emigrants and of the immigrants, the one providing assurance of what it will do for the immigrant, the other giving to the emigrant that

confirmation of *bona fides* of which he is, under the existing want of system, deprived.

The initiative must be taken by the Government which looks for population, and it is its duty to state to the other Government the terms on which it is willing to accept its emigrants. The Government of Canada and its Provinces already offer rather lavishly, land free to individual emigrants; let the Dominion, or either of the Provincial Governments, extend this principal for the benefit of obtaining the assistance of the Government of the *emigrés*.

For instance, let the Government of Canada, or of Ontario, or of Quebec, as the case may be, offer to place at the disposal of the Swiss Federal Council 300,000 to 500,000 acres of land, either in one or in different places, say in lots of 50,000 or 100,000 acres, or otherwise. "Place at disposal," is the proper term to express what Dr. Joos means, for he distinctly understands that no rights whatever, inconsistent with the sovereignty of the Canadian Government are in any case to be granted or assumed. It would be for the Government of Canada to decide upon the manner in which the offer should be made and its terms. They might agree to grant the land to local trustees in Canada, on trust, to carry out the terms of the Convention; but subjecting them and the land to the general and local laws of the country. It will be observed in Dr. Joos's second proposition, that he says "*cet te cession de terres*" should be "*sans conditions aucunes.*" The sense in which these words are used he explained to me simply that the gift was to be free, and that the mode of settling the land was to be left to the colonizing State, and subject to its carrying out the terms of the grant by providing a constant flow of population of the kind prescribed by the conditions. It—the colonizing Government alone—is to organize the system, is to assume whatever profits it can make; but to devote these profits exclusively to the expenses connected with the colonization.

At this point I challenged Dr. Joos to explain more fully what he meant. Did he mean any one to make any profit? He replied, No; but eventually he wished an emigration fund to be created out of the immigration, which should enable it to pay for itself. The offer of the Canadian or Provincial Government might be made either to the State as the whole, or to any Canton in the State of Switzerland. The State or Canton would then, to commence operations, have to undertake certain liabilities and incur certain expenses. These it would expect to recoup itself out of any profits made on managing the land.

*Question*—How would it manage the land and how make profits? The Canadian Government were already offering from 100 to 200 acres of land free to all settlers.

*Reply*—Yes; but it does not get them, and the reason it does not get them is that many emigrants never hear of the offer; if they do, they do not credit it when heard of, or think other offers to be more eligible or more trustworthy. In the majority of cases, says Dr. Joos, what the emigrant wants is, First—assurance of an estate; Second—assurance of good faith; Third—association with his compatriots; the latter being, as he affirmed, an especially strong point with Continental *emigrés*.

Well, supposing the colonizing Government to have received an offer from the Colonial Government, to have investigated it, to have satisfied itself of the advantages of the territory and of the *bona fides* of the Colonial Government, it turns round to its own public and says: "Here is land in Canada which we can offer to you cheap, the conditions on which we get it are such as to assure you, First—possession; Second—good faith; Third—associates of the same race and language as yours."

Then he says, *if such offers are made by the Government of the emigrants, it will be able to sell at reasonable rates the very same land which, offered by the immigrating Government free, the people would not even look at.*

The proposition underlined is the key-stone of Dr. Joos's system. As he puts it, it brings moral and political forces to bear upon emigration; for it excludes fraud at home and abroad; the fraud of the emigration agent and the fraud of the speculative colonizer, who is a man peculiarly dreaded by thoughtful men on the Continent as distinct from a Government. If the speculative colonizer *should* make a similar offer to the Swiss Government, it can scarcely be expected to be successful, for the reason that he can scarcely give the necessary assurance.

As an example, Dr. Joos instanced the case of a Florida land speculator who some time since made such an offer to the Swiss Council. As it had been publicly made it was necessary to entertain it, and public opinion obliged them so far to entertain it as to ask their Consul General at Washington to send two or three gentlemen experts to examine the land. But no sooner was the instruction given than the speculator withdrew his offer, thus exposing the true nature of the proposal.

Dr. Joos's third proposition is that after the supposed offer had been made by the Canadian Government, twelve months should be allowed the Swiss Government for reflection before eventually deciding. The object of this would be to enable that Government to make such enquiries as it might deem necessary in the circumstances, and to carry out the fourth proposal—namely to enable it to procure an official report upon the offer by experts to be named by itself, and sent to Canada.

By the fifth proposition it is supposed that the expenses of this delegation should be discharged by the Canadian Government. The sixth proposition was one that I pointed out to Dr. Joos as likely to create a difficulty, even supposing the others were granted. It is in these words—"Libérer la Confederation Suisse des impots fonciers quant au terrains qui resteraient en sa propriété pendant les dix premières années."

I understand that all Dr. Joos means by this is that supposing the land which was being administered by or on behalf of the Swiss Government (as for a private individual) remained for a certain period unclaimed and unsettled, that the Swiss Government should not be held to be liable, as perhaps a private individual might be, supposing it possible for him to have bought so much territory on speculation, to pay local or general taxes.

With this explanation the proposition does not appear so unreasonable, since it amounts to no more than this, the only right which the Swiss Government would have in the land would be to nominate the persons who would settle on it. The land would lie there precisely as it would have lain had the Swiss Government no connection with it, and as long as it lay unoccupied it would be treated precisely as it would be supposing it were the Canadian Government land, and had neither been occupied nor sold. In other words, that no dues should be created upon it, simply because it happened to have been set aside for uses to be designated by the Swiss Government.

The seventh proposition was as follows : "Permettre a la Confederation de ceder le tout ou partie de la cession à un ou plusieurs Cantons Suisses avec la méme liberation quant aux impots" is simply in fact to provide for the case that some of the Cantons of Switzerland might not feel themselves to be equally interested in this undertaking, and that some would rather desire to be excluded from it ; in which case Dr. Joos only asks that they might be allowed to place separate Cantons in the position occupied by the Federal Council in relation to the lands and upon the same terms.

I trust that I have been able in this brief epitome of several conferences to explain clearly the nature of the scheme which Dr. Joos suggests for the consideration of the Government. It is undoubtedly one of a novel, and in some respects, perhaps, startling character ; and the first question that occurs upon its presentation is whether, supposing it were adopted, it would be likely to be accepted by the Federal or Cantonal Governments of Switzerland. With reference to this I had to make enquiries with regard to Dr. Joos's standing amongst his fellows and in the country, and am bound to say that all these enquiries were of a satisfactory character.

Through the kind instrumentality of Mr. Corbett, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, whose courtesy and attention to all the subjects connected with the interests of Canada which I brought before him, I cannot sufficiently acknowledge. I learned that Dr. Joos was a gentleman of considerable influence, especially in the locality near which he resides, namely, Schaffhausen.

I saw some leading politicians and statesmen of Switzerland, some of whom appeared to take an interest in the opinions of Dr. Joos, though they had not yet made up their minds as to the course which they would pursue in regard to them.

But I believe Dr. Joos has sufficient influence, at least to carry any proposals he might seriously make in some of the Cantons; if, indeed, he might not excite discussions which would lead to the practical consideration of the question by the Federal Council.

I have already acknowledged the attention and aid afforded to me by Mr. Corbett, the diplomatic representative of the British Government at Berne, and should add that he expressed to me in the kindest manner his anxiety to render every assistance in his power in any matter which the Government of Canada might desire to have brought to the attention of the Federal Government.

It is now my duty to make a few remarks in the light of the general information which I possess of emigration matters in Europe, upon Dr. Joos's propositions, and I submit for your consideration the opinions I have formed upon them.

As regards Switzerland it differs from adjacent Continental countries, with the exception of Italy, in permitting a perfect freedom in carrying on a propaganda of emigration—the only restraint being placed on the emigration Agents proper of the country, who are bound to give security for the honest pursuit of their calling. Apart from this, advertising, canvassing, lecturing, &c., &c., on emigration, are as free in Switzerland as in England. This is a fact, important not only as regards Switzerland itself, but with reference to the country which surrounds it, since Italian, German and French are all languages used in Switzerland.

The freedom to publish information opens the doors to Italy, Austria, Germany and France. From Switzerland the local emigration Agents carry their agencies into all these countries except France—though less to Italy than the others. The feeling of the upper classes in Switzerland—that is to say, now, of the monied and mercantile classes is contrary to emigration, because they desire to keep down the rate of wages. In many respects the state of things resembles that in England. The country occupies an advantageous position for commerce, and as they say in England, "the rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer every day." Land near the cities is increasing in value, land beyond the cities is also more and more being absorbed for the purpose of luxury rather than of cultivation, and the tendency therefore is to the breaking up of the small farms and homesteads, and a departure either to the cities, or to other countries. I do not doubt that this process will go on in an increasing ratio, and that now is the time for the Canadian Government to take advantage of this state of things, and to prepare to secure what would be to it, as a practical measure, one most considerable element of development. What are the objections and advantages of the scheme?

Upon a careful survey of these, I have come to the conclusion that the advantages overbalance the objections. The first objection that will be made will be granting to any foreign Government, rights which might seem to be inconsistent with the absolute dominion of the Canadian Government, or which might at some future time lead to diplomatic difficulties with that Government.

This first branch of the objection is well met by Dr. Joos's explanation that no such rights are to be conferred, and can of course be fully met by carefully defining the terms upon which any convention of the kind is established. If this is satisfactorily arranged, it is improbable the *second branch* of the difficulty should occur, because the terms being defined, and the rights or benefits granted being of an ordinary or limited character, there can scarcely be an opening for any diplomatic collision.

The second difficulty that occurs to me is suggested by the experience in Canada of the effect of locking up large pieces of territory in the hands of private individuals for any considerable length of time. It has been found that land Companies have reserved their lands for so long a period as sometimes to interfere with the proper development of the district, and it might be said, how long is the Swiss Government to be allowed to hold this land to the exclusion of other settlers? This objection also can be met by the conditions upon which the arrangement is made. The Government have already in the case of the Icelanders shut off a piece of territory to be devoted exclusively to Icelandic settlements. There is, therefore, a precedent for creating a

small Swiss settlement. They can prescribe the time within which the experiment is to be tried, and if it were to be found that the Swiss Government was not carrying out with sufficient energy the settlement of the land, the arrangement should terminate at some period to be fixed by the conditions. I presume there is no reason why, supposing the period to extend over ten years, it should not be laid down that within that time the Swiss Government must have parted with the whole of the lands, or that whatever remained should fall into the hands of the Canadian Government, with all the advantges of its enhanced value. It will be seen that the Swiss Government would have every reason, supposing that a portion of the Concession had been filled up, to go on filling up the rest, which would be made more valuable by the existing settlers.

The advantages of the scheme have already been partly indicated. There is the benefit of the *imprimatur* of the Swiss Government, of its guarantee of the correctness of the title and of the nature of the soil. There would be the *éclat* of a national colony. Were it to succeed, there would be the gradual introduction of Swiss capital and manufactures, and of exciting such a discussion in Switzerland about Canada, her resources, her Government, &c., &c., as could in no other way be secured. The effect of all these things upon adjacent States could not be over-estimated. Other peoples would begin to desire to make similar arrangements, or, at all events, to follow in the wake of the colony established under such circumstances. The discussion would take place over the whole of Europe. The question would be a question of more than merely national interest; and I have come to the conclusion that if you should see your way to recommend to the Government this great undertaking, that its influence upon the objects which you have so deeply at heart would be incalculable.

On Saturday, the 18th, the Swiss Federal Council broke up, and Dr. Joos returned to Schaffhausen after another long interview. For himself he declared the matter to be simply a public and philanthrophic suggestion, on which he is prepared to stake his political reputation.

I asked him at this interview, supposing the Government of Canada were disposed to make such an offer, what reasonable ground is there to hope that it would be accepted by the Swiss Government? To which he replied :—

First. The Florida case is a precedent to show that if the offer is made, it will be entertained—that is, at all events, discussed—in the Swiss Parliament.

Second. I, and other influential politicians, will take care that it shall have a fair discussion, and I pledge myself for one to support it.

I find I have a note of another suggestion thrown out by Dr. Joos; that probably if Switzerland formed such a colony, not a few of the citizens of the adjacent States would be attracted by the warranty thus offered, to apply for land in the area granted; and thus there would be an indirect inducement to other Governments to offer to undertake similar responsibilities. I simply recite the suggestion as he put it.

Mr. Corbett, who had been absent from Berne up to this time, although I find I have already reported the aid he afterwards rendered, agreed to make the necessary enquiries for me on Monday; and on Saturday afternoon I went with Madame von Koerber to visit the Boys' Establishment at Gruneau, which is a sort of reformatory school, conducted on what is termed the "family system."

Madame von Koerber had requested me to make this visit because a Dr. Guillaume, a noted philanthropist at Neuchatel, who was interested in this and other establishments, had evinced some sympathy in the idea of starting a system of emigration from Switzerland to Canada similar to that of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson. But I was desirous of seeing what sort of material it was proposed to offer.

The boys are well educated; the system is good, and I doubt not that a fair selection of them would be quite as valuable in Canadian homes as are boys from this country.

Dr. Guillaume also takes an interest in female emigration, and Madame von Koerber hopes to induce him to give some practical attention to it.

I regret that my time was too limited to pay him a visit at Neuchatel and discuss the matter with him.

On Monday, having accompanied Mr. Corbett to the International Postal Bureau for the purpose of obtaining information for the Hon. the Postmaster General, we found that M. Borel, the head of the Bureau was absent till Wednesday, and the Minister of the Interior, whom I desired to see respecting Dr. Joos's propositions, was in Council. The interviews were therefore postponed. The afternoon was occupied with Madame von Koerber, who had several times given me general ideas of the work she was doing, but I fixed the afternoon for a prolonged interview, in which I went carefully into her suggestions. She had sent me on Saturday a bundle of papers, which I have the honour to enclose, in which she had detailed her efforts and views.

These, it will be seen, are hardly practicable, at least not as they stand. They are based on hypothetical action of the Continental Governments, which is extremely doubtful, and the probability of which would, at all events, need to be first ascertained.

Nevertheless she appears to have been very active. She is in communication with influential people who take an interest in her proposals, and one or two of the latter seem to me to be at least worth enquiry.

She has two schemes. One for a universal womens' emigration society, which, for the reason that it is to be universal, I told her I did not see how the Government of Canada could employ her to organize.

The second, to secure from Switzerland some of the boys collected in the establishments like that of Gruneau, which I had visited on Saturday. With regard to this latter proposition I was obliged to leave it entirely uninvestigated, and I have already given all the information I possess on the subject. On the former proposition I afterwards obtained an abundance of information, which will be presently given.

On all hands, I had been informed from Paris to Berne that the proper point from which to arrive at the emigration from the north of Italy was Geneva, and as I had nothing to do at Berne I resolved to visit that place and make some enquiries.

I should mention that my information goes to show that the north of Italy is at this moment one of the best fields to which to look for emigrants in Europe. The people are hale and sturdy.

They emigrate in large numbers to various parts of Europe, where they are employed chiefly as out-door labourers and navvies. Those that I saw working in the streets at Berne were large and powerful men. They are not debilitated by a hot climate, and I believe would be well adapted to some parts of Canada. The Australian colonies are trying hard to get some of these valuable emigrants, and I strongly advise that an effort should be made to reach them. It was impossible for me in the time which I had at my disposal to visit Turin or Genoa, where the best information with regard to this subject can be obtained; but if you are of opinion, from the experience had of Italian navvies who have been working on some of the Canadian railways, that these people would be valuable emigrants, either for Ontario or Manitoba, there is no difficulty in reaching them, and it may be possible that, in consequence of the hardships which the immense number of emigrants from that country to South American Republics have endured, that arrangements might be made with the Italian Government which would considerably facilitate the emigration. I should be glad to receive your specific instructions upon this point, when I would make it my business to give immediate attention to that part of Europe.

I ascertained at Geneva that the statements which had been made to me by Agents elsewhere, that that was a point from which Italy might be reached, were incorrect. The emigrants pass through from Susa to Paris and Havre, or else they take their departure directly from Genoa for South America.

I, however, saw an Agent at Geneva who does a considerable business for the United States. He agrees with all the rest that the emigration has been from the south of Italy and north of Italy to La Plata, the Argentine Republic, the Brazils, &c., &c. Large numbers are returning dissatisfied. Queensland has secured a few. The United States, until lately, was popular, but the return

thence of many dissatisfied ones has discouraged the people. If Canada were known, rates reduced below those of the United States, land offered, &c., he thought that many could be got. The places for Italian Agencies were Susa and Turin. Little could be done from Switzerland, it must be done in Piedmont itself. There was always from Piedmont a large emigration, and of good people.

This gentleman, M. Rufly, expresses himself ready to act as an Agent, and referred to M. Bossange, with whom I have communicated about him. I left Geneva on the afternoon of Wednesday, arriving at Berne at eleven at night.

On Thursday, the 23rd, in the morning, after attending to correspondence, I accompanied Her Majesty's Minister to visit M. Borel, the Secretary of the International Postal Convention, with whom I had a long conference, the results of which were communicated to the Postmaster General in my letter of the same date.

Madame von Koerber occuped most of the afternoon with the discussion of some disputed accounts which have received attention.

On Friday, the 24th, I went to Zurich ; leaving Berne in the morning, arriving in Zurich at 10:40 p.m. Here M. Hoffacker from Zwilchenbart's had appointed to assist me with reference to a Tyrolese Agent whom I also expected to meet. Neither of them, however, had arrived, but on Saturday evening, M. Hoffacker came and explained that in his absence from home my telegram had not reached him in time to make arrangements. As I had not time to go to Bregenz to see this person I directed M. Hoffacker to see him, and report to me the result. With reference to this I have addressed to the Department a confidential communication. On the morning of Monday, tbe 27th, I left Zurich for Stuttgart.

And here, in leaving Switzerland, I desire to introduce some observations and suggestions with regard to the method of procedure in that country.

I would suggest that it should be made the centre of operations for *middle Europe* and beyond, and that from this point operations should be carried into the adjacent countries. It is favourably situated for commanding part of France, Berne, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Tyrol, the provinces of Austria as far south as Trieste, and of aiding, if not controlling, the north of Italy.

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In addition to a local Agent who would devote himself to the practical details of emigration, and of necessity would chiefly work in the north of Switzerland, it would be well to have in constant intercourse with Berne and Geneva an Agent of the Government, familiar either with French or German, thoroughly posted with regard to Canadian affairs, and able not only to follow the press of the country, but also from time to time to take his part in instructing that press upon Canadian affairs.

Fortunately, in looking for such a gentleman, one has not to go far to find him ready at hand, and at the present moment in a situation in which his energy and abilities can scarcely be said to be adequately called forth. I would suggest that M. Paul de Cazes should be transferred from Paris to Geneva, and be directed to devote his attention to the above objects.

As respects Madame von Koerber, it will be seen that the result of my enquiries in Germany is, that there is some prospect, provided Canada is prepared to offer reasonable inducements, of being able to secure the co-operation of a very influential Society, extending over the whole of Germany, called "The Frauenverein," an association for the assistance of women. In Switzerland, provided that a local Agent and M. Paul de Cazes were appointed as I suggest, Madame von Koerber's services might be retained with advantage, but there would not be sufficient to occupy the whole of her time.

With regard to her, everything depends upon the result of the enquiries which I have made, through Lord Odo Russell, of the German Government as to the objections which they bring against her. She has been ordered to leave the territory of Baden without being informed of the reason ; but she states that she learned that it was in consequence of letters which had been sent to Berlin from Toronto by the German

Consul there. I hope in a few days to learn from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin the cause of this severity. From information given me by the diplomatic representatives in Germany, I think that, unless the objection to Madame von Koerber is removed, it will be impossible for her to enter any part of German territory, and thus she will be cut off from what she proposes should be the principal field of her labours.

At Stuttgart I received the kindest attention and assistance from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, who gave me all the informatiou in his power. The emigration from Wurtemburg during the past year scarcely exceeded a thousand persons, and no doubt a check has been given to it by the operations of the Government, but chiefly by the bad accounts received from the United States. I learned, however, one significant fact, viz., that from the last conscription list 600 men were missing, showing how powerfully the conscription is working in driving Germans from German territory. At the same time it is to be observed, both with regard to Wurtemburg and the whole of Germany, that the operation of this cause cannot be very long continued, and that it must be expected that in the next two or three years the country will have got rid of those who are willing to forfeit their nationality through indisposition to enter military service.

I should here remind you that one of the dissuasions used so far back as 1872-3, by the Prussian Government newspapers against Canada, was that while an emigrating German lost his right of claiming the advantages of his nationality, that he did not acquire British citizenship by residence in Canada. This question is far more important than it would at first seem, and I would submit it as a subject well worthy attention whether some arrangements might not be made both with and through the British Government, which would remove this difficulty.

But the principal object of my visit to Stuttgart was to see a gentleman of high position, lately a Minister of the Crown, to whom Madam von Korber had referred me as taking an interest in her scheme. It is not necessary here to mention the name of this gentleman, which I convey to you in a confidential letter.

During a long conversation he fully expressed his sympathy with the object Madame von Koerber had in view, that, namely, of getting the Frauenverein, with which he is connected, to organize an emigration of German women to Canada. It is stated that there is an excess of females in Germany, said to amount to more than a million, and this Association has been formed in consequence of the evils resulting from this state of things, for the purpose of procuring employment for women of all classes, and thus of preventing the degradation into which unemployed females are likely to fall.

I explained to this gentleman what the Canadian and Ontario Governments were doing to procure domestic servants from England, and asked him whether he thought that the Frauenverein would be willing to undertake to procure and send out respectable women for domestic service. I explained that for the better class of women there was no great demand, though it might, perhaps, be possible to obtain applications from shops in Canada for educated women; that the main thing was to procure women fit for service, and that it would be essential that the Frauenverein should find some portion of the passage-money, and should assure the Government of Canada that every pains would be taken to secure a proper class of women, and that no persons of doubtful character should be sent forward.

This he told me he was sure would be done. He has promised to call the attention of ladies of very high rank in Germany to this subject; and from the information I procured here and elsewhere in Germany I am satisfied if you see your way to recommend that arrangements should be made with this Association, and that assisted passages should be offered to a proper class of women, that both from Germany and Austria a considerable number could be obtained. The subject, however, demands great consideration, for the reason that in dealing with this Association, the Government will be dealing with ladies and gentlemen of the highest rank, and with patrons from among the principal royal families of Germany. It would therefore be advisable

that the subject should be carefully considered, and the arrangements carefully matured before any offer was made to the Association.

I understood my informant to say, that provided assistance were given, and a satisfactory arrangement was made for the reception of the girls at proper "Homes" in Montreal and Toronto, the Association might probably be induced on its own part not only to undertake their collection, but the members to pay part of their expenses. Lastly, he urged upon me very strongly the necessity of endeavouring to interest influential people in Berlin in the matter, since without the countenance of the Federal authorities, there might be obstructions thrown in our way.

At two o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 30th September, I left Stuttgart for Munich, arriving there at 8 o'clock a.m.

Here, again, unfortunately, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Petre, to whom Lord Derby had given me an official introduction, was absent—ill; but Mr. Hildyard, the Secretary of the Legation, gave me all the information and assistance in his power. He agreed to lay before Mr. Petre the information which I gave him upon the subject of Canada, and stated that he had no doubt that whatever assistance could be rendered by that gentleman would be given.

The emigration Agencies in Bavaria are not numerous, and there is, no doubt, great difficulty in working them. The point which I have endeavoured to impress upon Her Majesty's representatives abroad was that an emigration conducted through the responsible Agents of a Government like that of Canada, was far less likely to be injurious to the country than the present system which, while appearing to be so strict, really, as I have before said, affords opportunities to designing speculators and fraudulent Agents.

Further, I desired enquiry to be made as to the extent to which Agents of the Government, or others, might legitimately go in distributing information, and in advertising. With regard to this latter I saw two firms. These gentleman told me they were willing to undertake a contract for advertising in influential papers in South Germany, and I have the honour to enclose their estimate.

The other firm was that of Haasentein & Vogler, who have agents over a good part of Europe, and who have already been employed by Madame von Koerber in Switzerland; but I found that these gentlemen seemed rather timorous of undertaking business.

I asked Messrs. ——— to make enquiries in the proper quarter before they made their estimate, as to whether any legal objection would be made to an advertisement on behalf of the Canadian Government, of a brief description of the country, with the terms of settlement; and you will perceive by the letter which accompanied their estimate that they state that no difficulties will be thrown in their way. I shall, however, instruct them to submit a copy of an advertisement, which I am having drawn up, to the proper authorities before placing it in the papers.

Since my return I am gratified to state that I have received from the Editor of the *Ackerbau Zeitung*, the agricultural journal of Bavaria, a letter asking for full information about Canada, for the purpose of publishing some articles on the subject and I have forwarded him a number of pamphlets and a short advertisement, which has been drawn up with some care.*

It was impossible for me, without spending a longer time in Bavaria than I could spare—even had it been safe to visit the country districts—to ascertain anything specific about probable colonies. It would require a special visit to do that, and I think I could ensure its being done with safety.

I left Munich on October 2nd, arriving in Berlin at mid-day on the 3rd.

On Monday the 4th I went to the Embassy to present a letter of introduction from Lord Derby, and found that Lord Odo Russell was absent, but was expected to return on Wednesday. As any arrangements, either for the protection of our Agents in Germany, or for any relaxation of the restrictions now existing upon emigration, to a large extent depend upon his assistance, I decided to await his return.

* Since published.

Lord Odo Russell was unexpectedly detained until Thursday afternoon, and on Friday morning I had a long interview with him. The points which I presented to his attention were—first, the question of the position of M. Klotz; secondly, that he would enquire into the reasons for the extradition of Madame Von Koeiber from Baden, and whether in the future, on her devoting herself exclusively to female emigration, it would be possible to remove the order; thirdly, to ask him to call the attention of the German Government to the fact that United States Consuls freely acted in Germany as Agents for emigration, thus giving that country an advantage over us. I pointed out to him that English Consuls were generally either ignorant or indifferent to the subject, and begged him to consider whether, at all events, they might be enjoined to render information to emigrants enquiring about British Colonies, or whether, supposing the Canadian Government were to arrange to appoint in certain places in Germany, quasi-Consular Agents, these Agents would not be at least as free to disseminate information as the United States Consuls.

His Excellency seemed to think that this last idea was worth entertaining, and that, supposing the arrangement could be entered into between the Canadian and Imperial Government to admit of the appointment of two or three such Consular Agents for Canada, who might be Germans or otherwise, as the Canadian Government might deem best, that the German Government might be induced to recognize them. There are no doubt many interests affecting Canada which these Agents might look after, and they would always be official authoritative exponents of the Government policy on every subject.

It was understood that this was only a suggestion thrown out, and to be unofficially referred to German statesmen.

Fourthly. I requested Lord Odo Russell to ascertain definitely to what extent the Canadian Government might go, in directly distributing information about Canada, and in advertising throughout Germany.

I asked his Excellency to endeavour to impress upon the German authorities how futile was the present system in preventing emigration, whilst it gave, as I have before explained, so much facility for deception. And explaining to him the system which had been suggested by Dr. Joos, asked him to ascertain whether it was likely that some arrangement might not be made upon a similar basis for a German colony in the northwest.

I carefully explained to Lord Odo Russell that these were only thrown out as suggestions, unauthorised by the Government, and simply to be a matter of private enquiry.

Lord Odo Russell has promised to give his attention to the subject, and I have furnished him with maps and books; and he has assured me in the kindest manner that whatever he can personally do to assist the objects of the Canadian Government will be to him a matter of gratification. He has invited me at any time to apply to him for information; and he has offered, if I will go to Berlin at a later period, to introduce me to the leading Ministers, in order if you should deem it to be advisable, that a fair discussion might be had of the difficulties which are thrown in our way, and an attempt be made at least to get some of these difficulties relaxed.

I told Lord Odo Russell that the Canadian Government was desirous to carry out its emigration policy in a manner befitting the dignity of a Government, and not to be obliged to rely, as some other emigration Agencies do, upon secret transactions and unworthy Agents.

He did not seem to think it possible that if the German Government were approached in this spirit, and the assurances of the Canadian Government were satisfactory, we might at least obtain some good results with regard to certain portions of the German Empire.

On Saturday morning I left for Hamburg, arriving late on Saturday evening, and remained there until Tuesday evening, leaving by the night train *en route* for London.

At Hamburg, with M. Klotz, I had interviews with Messrs. Falck & Co., M. Behrens, M. Moller, the Agent of the White Star and Dominion lines, and with

M. Bolten, the very able manager of the direct line to the United States, which I should mention has absorbed its rival, the Adler Line. Messrs. Falck & Co., as I have before reported, are identical with the firm of Spiro & Co., though they carry on business in different houses; the one representing New York lines, and the other the Allan Line.

* * * * * *

I may briefly sum up all the information which I obtained here as follows:—

First. It was confirmed that the direct line of steamships has an advantage over the indirect, as to popularity, as to freedom of operations, and as to the exceptional privileges of the Agencies which they can safely establish in the interior. The reason, as before mentioned, being that so large a share of their capital is held in Germany, and by such influential persons. In Prussia general concessions are granted only to Agents of direct lines.

I have the honour to enclose extracts from the laws in force at the Port of Hamburg. These contain all that is essential to be considered in connection with the question.

From these you will see that in minor details also the direct lines are in a better position.

Second. That we could deal with greater advantage directly with the Hamburg Agents of Canadian lines than we can with their principals at Liverpool. I have already given reasons for this opinion, but it was confirmed by the opinion of the Agents above mentioned.

I have here for a moment to endeavour to distinguish in regard to this point, between two possible expedients.

1. The first is the expedient of dealing *indiscriminately* with the direct and indirect lines for the delivery of emigrants in Montreal, Toronto, or Manitoba, as the case might be. In this case what would occur would be this. I should receive from you an authorization to proceed to Hamburg, and call together the Agents of the various lines and to ask them to unite in quoting to me some rate which they would adopt for the season. [It should be observed that in the present state of the law that rate could only be quoted to New York or to Quebec, and not inland; but I shall refer to this matter directly.] The rate having been agreed upon, the whole of the lines indiscriminately—that is to say, the Allan, Dominion, Anchor, and direct lines, would all agree to book to Canada at a certain rate, and that rate would be advertised throughout Germany. In addition to the Agencies already at work in our favor, *we should then have the whole of the Agencies of the direct lines*, and the value of that assistance can hardly be over estimated. But I have grounds to state in addition, that we have good reason to hope that through the influence of the direct lines, which would then be interested in the matter, we might obtain a relaxation of the law which forbids the issuing at German ports, of tickets good for inland transit beyond the port of debarkation.

You will remember that I originally intended to send you from time to time during my journey the various portions of this report, but I am glad I did not do so, because it has enabled me to mature my judgment upon various questions, and particularly upon the one just mentioned, which I deem to be of the utmost importance to the future policy of emigration. It is my conviction that its adoption would aid us considerably, and I respectfully submit it for your consideration. Among other things which have occured to me as likely to be not the least important of the results from adopting my suggestions, is that it cannot but be an effective and valuable fact to be able to point to a current of emigration proceeding directly through the United States to Canada.

2. The other alternative is that of continuing to work only with the indirect Canadian lines. With regard to this I was informed that I might hope to make favourable conditions directly with the Agents upon promise of assisting them in advertising, &c., &c., which would secure to the emigrant the benefit of any bonus the Government might determine to give. The wide margin which these Agents take over and above the nett price paid to their principals at Liver-

pool, leaves them something to come and go upon in the contract with the Government. But here I may point out two difficulties. The first is that the direct lines are dictators of the Hamburg rates, and that if we did not secure the direct line, our market is liable to go up or down. This is, of course, but all the more reason why a discretion should be given to the principal Agent on this side to make the best arrangement for the Government. But it would be infinitely better to get all the Agencies to establish a rate for the season. The second difficulty would be that suppossing Messrs. Falck & Co. and M. Moller had agreed to quote a rate based upon the existing quotation of the Allan or Dominion Lines, these latter, if they found that Government assistance was being given might endeavour to raise the rate upon the Hamburg Agents. While they remain in conference, however, I understand that it would not be possible for them to do this unless the whole of the New York Companies went with them, which is almost an impossibility.

The last point which was forced upon me was in confirmation of the information I have above detailed, that some *bonus in aid is essential* to anything like a successful emigration. The general opinion seemed to be that, considering the higher rates from the Continent, as compared with those of Great Britain, the longer distance, and the greater ignorance about the country, the bonus should amount to £1 10*s*., or £2 sterling. When I inform you that a vessel for South Australia is shortly about to leave Hamburg which will carry 500 persons the whole of whose passage money is paid---although many of them are well off—and who nevertheless were not secured without difficulty, you will perhaps excuse my recommendation that even this should be granted. I think it is possible that were that done, an arrangement could be made with the Agents to pay a lesser commission than is now offered.

I may say, before I conclude, that I learned from one Agent, of two parties—one consisting of 1,000 Tyrolese, and the other of a large village of Bavarians—who he said had written to him upon the subject of emigration. I am informed that a number of these Tyrolese some time since were induced to go to Michigan, and have been severely disappointed. I will obtain the address of this colony, and forward it to you with the suggestion that a special Agent should be sent there to visit those persons, and ascertain whether they, like the Icelanders in the United States, would be willing to emigrate to Manitoba.

I may say that several Agents on the Continent told me they had reason to think that there were many disappointed parties in some of the Western States, and it has struck me that possibly a Canadian Agent visiting these States might be able to induce at least a few to try Manitoba, and thus to open the way to parties of their countrymen at home.

I have thus endeavoured to lay before you all the information which I obtained which appears to be of immediate practical importance. I had originally intended to visit Vienna and Prague, in which latter place I had arranged to be introduced to the leader of Czech party; but my time would not admit of it. Nor could I visit Scandinavia, which I much regret.

I have, in conclusion, to express a hearty acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Diplomatic Corps, and of the interest which they evinced in the objects of my mission. I am sure that in any steps which may be taken for the promotion of the objects of the Canadian Government upon the Continent, you will have from them sympathetic and cordial co--operation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant

EDWARD JENKINS,
*Agent General.*

Since the above report was sent in, I opened communications with a gentleman connected with the German press, who takes a deep interest in Canada, and who has published a long and important article descriptive of the resources of the various Provinces. I have also, by your directions, forwarded him an invitation to visit Canada, and to judge for himself of its capacities as an agricultural country. As this

gentleman is a scientific agriculturist of some position in Germany, this visit can hardly fail to be productive of good. The large number of Germans who are still in Ontario and other parts of Canada, will, no, doubt, take an interest in this movement, and the fact of their success, and of the information which they are constantly sending to their native country, cannot fail to produce a deep impression in Germany, where, however, the attitude of the Government is still as hostile to emigration as ever.

In Bohemia and the Tyrol, and even in Styria and in the north of Italy, the prospects of obtaining good emigrants are favourable, and it only requires that good Agents should be placed in Switzerland, and that the Government should be a little generous in its expenditure, to excite a steady flow of emigration from these quarters.

The reports of the various Agents are herewith sent. They have all laboured with diligence, and their relations to me have been of the kindliest character.

The general emigration of the year has fallen off, particularly to North America. Canada naturally shared with the United States in the effects of the reaction caused by the financial crisis in that country. The Australian Colonies have been exhibiting during the year, and are still exhibiting, the utmost vigour in maintaining their emigration policy, and their lavish expenditure upon Agencies, and liberal assistance for passages, has made it difficult for the Canadian Agents to hold their own. Considering, however, the small aid afforded, and the cloud which during the summer overshadowed the Western horizon, it is gratifying to observe that we have been able to do more than maintain our position, and I may say that, in comparison with other Agencies, we have done it with unparalleled economy.

I am happy to state that, notwithstanding the great falling off in the general emigration from Great Britain and the Continent during the year, the number of those who have passed through this Agency has increased; incontestably proving the great advantage of the improved organization. The numbers that have passed through the books in successive years are as follows:—

Number of emigrants who sailed from ports of the United Kingdom under Government warrant system—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872 | 3,850 |
| 1873 | 9,612 |
| 1874 | 11,042 |
| 1875 | 12,086 |

Of these the following number were agricultural labourers and their families—

| | Adults. | Children. | Infants. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Labourers' Union | 1,191 | 513 | 143 |
| Labour League | 385 | 156 | 47 |
| Kent and Sussex | 12 | 0 | 2 |
| | 1,588 | 669 | 192 |

Souls total ..... 2,449

These 12,086 proceeded by the following lines—

| | |
|---|---|
| Anchor | 15 |
| Allan | 11,151 |
| Dominion | 918 |
| Temperley | 2 |
| | 12,086 |

The following are the returns of emigration from Great Britain for the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875 :—

| From January 1st. | 1872. | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quarter ending March 31st . . | 35,655 | 36,565 | 29,305 | 22,978 |
| Quarter ending June 30th . . . | 124,127 | 137,611 | 92,716 | 65,473 |
| Quarter ending September 30th | 75,835 | 78,348 | 70,262 | 45,978 |
| Quarter ending December 31st | 53,038 | 44,507 | 36,632 | 26,526 |
| Totals . . . . | 288,655 | 297,031 | 228,915 | 160,955 |

It will thus be seen that there has been a *steady decline* in the numbers, amounting this year to nearly 68,000. This renders all the more marked the increase in the business of the Agency during the year, when as regards the Continent, the bonus system had been withdrawn, and no increase of aid had been afforded in Great Britain.

The number of cases of emigration literature received from Canada this year amounted to 173. In addition 43 cases of the 1874 importation, which Messrs. Allan Brothers & Co. declined to distribute unless the Government would pay for printing their advertisements upon them, were received into the Agency, making 216 cases, nearly the whole of which have been sorted and distributed with care.

In addition, the following publications were issued from the Agency:—Emigrants' Almanac, a very valuable advertising sheet got up by Mr. Dyke with great care and judgment, 40,000; Welsh pamphlets, 10,000; reprint account of a Sale of Stock and Agricultural Statistics, 100,000; Icelandic pamphlets, 20,000; various reprints of articles, 52,000; total, 222,000. In addition, contributions were made to 20,000 reports upon Canada, issued by Mr. J. W. Down, one of the most energetic of the Allan Agents, for local distribution. A Bohemian pamphlet has, as directed by you, been prepared for translation.

I have regretted to observe, from time to time, in various newspapers in Canada —which cannot desire to do other than to tell the truth—a series of mis-statements with regard to this Agency; some of them going so far as almost to libel the officer in charge of it, and others reflecting unfairly upon the expenditure. Being conscious, so far as I was personally concerned, that these attacks could have no effect on my private character, I considered it my duty to remain silent, presuming that the Government—having it in its power to correct the mis-statements—would do so when it deemed it to be politic or necessary. In one instance, moreover, a severe personal attack was made upon me under a clear misapprehension by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. It would not have been a dignified or a proper thing for me to have answered that attack (made in Parliament by so distinguished a Member) in the Press; and I hoped that the speech of the Hon. the Premier would have sufficiently vindicated me from the most personal of the charges then made.

I think it is proper, however, that I should state, with regard to the allegation that while I was absent in Canada, the Agency was left in charge of a mere boy, who had gone off to Egypt, leaving it in insufficient hands; that Mr. Adams—of whose efficiency more than one Minister has had an opportunity of judging from personal observation—and Mr. Jourdain continued in charge of the office through the whole period of my absence.

I am almost ashamed to notice other statements that have been made; but as they have been reiterated with vindictive pertinacity up to within the past few weeks,

it is not impossible that the people of Canada may begin to believe them, unless they are specifically denied. I should therefore simply state that it is totally untrue that any sons of Dundee constituents, or relatives of any Dundee constituents have been employed in this office, and that the only gentleman employed here who has ever had any connection, however remote, with Dundee, is the son of a widow resident in London, and without any relatives in that constituency.

Charges that the money of the Government has been spent in my personal or political travelling expenses or in my private entertainments are equally untrue. Every item of expenditure has been sent out monthly with vouchers, either to the Department of Agriculture or of Finance; and the Government has in its own hands the means of refuting these libels, and I may venture to express the hope will no longer allow them to pass unchallenged.

A great misconception has no doubt arisen from the manner in which the expenses of the Agency are charged in the public accounts. A lump sum, including the whole of the expenses, and covering not only the costs of furnishing the Agency, the whole of the payments to Steamship Companies for commissions, the whole of the assistance granted by way of bonus to emigrants, advertising and publishing expenses, and the whole of the expenses and salary of British and Continental Agencies, are charged in one lump sum under general description, to the Agent General. Some of these items used to be paid in Ottawa. Part of the commissions to the steamship Agents, the expenses of the Belfast Agency, and many other items, have been thrown into the accounts of this office since it came under my hands. I would respectfully suggest that it would be much fairer to the Agent, and convey a much more accurate idea to the public of Canada, were there a brief analysis of the accounts under the item of the "London Agency," published in the public accounts.

I have the honour herewith to transmit a schedule, marked B, analysing the expenditure for the financial year 1874-75. From this it appears that, excluding the expenses of advertising, of pamphlets, and other publications, of furnishing (which is chargeable to capital account), the salaries and contingencies of the London Office did not exceed $13,306.

I also enclose a statement (Schedule C) of the general accounts of the Agency during the year 1875, from January to December, showing the amounts paid out for the various Departments, and giving the general account with the Minister of Finance; from which it appears that the sum of £84,155 19*s.* 5*d.* has passed through the books of the Agency. Of this sum £30,084 17*s.* 4*d.* (or $146,212.50) has been on account of the Department of Agriculture, of which the salaries and managerial contingencies and rent belonging properly to the Department of Agriculture, amount to only £3,456 8*s.* 5*d.*, whilst payments to Steamship Companies' Agents, salaries, advertising and publications, commissions to Agents, bonus to emigrants, and furnishing offices, amount to £26,628 8*s.* 11*d.*

This statement alone will show how great an injustice may be done in public opinion by charging the expenses in a lump sum to the Agent-General. In the financial year 1874-75, while there is charged to the Agent-General a sum of $160,254.57, say £33,004 7*s.* 5*d.*, the salaries, office rent, fuel, cleaning, &c., printing and office expenses, and Agent-General's salary, were, for the Department of Agriculture, only £3,060.

I am enabled to state, positively, that the Agency expenditure has been more economical in proportion to the labour thrown upon it, than that of any other Colonial Agency in London. By the courtesy of the Agents-General for Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, I am enabled to transmit herewith a schedule, marked D, which gives a comparative statement of the expenses of three Colonial Agencies in London—that is, *for Immigration services*, in the year 1875.

From this it appears that the cost to Victoria, with a population of 800,000, of salaries, emigration clerks, office rent, &c., sundries, and Agent-General (the latter for all services) is £4,140 per annum; for South Australia, with a population of 200,000, £3,045 per annum; for New Zealand, with a population of 350,000, £5,240 per annum; for Canada, with a population of 4,000,000, £3,060. I also append

three Schedules, marked respectively E. F. and G., embracing the full items of the returns from the three Colonial Agencies.

I feel that, without any further remarks from me, an inspection and analysis of these accounts and returns will sufficiently vindicate the Government and the Agency from the charges of extravagance which have been brought against them. That the cost has been greater than that of the late Agency there can be no doubt. It could not be otherwise. In assuming a higher position, enlarging the scope of business, and placing the office upon a footing somewhat akin to that of a Public Department in Canada, there would be, of necessity, some increase of expenditure; but I may say, without hesitation, that this could not have been less, consistently with efficiency.

These accounts clearly show that an enormous proportion of the expenditure has gone to outside agents, and in other matters which are matters of policy directed by the Department.

With these explanations, which I have felt it due to myself to offer, I close this report of the year 1875.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

EDWARD JENKINS,
*Agent-General.*

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# SCHEDULE A.

## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS ADVERTISED IN.

*Detailed Emigration Advertisements.*

London, English Labourer.
do Beehive.
Leamington, Labourers' Union Chronicle.
Boston Labourer.
Maidstone, Kent and Sussex Times.
London Labour News.
do Times.
London, Reynolds Newspaper.
do Lloyds' Weekly News.
do Dispatch.
do Weekly Times.
Bristol Observer.
Liverpool, United Irishman.

*Short Emigration Advertisements.*

Plymouth, Western Daily Mercury.
Barnstaple, North Devon Journal.
Exeter, Daily Western Times.
Yeovil, Western Gazette.
Bristol Mercury.
Reading Observer,
Oxford Chronicle,
Gloucester Journal,
Worcester Journal,
Hereford Times,
Birmingham Daily Post,
do Gazette,
do Morning News,
Sheffield and Rotherham Independent,
Bradford Daily Telegraph,
Leeds Mercury,
Yorkshire Daily Post,
Preston Guardian,
Bury do
Warrington Guardian,
Bolton Chronicle,
Rochdale Times,
Stockport Chronicle,
do Advertiser,
Eccles do
Heywood do
Buxton do
Southport Independent,
Driffield Observer,
Wakefield Herald,
High Peak Express,
Radcliff Observer,
Flintshire Observer,
North Cheshire Herald,
Manchester Evening News,
do Courier,
do Weekly Times,
Salford Chronicle,
Ashton Standard,
Oldham do

*Special Emigration Advertisements.*

Canadian News,
St. James' Magazine.

*Ireland Short Advertisements.*

Dublin Weekly News,
do Nation,
do Daily Express,
do Irish Times,
do Freemans Journal,
Cork Examiner,
Cork Constitution,
Leinster Express,
Cavan Weekly News,
Monaghan Standard,
Fermanagh Reporter.

*Scotland---Mr. Murdoch's Short Advertisement.*

Renfrewshire Independent,
Northern Ensign,
Dundee Peoples' Journal,
Dumbarton Herald,
Invergordon Times,
Airdrie Advertiser,
Glasgow Weekly Mail,
Ardrossan Herald.
Cambletown Herald,
Falkirk do
Greenock do
Fife Herald,
Ayr Observer,
Argus Express,
Huntly do.
Hawick Advertiser,
Montrose Review,
Perthshire Journal,
Crieff do
Stirling Observer,
Clydesdale News.

TENANT FARMERS.

*Mr. Grahame's Abbreviated Advertisement.*

Berwickshire News,
Berwick Journal,
Kelso Chronicle,
Carlisle Patriot,
Whitehaven News,
Penrith Observer,
Hawick Observer,
Newcastle on Tyne,
North of England Farmer,
Weekly Chronicle,
Annandale Observer.

TENANT FARMERS.

*Agent-General's Detailed Advertisement.*

Blackburn Standard,
Staffordshire Times,
do Sentinel,
Liverpool Courier,
Rugby Advertiser,
Nuneaton do
Nottingham Guardian,
Wolverhampton Times,
Shrewsbury Examiner,
Boston Guardian,
Birmingham Midland Counties Herald,
Northampton Mercury,
Bedford Mercury,
London Farmer,
Bury St. Edmunds, Free Press.
Cardiff, South Wales Daily News,
do Times,
do Western Mail,
Monmouthshire, Foresters' Free Press,
Stamford Mercury,
Lincoln Gazette,
Live Stock Journal,
Edinburgh North British Agriculturists,
Glasgow North British Daily Mail.

PAPERS (CANADIAN.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | 26 |
| Quebec | 14 |
| Nova Scotia | 6 |
| New Brunswick | 4 |
| Manitoba | 1 |
| British Columbia | 2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2 |
| | 55 |
| Periodicals | 2 |
| | 57 |
| London Papers | 8 |
| Scotch " | 1 |
| Reviews, &c | 20 |
| | 86 |

PAPERS ON FYLE IN LIBRARY—LONDON, ENGLAND.

Times,
Daily News,
Standard,
Daily Telegraph,
Morning Post,
Hour,
Echo,
Canadian News,
Dundee Advertiser (Scotland.)

SUNDRIES.

Saturday Review,
Spectator,
Alliance News,
The World,
Capital and Labour,
Weekly Review,
Athenæum,
Fortnightly Review,
Contemporary Review,
Fraser's Magazine
The Colonies,
The Live Stock Journal,
The Farmer,
North British Agriculturist,
" " Mail,
Labourers' Union Chronicle,
English Labourer,
The Labourer,
Labour News,
The Beehive.

CANADIAN PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

*Ontario.*

TORONTO.—Globe.
Mail.
Nation.
National.
Monetary Times.
Irish Canadian.
Grip.
Farmers' Advocate.
Canadian Monthly.
OTTAWA.—Citizen.
Times.
Free Press.
Volunteer Review.
HAMILTON.—Daily Spectator.
Evening Times.
LONDON.—Free Press.
Western Advertiser and Weekly Liberal.
Daily Advertiser.
KINGSTON.—British Whig.
Daily News.
BROCKVILLE.----Evening Recorder.
STRATFORD.----Beacon.
PEMBROKE.----Observer.
WHITBY.----Chronicle.
CHATHAM.----Banner.
SARNIA.----Observer.
PARRY SOUND.----North Star.
BRACEBRIDGE.----Free Grant Gazette.

*Quebec.*

QUEBEC.----Morning Chronicle.
Daily Mercury.
L'Evénment.
Journal de Quebec.
MONTREAL.----Illustrated Canadian News.
Gazette.
Herald.
MONTREAL.----Evening Star.
Daily Witness.
Nouveau Monde.
National.
Bien Public.
L'Aurore.
SHERBROOKE.----Weekly Gazette.

*Nova Scotia.*

HALIFAX.----Citizen.
Morning Chronicle.
Acadian Reporter.
YARMOUTH.----Yarmouth Herald.
Tribune.
NEW GLASGOW.----Eastern Chronicle.

*New Brunswick.*

ST. JOHN.—Daily Telegraph.
Daily News.

ST. JOHN.—Morning Freeman.
Globe.

*Manitoba.*

WINNIPEG.—Free Press.

*British Columbia.*

VICTORIA.—Standard.

VICTORIA.—British Colonist.

*Prince Edward Island.*

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Patriot.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—Examiner.

## B.

# SCHEDULE OF MANAGERIAL EXPENSES.

## EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.—London Agency-General, Fiscal Year 1874–75.

| | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Salaries** ..... | Total Salaries paid 30th June, 1874, to 30th June, 1875..... | | 2,631 15 0 | |
| | Deduct—Belonging to year 1873–74..... | £87 0 0 | | |
| | do do Department of State and Public Works..... | 340 12 3 | | |
| | do do For Librarian..... | 150 0 0 | | |
| | | | 577 12 3 | |
| | | | | 2,054 0 0 |
| **Office Expenses**.. | Telegrams..... | | 45 1 3 | |
| | Cablegrams (for Department of Agriculture only)..... | | 15 15 0 | |
| | Postages ..... | | 197 10 2 | |
| | Newspapers..... | | 13 7 8 | |
| | Housekeeping, fuel, &c ..... | | 43 11 10 | |
| | Sundries..... | | 37 13 3 | |
| | Cabs, 'Bus and Rail fares in London on Agency Business... | | 31 1 7 | |
| | | | | 384 0 0 |
| **Stationery** ..... | General Stationery including two printings of application forms owing to change in the rates of passage..... ..... | | ..... | 300 0 0 |
| | | | | 2,738 0 0 |
| | Or at $4·86..... ..... | | ..... ..... | $13,306 00 |

## SCHE

### London Agency General Ex

| Month. | — | Department of State. | Department of Justice. | Department of Agriculture. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | *Acc't. No.* 1. |
| January ..... | Expenditure and accounts rendered 30th January and 4th February ..... ..... | £ s. d. ..... ..... | £ s. d. ..... | £ s. d. 1,471 17 2 |
| February .... | Expenditure and accounts rendered 10th March.. | 48 13 0 | 221 0 8 | 2,214 2 9 |
| March ..... | do do 3rd April... | 4 4 0 | ..... | 2,192 13 6 |
| April..... | do do 1st May .... | ..... | ..... | 2,875 6 0 |
| May ..... | do do 3rd June... | 4 12 0 | ..... | 3,378 0 2 |
| June ..... | do do 1st July..... | ..... | ..... | 4,369 11 10 |
| July ..... | do do 5th Aug.... | 65 0 0 | ..... | 3,040 3 11 |
| August ..... | do do 2nd Sept... | 72 16 1 | ..... | 1,429 15 11 |
| September... | do do 7th Oct. ... | ..... | ..... | 1,536 8 6 |
| October ..... | do do 4th Nov..... | 11 2 6 | 1,955 8 0 | 1,680 14 8 |
| November ... | do do 2nd Dec.... | ..... | ..... | 1,125 2 4 |
| December.... | do do 1st Jan.,'76 | ..... | ..... | 1,314 12 3 |
| | Totals ..... ..... | 206 7 7 | 2,176 8 8 | 26,628 8 11 |

### The Agent-General, London, in

Dr.

| 1875. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| January 1 ... | To Balance from December ..... ..... | 10,589 4 1 |
| January 4 ... | Rent from sub-tenant ..... ..... | 63 15 0 |
| February 4 .. | Remittance from Department of Justice for telegrams..... | 3 14 6 |
| March 4 ..... | Credit transferred through Baring Bros. & Co. ..... | 5,000 0 0 |
| April 16..... | do do Baring Bros. & Co., and Glyn & Co. ..... | 10,000 0 0 |
| April 16..... | Rents from sub-tenants £60 ; 31st May £6 5s..... | 66 5 0 |
| June 3 ..... | Remittance by bill of exchange ..... ..... ..... | 4,678 5 5 |
| July 12..... | Credit transferred through Bank of Montreal..... | 5,000 0 0 |
| August 9 .... | do do Glyn & Co. ..... | 5,000 0 0 |
| October 28... | do do Barings' £5,000, through Glyn & Co. £8,000 | 13,000 0 0 |
| November 18 | do do Barings' ..... | 5,750 0 0 |
| December 1.. | do do Glyn & Co ..... | 25,000 0 0 |
| December 29 | Remittance from Dawson Bros., Montreal ..... | 4 15 5 |
| | Total ..... ..... | 84,155 19 5 |

DULE C.

penditure during the year 1875.

| Department of Agriculture. | Department of Public Works. | Department of Interior. | Department of Finance. | Department of Militia. | Department of Customs. | Department of Postmaster. | Government of Ontario. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Acc't. No.* 2. £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,476 4 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 11 5 | 4 14 6 | ..... |
| ..... | 17 12 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 46 6 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1,206 0 0 | 512 4 11 | ..... | 4,678 5 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 532 16 0 | 1,261 19 4 | ..... | ..... | 463 3 5 | ..... | 10 12 0 | ..... |
| 508 3 5 | 332 1 2 | 171 6 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 8 10 |
| 817 17 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 332 0 11 | ..... | ..... | 1 10 0 | 7,835 18 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 0 6 |
| 478 13 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 786 16 9 | ..... | 253 16 3 | ..... | 24,764 1 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3,456 8 5 | 2,863 18 6 | 937 8 0 | 1 10 0 | 40,217 13 7 | 18 11 5 | 15 6 6 | 15 9 4 |

## Account with the Minister of Finance.

Cr.

| 1875. | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December 31 | By Expenditure as above, Department of State | | | 206 | 7 7 |
| | do do | Justice | | 2,176 | 8 8 |
| | do do | Agriculture | | 26,628 | 8 11 |
| | do do | do No. 2 Account | | 3,456 | 8 5 |
| | do do | Public Works | | 2,863 | 18 6 |
| | do do | Interior | | 937 | 8 0 |
| | do do | Finance | | 1 | 10 0 |
| | do do | Militia | | 40,217 | 13 7 |
| | do do | Customs | | 18 | 11 5 |
| | do do | Postmaster | | 15 | 6 6 |
| | Government of Ontario | | | 15 | 9 4 |
| | Balance, cash in hand and at bankers' | | £7,251 2 1 | | |
| | Payments in suspense | | 367 6 5 | 7,618 | 8 6 |
| | Total | | | 84,155 | 19 5 |

# SCHEDULE D.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

EXPENSES of Colonial Agencies in London, and specially those for Emigration Service—Year 1875.

| | Victoria. | South Australia. | New Zealand. | Canada. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Salaries of Emigration Clerks | 1,320 0 0 | 1,520 0 0 | 2,340 0 0 | 1,190 0 0 | Victoria, New Zealand and Canada have other Clerks for general business. |
| General Secretary (New Zealand only) | ..... | ..... | 800 0 0 | ..... | |
| Office rent, fuel, cleaning, &c. | 450 0 0 | 275 0 0 | 600 0 0 | 295 0 0 | Victoria and Canada, only proportion of rent for Emigration Department stated. |
| Sundries, printing, &c., and office expenses (Victoria only) | 370 0 0 | 250 0 0 | Not given. | 340 0 0 | |
| Agents General, for all services | 2,000 0 0 | 1,000 0 0 | 1,500 0 0 | 1,235 0 0 | |
| | 4,140 0 0 | 3,045 0 0 | 5,240 0 0 | 3,060 0 0 | |

ADVERTISING—Victoria, not stated but said to be considerable; South Australia, £1,800; New Zealand, £1,670; Canada, £1,950, of which £550 is for one paper under special arrangements. Two classes of advertisement for Canada, one to labourers and one to tenant farmers. The other colonies only seek labourers.

POPULATION—Victoria, about 800,000; South Australia, about 200,000; New Zealand, about 350,000; Canada, about 4,000,000.

South Australia Government has this year voted £100,000 for Immigration, the disposal of which is left to the discretion of the Agent General. He is employing 250 Agents in selecting emigrants.

## SCHEDULE E.

### VICTORIA.

ESTIMATE of Expenditure of the Office of the Agent General in England for one year:—

### EMIGRATION SERVICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agent General | | £2,000 |
| STAFF.—Despatching Officer | | 500 |
| 1 Clerk | £300 | |
| 2 " @ £185 | 370 | |
| 1 " | 100 | |
| 1 " | 50 | |
| | — | 820 |
| Board Fees | | 400 |
| Rent, fuel, light and cleaning | | 450 |
| Printing and Stationery | | 150 |
| Miscellaneous | | 70 |
| Postage; no fixed sum could be named | | 150 |
| | | £4,540 |

The Office being divided into two departments, viz:—*General* and *Emigration*, the item for rent &c. is justly divisable between them.

In addition to the above estimate there were many expenses in connexion with the Emigration Service such as those incurred in the despatch of ships, survey fees, return passages of surgeons and matrons, bedding and mess utensils, books and work material for emigrants, maintenance of the emigrant, passage money, &c.

The salary of the Agent General is a special appropriation.

The salaries of the Secretary and Clerks of the General Agency are not included in the above.

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## SCHEDULE F.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

EXTRACTS from the estimates for the year 30th June, 1875 to 30th June, 1876. Sums not already provided for by Acts.

### AGENCY IN ENGLAND.

Salaries fixed :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Agent General (also Emigration Agent without salary) | £1,000 |
| Secretary and Assistant Agent General, (also assistant Emigration Agent without salary) | 500 |
| Chief Clerk and Assistant | 320 |
| Clerk | 270 |
| Clerk, previously Cadet | 100 |

### CONTINGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rent of Office | £275 | |
| Sundries in England, including postages, advertisements, (apart from Immigration.) Stationery, travelling expenses, income tax, and office-expences | 250 | 525 |

IMMIGRATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| In England.—Salaries, provisional and temporary :— | |
| Clerk | 200 |

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agency in England, salaries fixed :— | |
| Secretary and Assistant Agent General | 100 |
| Clerk, previously Cadet | 30 |
| | 3,045 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegrams to England, cost of | 500 |
| For the introduction of Immigrants | 100,000 |
| | £103,545 |

## SCHEDULE G.

NEW ZEALAND.

Data supplied by the Agent General :—

SALARIES IN LONDON OFFICE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agent General | £1,500 | |
| Secretary and Clerks | 655 | |
| General Secretary | 800 | |
| Emigration Officers and Clerks | 2,340 | |
| Public Works and Accounts Officer and Clerks | 630 | |
| Audit Officer | 285 | |
| | | 6,210 |
| Rent | | 596 |
| Advertising | | 1,670 |
| | | £8,476 |

*Copy of Mdme. Von. Koerber's Letters.*

BASLE, 4th, December, 1875.

SIR,—When I had the honour of an interview with the Minister of the Interior at Stuttgart, he mentioned to me the name of a gentleman who, some years ago, exerted himself to help emigration from Wurtemberg and he advised me to see him at the first opportunity. The gentleman is a Doctor Hahn in Reutlingen, and the opportunity of seeing him presented itself on my journey back to Switzerland, when I made a detour to pass that town. After a conversation of some hours duration, I gleaned from him that he is a "*friend of the people*," but an opponent to the Social Democrats who are strongly numbered in Wurttemberg; he sees in Emigration, as I do myself, the only rational way to better the condition of the people and of putting a check on the progress of the proletariest, which latter certainly must frighten political economists. His object was to form a society in Wurtemberg, which would help him to carry out his views; the society he never could quite form, but he did of his ownself a great deal—travelled to North and Central America, published at his own expense—spoke publicly, and really succeeded in sending a large number of people to the States. He greatly wishes to form a colony in the way in which *we* treated the matter; tired, however, and not being able to make any more personal sacrifices, he has done nothing for the two last years, hoping that in course of time the necessary impulse to continue his work should come from abroad.

I came into the house without notifying him, and great was his pleasure to exchange his views with me, and I think I was so happy as to rekindle all his interests for the emigration question.

He wants to know if 50,000 thalers would do to make a first beginning, and thinks it absolutely necessary that before all, a few men go to Canada to report upon the country.

I have been in Wurtemberg long enough to know the character of the people, the opinions of the different public parties, and to judge what will suit them best. I should advise you to make of him a Government Agent; to let me call a man whom he recommends, as a general factolum and leader of any expedition, to Schaffhausen—being the nearest station to Wurtemberg—and perhaps the doctor himself too, to talk matters over very thoroughly and to arrange that the former and one or two more, who possess the confidence of the people, should go to Canada in the spring; and report and stay there to make preparations for others to follow. Dr. Hahn says that the desire to emigrate is latent in the hearts of many; it was only temporarily checked by the bad affairs in the States, and might by some show of "prevenance" from the part of the Canadian Government, be directed to Canada.

It is very important to make the preparatory steps at once, as in the opinion of many there will be in the course of the next two years again a strong emigration outpouring, as the necessary consequence of the recent years of commercial and industrial depression.

By the time I get your answer I shall have business to attend to in the neighbourhood of Schaffhausen, and hope you will acceed to my request and allow me to send you a voucher of their expenses.

I send you a pamphlet which the Dr. had published and circulated some years ago, addressed to the peasants of Wurtemberg.

In conclusion I beg that you will send both to Her Von Gother and to Dr. Hahn, Reutlingen, all information that you have concerning Manitoba, among others, a book published by a Captain Baker or Butler, who accompanied Sir Garnet Wolsely on his expedition to Manitoba. Would you also send to H. V. Goether a copy of your work Ginx's Baby?

I think it would interest him to read it.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

ELISE VON KOERBER.

E. JENKINS, Esq., M.P.,
London.

BASLE, 11th December, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to relate to you what I could gather about emigration matters since I came here, both through correspondence and otherwise.

In the first place, times seem to grow hard for Switzerland; not only is general industry failing for various reasons, but the railroad stocks have barely a nominal value. There will therefore be no railway building for some time to come—and railways have been occupying many workmen, who will now look to emigration, as a means to get work.

At the same time however there will come before the Bundesrath at its next sitting—in summer—a bill to amend the emigration law, and enforcing different restrictions, which will render the working and publishing of emigration matters more difficult in future. One great point in "the tracing of the new law" which I had an opportunity to see, is the large security which the Agents have to deposit in actual money, and it is supposed that not more than two of the General-Agents will be able to go on, of which Zwilchenbart is one, Brown & Co. the other.

I am therefore of opinion that we should do as much as we can possibly in publishing and circulating pamphlets.

With regard to publishing: Allow me, please, to insert a notice that I will accompany an expedition to Canada in spring—June. I send you an estimate for such an advertisement, and beg that you will let me do that *at once.* The beginning of February will be the time to insert your notice, but I would suggest to have it put in more papers than are contained in list sent by Z. Pamphlets—I think a large part of these might be sent by post, and you will perhaps permit M. Z. to hire a few men to do them up and address them.

I heard by last news that a party of settlers had gone to Nipissing in September. You will not refuse to let me go to Canada in June. I will see those people and get a letter from them, which it may be useful to publish afterwards. If anything will draw emigration for spring, it is when they hear I go with them. I will take some Wurttembergers with me at the same time, and see that all goes right with them.

The question of children's emigration has been before the central committee of the "Société et utilité publique," I am informed, but they have not yet passed a resolution. The Agent, whom we visited in Geneva, has since gone to America.

I have a great deal of correspondence to do yet, and to go to several places to see people who wish to emigrate: several applications have come to me already. Should I find it necessary to advertise a meeting here and there, will you give me permission to do so? In January I shall be ready to go to Italy, in February, I hope, to Austria; apropos to both these countries, I beg to enquire, have you any connections yet in either? Can yon give me addresses, and letters of introduction? Have there been any business transactions with any one there, and who are the agents that work for Canada?

In Italy, you are perhaps aware, emigration is conducted on a very low basis as yet, and agents there enjoy the reputation of being terrible rascals. It would perhaps be advisable to appoint one for Canada in particular; or what is your opinion about it? Mine is, that I first of all go to Florence, or rather Rome, and get information through the British Minister there, to whom, I hope, you will give me a letter. Can you procure me a list of British Consuls and where they reside, both in Italy and Austria?

I give you much trouble in asking all these questions, but I suppose you prefer my referring to you in all particulars.

I cannot leave here, before I get your answer with regard to my visit to Schaffhausen; on Tuesday I have an engagement at Liestel.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

ELISE VON KOERBER.

E. JENKINS, Esq., M.P.,
London.

## EXTRACT FROM LAWS IN FORCE AT HAMBURG.

Revised orders respecting the forwarding of emigrants *via* Hamburg and other European intermediate seaports.

By order passed in Council, and published the 30th of April, 1855.

1st. This order applies to all businesses connected with the forwarding of Emigrants, *via* foreign seaports, to different parts of the world, in so far as the business is carried on by or for a resident in Hamburg, and passengers sailing from the Elbe.

2nd. The business of indirect forwarding of emigrants is confined to residents of Hamburg who shall have properly deposited the necessary security, as herein provided for.

The passenger contracts may be arranged through these forwarders or agents, or through sworn ship-brokers, who shall be paid commission by the head agent, and not by the passenger.

By an order given 26th of June, 1854, the selling of foreign inland steamship or railroad tickets is forbidden.

Punishment for such an offence: 50 Thalers, or imprisonment.

Notices of the above order to be posted in all passenger broker's offices, emigrant boarding houses, &c., under a penalty of 10 Thalers.

The forwarder is obliged to personally supervise the shipment of emigrants on board the intermediate steamers (that is between Hamburg and Hull, &c.)

These orders were passed at the sitting of the Senate, at Hamburg, the 20th of April, 1868.

## EXTRACTS FROM DR. LONINGS STAATSWOERTERBUCH, ZURICH, 1872.

The statistics respecting the capital taken out of the country by German emigrants, shew an average of between 280 Thalers, and 260 Guilders. If only the lesser sum is taken it would appear that Germany lost in this manner a capital of 236,022,800 Guilders sterling (£19,668,566 13s 4d) in the decade of 1850 to 1860.

The number of emigrants who left the ports of Bremen and Hamburg, are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1857..... | 78,293 |
| 1861..... | 30,193 |
| 1865..... | 71,840 |
| 1866..... ..... | 106,474 |
| 1867..... | 116,816 |
| 1868..... ..... | 114,353 |

The chief contingents of this immense body of people were from the South German States and the principalities of Hesse and Mecklenburg. It is estimated that the emigration from Baden alone in the three years 1865-1868 amounted to from 20,000 to 25,000.

# No. 37.

## REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(MDME. VON KOEBER.)

WEISSENTEIN, 1875.

SIR,—In the last report which I had the honour to draw up and submit to you, I remarked that while travelling and working for general emigration and its promotion, I hoped to gain sufficient insight in emigration matters, so as to direct part of *female* emigration from Europe to Canada.

For years it was to me an object of speculation how the great want of females in transatlantic countries, and the superabundance of such in the old countries, could be to some degree balanced for the benefit of all parties.

The answers to the notice which I published, and to which I referred in my last report; the result of inquiries and consultations, as well as the experience gained during my first voyage to Canada (June, 1873) in company with some emigrant families and a few girls, during which I took good notice of all that passed on land, as well as on the sea, all this proved to me:—

1. That the surplus number and the condition of women in some parts of Europe is such as to make emigration, under certain circumstances and conditions, a most desirable means to relieve poverty and indigence, and to better the condition of many a poor woman;

2. That besides the number of females who emigrate yearly to follow or to accompany relations or friends, many leave their country, allured to do so by worthless characters, who lead them to destruction, and that this fearful evil is carried to a terrible extent;

3. That I could not conscientiously connect my name with such emigration, and send females abroad, without special arrangements being made to forward them, and means being found to convey them under protection;

4. That the best means to attract notice to this very important question, would be to bring it to the notice and under the control of Ladies' Benevolent and other Societies;

5. That I could not expect such societies to pay such attention to female emigration to Canada merely, which country, though much in want of it, would nevertheless not require so very great a number, and that therefore, and for the sake of the humanitarian side of the question, such societies should take up the question of female emigration *in general*, Canada receiving her share.

As in my official position, my public and practical work could only be directed to promote the interests of Canada, therefore it was necessary for me to look around for parties who could treat the matter "*as a whole.*"

There are in Germany two great associations of ladies who devote themselves with great energy and perseverance to the general improvement of the condition of women, and other points relating to public and general utility and benevolence.

One is the "*Universal or Red Cross Alliance,*" under the patronage of H. M. the Empress of Germany, and which created similar associations in every other part of Europe.

The other is the Association of the "Lette-Bereine," at the head of which stands H. S. H. the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Both Associations are admirably organized, and comprise ladies and gentlemen of the highest influence. It is to these Associations I desired to appeal, to join the question of female and children's emigration to their other pursuits, and to render it a legitimate and safe channel to provide a future for many poor.

In spring, 1874, when I visited Vienna, one of the above Associations requested me to have a public meeting there, and to advocate the cause; but I found that there was no use doing so before I had not also interested the Canadian ladies for the same purpose, and received from them the promise of making special arrangements for the reception of female emigrants, and looking after their welfare.

The Young Women's Christian Association in Montreal, and that of Toronto, have given me partial and conditional promises, with which I remained satisfied for the time, hoping that the Canadian Government will soon identify itself with this work, and that the formation of L. T. A. Societies will then follow.

On my return from Canada last summer I had a circular printed, which gave my general impressions on the matter, and which should gather for me the opinion of parties whom I wished to interest. Soon afterwards an invitation was sent to me to a conference of delegates of all associations of the Universal Alliance of Germany, to be held at Frankfort, early in October, and at which H. M. the Empress was to assist. The invitation was given with a view of affording me an opportunity to bring my plans before a wide circle.

The President of the Society, Herr von Wussow, of the Cultus-Ministerium, received my circular with warm interest, and admitted that in his own official capacity he constantly felt the necessity of such an organization and control, and promised me his help on all suitable occasions, of which help I intend to avail myself when going to Berlin, where he resides. Berlin being the headquarters for both Associations named, I naturally had to try and get the first steps towards the acceptance of my suggestions taken there.

On my way from Frankfort, a.m., I stayed in Darmstadt and was favoured with an audience by H. R. H. Princess Louise of Hesse, Princess Alice of England, who desired the matter to be mentioned in official circles at once, and kindly sent me a letter of introduction to H. S. H. the Crown Princess of Russia.

From Darmstadt I proceeded to Stuttgart, where also I was requested to hold a public meeting, but refrained from doing so until I should have been in Berlin. Had I had the means then, I should have at once gone to Berlin, but unfortunately the travelling allowance which you kindly granted me, came only towards the latter part of December, 1874, when I was busily engaged publishing and circulating Professor Kaderly's report, and answering the many applications coming in.

In December, 1874, I followed an invitation to the meeting of the Committee of the St. Gabriel Emigrant Protection Society, of which Prince Isenburg Birslein is the President, and which has its links of connection all over Europe. We met in Mayence, and the gentlemen congregated expressed their concurrence with my ideas, and promised to help with their influence to create a general system for the organization of female emigration. The Chairman requested, among other things, that the Quebec Government should propose a gentleman whom it could recommend to act as "homme de confiance" to the Association, receiving and taking care of Catholic emigrants coming to Canada, a salary being paid by the Association to such an Agent.

As soon as I could consider myself free from the work I had to finish in Switzerland, and on the return from a visit to that country to see people who wished to emigrate in spring, I turned again towards my proposed journey to Berlin; but not feeling myself justified to take so important a step without at last coming to a clear understanding as to your wish that I should act upon what I might call "*half-official encouragement*," and being assured that I have a right to claim your concurrence with my work, I first proceeded to London to consult with the Agent-General.

Another reason for my journey to London, was to see what the English Emigrant Societies have, as yet, achieved; what is their mode of working; if it would be adopted as a model to German societies; and if communication could be established between English and German societies. The former have already gained much experience, they have a more perfect knowledge of all countries abroad, and stand in more intimate relations with them.

The Agent-General was at first disposed to write to the different Departments in

Canada, to urge the formation of L. T. A. Societies, and also to give me letters of introduction to the English Ambassador at Berlin. I do not know whether the above letters have been sent. The letters to the English Ambassador could not be given, because just about that time news arrived that the Representative of England in Berlin would not afford his protection to persons engaged in emigration matters in Germany.

While in London, several prominent English ladies, who favoured my projects, introduced to me Monsieur Henry Dunent, the originator of the Universal Alliance, and editor of the famous pamphlet, "Souvenirs de Solferino," and to the Baron von Linden, of the Wurtemburg Embassy in London; the English branch of the Alliance has lately united itself to ahe Anti-Slavery Society, and has also taken up other humane questions. The above ladies hoped that this Association would, upon my representations, devote their attention to emigration.

At our second meeting these gentlemen had decided with their committee to give their support to the scheme, and to form a *Female* and Children Emigrant Protection Society, calling upon all their Committees on the Continent to work in concert with them; the Branch have placed their rooms in Pall Mall at my disposal for meetings.

Mr. H. Dunent and Baron von Linden would advocate it in England, while I was to do the same on the Continent, which might be accomplished by one visit to Berlin.

You can hardly attach too much importance to the fact of having won the co-operation of this Association; it gives me everywhere the *prestige* which it is absolutely necessary to possess, to find open ears and doors, and I had soon an opportunity to test it, when afterwards I went to Stuttgart for the second time.

The Agent-General differs from me on that point, but I have no doubt that when he has sounded public opinion here as I have done, and knows the character of the German people as I do, and when he will learn how warmly "*organization of emigration*" is being advocated for sometime past in the German, and also in the Italian press, and will be in that of Switzerland,—he will change his mind.

Hard work, too great mental and bodily exertions, much anxiety caused by the infamous attacks which I had to suffer from the house of Rommel & Co. in Basle, and which, I had trusted, would ere yet have been *publicly* vindicated by your Department—together with my own private troubles, were too much for my strength, and I fell ill in London, with an attack of nervous and brain fever, and only towards the end of April I could return to Germany, still a great invalid; nevertheless, I at once proceeded to Stuttgart, saw different people there to prepare for a meeting which the union of the Suabian ladies proposed that I should hold. I also had an interview with the Minister of State, who, I may well say so, was quite enthusiastic for the enterprise, and who has a correct and favourable opinion of Canada. He proposed to present me to the Queen of Wurtemburg, but before I could accept the offer, counter orders arrived from London, commanding me to go to Switzerland.

The Queen of Wurtemburg is at the head of the Alliance and the Lette-Bereine in that country; Princess Louise of Hesse, of those in Hesse. The Queen of Saxony, to whom also I can command an introduction, is presiding over the affairs of said societies in Saxony. I said before taking into consideration the earnestness with which they pursue all the tasks they apply themselves to, augurs well of success; and the very acceptance, on their part, of my schemes amounts to the work more than half accomplished.

Emigration work, more than any other, requires much preparatory work—much thought, tact, and circumspection, and some theory must be laid down before the practice can be thought of.

The great majority of people place little confidence in shipping agents and their transactions. The Canadian Government would, therefore, act wisely not to make the success of Continental emigration entirely dependant upon their propaganda; for of course, they treat it *only* as a business matter more or less remunerative.

In voucher No. 4 I give some general idea as to what arrangements I should like to propose with regard to the forwarding of female emigrants.

Voucher No. 6 is a report of the English Ladies' Emigrant Society in England.

Voucher No. 7 is a *résumé* of what Mr. Henry Dunant intends to lay before the Committees of the several emigration societies existing in England, with a view of combining their several efforts under a general Committee, and to extend their work to all transatlantic countries, and to adopt and carry out my suggestions.

Allow me to add yet, that I have the English Press, that of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and the ladies' organs at my disposal, to publish what I wish for the furtherance of the object. I am now only awaiting your decision to avail myself of their proffered services.

If it is to be expected that the scheme of female emigration should become an effectual enterprise, it must be advocated in countries where *respectable* females will *really* better their condition by emigrating, so as to secure a more satisfactory class of people.

Now, in England, good working women will generally earn as much as in Canada, and even more; in Scotland, I am told, labour—especially domestic service—is poorly remunerated; in Germany, in some parts principally, it is comparatively *very underpaid.* In such countries, then, no person will find any reason to oppose me, and public opinion will even go with me. But to raise the full sympathy of the German people, and to obtain more easily the sanction of the German Government—as well as for the comfort of the passengers, and for the sake of speed—it would be well to send a German steamer with German female expeditions—smaller bodies going by Canadian vessels. The Director of the North German Lloyds is ready to do this, and will take gratis, ladies who will be sent by the associations to accompany such persons.

The object of this Report is, to give you Honourable Sir, a short history of what I have done, *besides* my regular work; to obtain an expression of general approval of the course I pursued, and that I may indulge the hope that you may feel disposed to recommend the Government to sanction the project by treating female and children emigration as a speciality, thereby enabling me to realise the plans which I trust will be found practical if put in execution.

This decision obtained, I beg to urge you to advocate the formation of Ladies' T. A. Societies, to assist my work by advancing a certain portion of the passage money for female emigrants; by providing for a safe guardianship during the passage, and securing proper homes on their disembarkation.

May I also beg that the passengers leaving by German steamers, may enjoy the benefit of the same reduction of passage-money as those leaving Liverpool by Canadian steamers----the rate of passage-money for the latter being as low as £1 sterling for the years 1874-75.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELISE VON KOEBER.

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*Letter to the Agent-General, in which I begged to define the position in which I hope to be allowed to work in Germany.*

Sir,—I beg to make the following suggestions to you with regard to introducing a system for the control of female emigration, under which control it may become possible to direct a part of that emigration towards Canada.

If so fortunate as to obtain the sanction of the German Government, I want to impress it upon the different associations of German ladies, that they *ought* to interest themselves for the protection of their emigrating sex. At the same time, shewing them a way in which they can help many to a safe and good fortune by emigrating under their protection.

The associations will direct female emigration only to such countries where the ladies of the land take a particular interest in the welfare of female emigrants, and offer them their protection. Said associations will become supporters of my proposi-

tions to the European Governments. They will favour the organization of certain expeditions of female emigrants.

They, with ladies with such expeditions as a moral protection, will place them in charge of ladies' societies abroad, and their reports will be made generally known to those interested in the work.

I form the centre for applications, and direct, as far as Canada is concerned, the general business under the supervision of the Agent-General for Canada, leaving, meanwhile, books and correspondence open to the inspection of European Governments and ladies' associations.

Canadian ladies inte ested in female emigration, which is indeed closely allied with the welfare of their country, will favour Ladies' Emigration Aid Societies, in the first place for the proper reception and protection of female emigrants, preparing homes for them and placing them suitably.

These societies will ultimately, and under the Act of the Canadian Parliament for the formation of such societies, provide means for the transport of poor female emigrants, suggested by the union of German and English ladies and approved by me.

They will obtain from the Canadian Government such help as may prove necessary on ordinary or extraordinary occasions.

By such and similar means it is to be hoped :----

1. That misuses of female emigration may be checked, and a good future prepared for many a poor woman.

2. A guarantee will be offered, as to the safety of such emigrants both to the European Governments, and to all who find themselves in a position and under the necessity of advising parties desiring to emigrate, thereby supplying a want, which according to the opinion of many, has long been felt.

Taking advantage of the desire of the Canadian Government to attract and retain European Emigration ; feeling assured of the sincerity of that Government in the help and sympathy it extends to emigrants—aided by the confidence it has been pleased to repose in me, I hope to become to my emigrating country people, and others, a useful help and mediator—and to do for them what Consuls, absorbed by their own business, as they generally are, have neither the time nor the power to afford.

ELISE VON KOEBER.

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*Copy of a Letter addressed to a Lady in Toronto.*

MADAM,—To warrant my call upon the Canadian ladies to form Ladies' Immigration Aid Societies, I would first draw your attention to the very great need of female labour, which in my estimation, is almost greater than the demand for artizans and labourers.

I have been convinced for years past, that if a lady of good standing and connections would associate her name with the undertaking, one who had the necessary energy, tact and knowledge of the different countries and languages, she might succeed in winning public confidence, and guide part of the stream of Continental female emigration.

As I have said on a former occasion, the supply cannot be furnished by Great Britain alone. Your help must, also, therefore, come from the Continent; but as female emigration has been much abused and as any movement to encourage it, draws distrust upon itself, it is absolutely needful that my work should be a public one, known and approved by the Continental Governments, the British Legations, and the leading ladies of society; and among these again, to such whose names have been hitherto connected with institutions that tended towards helping and raising the condition of their necessitous sisters.

To win the confidence of such persons, to get their good will and support, will altogether depend upon the tact with which I shall fulfil my next mission, and on the

address I shall lay before them at our anticipated meetings in Vienna, Dresden, &c.

To such female emigrants as came last year from England, the Dominion Government had granted a passage reduced to £2 10*s*. A few even came for $6, while my people paid from 230 to 250 francs. Under these circumstances it was not possible to make a call upon females to emigrate. Few have been able to lay by so large a sum out of their small earnings, and I think that Canada, which is in such dire want of them, should make special provision, in order to put female Continental emigration upon the same footing as that from Great Britain. If the Ladies' Immigration Aid Societies, which I trust will yet come into existence, will support my requisition to the Government to this effect, I have no doubt we shall obtain the desired object. Once the passage money, as above is reduced, many will be enabled to pay the remainder out of their means, others will want the Societies to forward it, according to the constitution of similar Societies already in operation to assist agricultural and other emigrants. The Societies will do so out of their own funds, and probably in many cases, private individuals will be only too glad to advance the necessary sums in order to obtain what they require; which sums would afterwards be deducted from their wages. There would be a lady Secretary to transact all this business. I would suggest that the different Immigration Agents be instructed to send to the "Home" (which is to be under the superintendence and protection of the organizations) *all* female emigrants arriving at the Agencies. The lady Secretary will be advised of their arrival, she will have applications on hand to provide the women with comfortable places, give the necessary information as to the laws and regulations existing in this country between mistress and servant, and will invite them to come to the "Home" when out of service (at their own expense), and to come there when in want of further advice and assistance. The names and addresses of emigrants should be taken down, and their contracts and engagements protected, so as to ensure them against imposition, which frequently occurs, especially in the case of foreigners. The Societies should endeavour to establish a rate of wages as uniform as possible, both in the interest of employers as well as of servants. Keeping in view, however, the essential point that the wages they do receive are better than what they would be in receipt of at home or elsewhere, is the inducement for them to come out.

The lady Secretary will recommend girls to the care of their respective clergymen and priests.

As soon as a Society is organized, and in working order, it will be the duty of the lady Secretary to make it very generally known, so that applicants may know where to address themselves; to choose a district into which it will extend its operations; to form branch societies in smaller towns, throughout which it will receive additional numbers of subscribers, and through which applications will have to be sent.

There will, of course, be different classes of female emigrants. Some will do for the houses of the wealthiest, others for more moderate ones, others again for factories and farmers. It will depend upon the discretion of the lady Secretary to apportion each emigrant to the situation best suited for her. By these means, and others suggested as we go on, mutually working and gaining experience, I do not doubt that Canada will become regularly supplied with a most desirable class of female emigrants from Great Britain, Germany and France, but Canada will also work upon a system which must meet with the full approval of all right-thinking people abroad. It will offer that protection and sympathy which should be extended to poor females by their own sex, and without the guarantee of which the work can neither be commenced nor expected to prosper. I shall first establish my work in Germany, and extend it afterwards to England and France.

I will now come to my promises to Canada and the Canadians. They consist in using all means at my disposal to send them good and serviceable people, to keep them informed of my movements in connection with this branch of my mission, and to communicate to them all which may be of interest to them.

As far as my position goes, you are aware that during the last year and a-half I hold instructions from the Federal Government to promote part of the emigration

from Europe to Canada. Last winter I was requested to treat female emigration as a specialty, and, after due consideration and reflection, I now lay my projects before you and the Government, and provided you will work with me I will combine this with the mission already commenced.

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*Copy of Circular issued to Ladies interested in Female Emigration.*

FREIBURG, 12th Sept., 1874.

MADAM,—Being particularly interested in the question of emigration, and having been placed in a position to make myself useful and to put my plans into execution, I beg to recommend to your attention the following, as having special bearing on female emigration.

It is true that much has been said against this, and with every appearance of justice.

But why oppose a stream that will never stop in its course, and which is not only a necessity of the time, but, I may say also in many cases, and with regard to many countries, a law of nature?

Why not on the contrary, adopt measures to give this stream a healthful course, to remove the obstacles which now stand in its way, and smooth its bed, at present made unsafe by numbers of dangerous rocks?

No person can deny that there is a very great surplus of women in Europe, especially in Germany. The consequence of such surplus generally is that their work is little valued, their training neglected, that they are meanly clad and badly fed--which all tends towards lowering morals instead of elevating them.

Thousands might become in Foreign countries not only useful and welcome (and therefore appreciated) assistants in every calling of life within the reach of women—and not only that, but they have more and better chances for their natural calling, that of becoming respected wives and good mothers.

While living abroad, I have long and attentively watched emigration, and considering the extreme want of females, (the working class) the general treament they receive, the chances they have of establishing their own homes—all this encourages me to say: "Why depreciate female emigration, why not rather protect it, and as the means of doing so, introduce a system which will bring it altogether under the influence of women?" Allow me to give here the results of my experience and reflection so far:—

Having followed emigrants throughout their route, I see that the danger for females does not exist so much in the country to which they go, but on the way to it; there lies the root of the evil and there the protection is necessary, and I doubt not that the "Frauenvereine" of all descriptions will receive my suggestions as questions worth consideration, and will ultimately work with me, as another means of bettering the condition of a great portion of our sex.

It seems to me that the first thing to do is, that a Committee of Ladies cause enquiries to be made as to the reception of female emigrants in the different countries, as to their prospects &c. &c. and, when perfectly satisfied on every point, recommend one country specially to the attention of the public in general.

2. An arrangement should be made by which to secure the means of transport to such as would like to go and are too poor.

3. Means should be found to convey them under female protection.

4. This is a very essential and important point. The lodging houses in seaport towns and others, where emigrants have to put up on their way. Females alone and unprotected and inexperienced are there thrown together with all kinds of people, sometimes the very scum of populace and there it is that dangerous acquaintances are formed. I have seen things and people which made me shudder. Could there not be boarding houses established, which should be under the protection and surveillance of these ladies' unions and societies, and placed in charge of respectable females? A law

might easily be passed, I should think, to compel shipping agents to place into such boarding honses all female emigrants travelling alone to whatever country they have selected for their future residence.

As I have said before I have been watching the progress of emigration for years, and have been wishing for an opportunity to become active in this line and to try and improve some points in connection with it. I feel assured that, taking the above into consideration, the moral dangers, which at present are the greatest obstacles, might nearly all be removed. I am satisfied also, that for a great many, such a removal to a young and vigorous country, to a country where the labour of females is more appreciated and better paid, will prove a thing to be desired. Certainly there is a surplus in the home market of female labour.

The country for which I particularly interest myself is Canada, and towards it I wish to direct the steps of some of our emigrants. I have taken advantage of every opportunity to gain experience, and before moving the question here I have been shewing the public in Canada how necessary it is that female emigration should be placed under female moral control, and in consequence of this, Ladies' Immigration Aid Societies are being formed in the principal towns there, as near as possible according to the suggestions which I laid down in the letter which accompanies this.

Canada, by making these preparations, will recommend itself, and much better than any emigration Agent could do it.

When the supposed Ladies' Committee has assured itself of the good will and intention of said societies, I propose forming a centre to which applications will have to be made; the societies in Canada will place me in a position to help, where help is necessary and can be recommended; when (we will say) at least 100 persons have sent in their applications, I shall send a reliable person with them for their protection on the way, who on arrival, will give them in charge of said societies.

I hope to set the same movement on foot in England and trust that the ladies in Germany, England and Canada will work hand in hand in this enterprise. At present I can give but a few general hints; it will require the advice of persons in authority to assist in putting them into a practical shape.

Believe me yours respectfully,

ELISE VON KOEBER.

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*Circular from the Universal Alliance.*

"Madame Von Koerber has devoted herself for some time to the object of working out a system by which to awaken more sympathy and interest in female emigration, in order, by placing it under proper protection and guidance, to render it productive of the *full* benefit, which, to a certain extent, it has already realized.

The several isolated efforts which have hitherto been made in various localities should be combined and treated as a general scheme.

These smaller efforts, though productive of partial good, have overlooked one essential:—They have not directed their attention to render female emigration *in general* what it ought to be; for instance, it must strike every passing stranger that the houses, which are established for the reception of *general* emigrants in the towns through which they have to pass on their way to their destination, are not suited for the accommodation of females.

Female emigration is becoming more and more a necessity; in the same measure more general interest in the subject should be awakened.

England being a thoroughfare for emigrants from the Continent, it seems to me that steps should be taken in England for the establishment, in sea-port towns, of boarding-houses, especially appropriated to females and children, and which should be placed under the supervision and control of ladies—to which societies as well as shipping agents should direct their female passengers. These houses ought to be self-sustaining as well as the sailors' homes lately established. The British Ladies Emigrant

Society is doing so much for female passengers to Australia and New Zealand. Why should they not consent to offer the same advantages to emigrants to other countries?

With regard to countries between which and England there exists *weekly* steam communication, the sending of matrons, &c., would be too expensive to be entertained; for this reason arrangements should be made to appoint certain dates on which larger female expeditions would be organized, under supervision and control.

Notice of these dates being widely distributed some time before the shipping season, female emigrants themselves, parties interested in sending emigrants, shipping and emigration agencies, will, by such an arrangement, find their labours facilitated.

As all the different countries to which emigrants resort find their interest in securing female emigrants, it would be an easy matter for an Emigrant Protection Society in England, or on the Continent, to make it a condition that, to whatever country emigrants are sent by the society, they shall there be received by ladies careful of their welfare, and who should maintain regular communication with their fellow-labourers in England and on the continent.

The example thus set by the English ladies would materially assist in promoting the same efforts among the ladies of the continent; and female emigration, being thus brought under efficient supervision, many women who now shrink from the difficulties which they would have to encounter, would gladly avail themselves of this means of bettering their condition.

It would also afford protection to young, inexperienced women, thus tending to counteract the designs of evil-minded persons who, under false pretences, tempt them to emigrate, and lead them to destruction.

The extent to which this fearful evil is carried is known to those who have investigated the subject, and adds weight to the above suggestions.

It being extremely important that the scheme should become international, Mr. Henry Dunant, International Hon. Secretary to the Universal Alliance, has promised to make its promotion one of the objects of that Society, which will be brought into co-operation with the various female emigrant societies already in operation. Mr. Henry Dunant has kindly offered the rooms of the Universal Alliance for the further discussion of the subject."

# No. 38.

## REPORT OF SCANDINAVIAN DELEGATES.

(Messrs. R. F. Rowan and A. Halvorson.)

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Winnipeg, Manitoba, 27th August, 1875.

Sir,—In accordance with the tenor of the conversation I had the honour to have with Mr. Lowe, June 18th, 1875, I proceeded upon my way to Manitoba.

The 20th June I arrived in Toronto, where I was obliged to wait to get the necessary information about French River, the employment of Scandinavian labourers upon that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and their probable settlement there having formed part of my conversation with Mr. Lowe.

Upon June 30th I started for Chicago, where I was detained until the 9th July, waiting until I could get the Scandinavian delegate who was to go with me ready.

As he could not leave before 15th July, I started again for Toronto *en route* for French River, and was detained three days in Toronto waiting for the steamer.

Upon the 12th I started *per steamer* and landed at Killarney in hopes of getting the steamer *Silver Spring* to French River; unfortunately she had been injured and did not arrive, so I was obliged to proceed to Prince Arthur's Landing, 16th July, by steamer *Cumberland*, as I had to meet the delegate from Chicago upon the 20th July at Prince Arthur's Landing; 20th July I arrived at Prince Arthur's Landing and found the party expected, Mr. Anders Halvorson, waiting for me.

Mr. Halvorson had left Chicago 15th July and proceeded by steamer *Peerless* to Prince Arthur's Landing.

Upon the 20th July, Mr. Halvorson and I went to the different public works and mines to see about employment for Scandinavians of that class. Mr. Halvorson is to get an answer upon his return.

27th July, started by the Dawson route for Winnipeg, and arrived at that place 6th August.

6th August to 12th, employed in making enquiries as to the best places for settlement.

12th, returned to Winnipeg to see the Hon. Minister of Agriculture.

16th August, started for Lake Winnipeg to see Townships 16, 17 and 18, Ranges II, III, & IV which have been recommended as suitable for Scandinavian settlement.

In the front of 16 & south half of 17 is a large hay marsh suitable for stock raising. The land back of this is low, and there are several swamps which can be drained, but are covered with a thick under brush of willow and poplar. The general character of the rest of Townships 16 and 17 are ridges of high land with marshes between that can be drained.

The north half of 17, IV., is higher and dryer land. The woods consist chiefly of poplar with a thick undergrowth of hazel and willow. The bush part of these Townships are also ridges.

Township 18 is higher than the last, and the wood is not so light. In this Township is a hay marsh about two miles long by one broad, in the middle of which is a river that is navigable for boats for one and one-half miles. The banks of the river here begin to be about from 12 to 14 feet in height so that a dam could be constructed to work a saw-mill, &c.

The fisheries upon Lake Winnipeg are good and will be a great help to the settlers.

27th August, returned to Winnipeg and saw the Hon. Mr. Lettellier de St. Just.

After due consideration, we decided it would be better to see the Pembina Mountains as there would be required land for a better class of settlers than that for which the Lake Winnepeg land would be suitable. As I had been there last year, we considered it would be a saving of expenses for Mr. Halvorson to proceed there alone while I returned to Ontario. I left Winnipeg 2nd September, and in consequence of an accident to the Lake of the Woods steamer, did not arrive here until the 26th September.

Mr. Halvorson left Winnipeg the 2nd September, and arrived back in Winnipeg on the 12th, and left by the Dawson route for Thunder Bay the 14th, arriving here on the 2nd October.

In regard to the quality of land and settlement of it, we have the honour to offer the following remarks :—

1st. The Townships 16, 17 and 18, in Ranges III and IV E, upon the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, are suitable for Scandinavian settlement of a poorer class of emigrants (such as labourers and fishermen) from the United States.

The land is heavily timbered with poplar and underwood, and there is much swamp-land in these Townships, the consequence of which is that it will be necessary to clear some land for the settlers to enable them to get their livelihood during the first year. Mr. Halvorson proposes that if the Government will advance $10,000 upon the same terms as to the Mennonites, he will undertake the settlers will give the Government sufficient security for the re-payment of it in a term of years. It will also be necessary to erect a saw and grist mill for the use of the colony, which can be done if the Government will grant two sections of land to the mills and the right of cutting the necessary timber from the unoccupied land.

2nd. In reference to the land situation about the Pembina Mountains, Mr. Halvorson has looked up Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, Range VII W.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| " | 1, | 2, | 3, | 4, | 5, | " | VII " |
| " | 1, | 2, | 3, | 4, | 5, | " | IX " |
| " | | 2, | 3, | 4, | | " | X " |

In all 17 Townships, which are particularly suited to a better class of emigrants of the farmer class to be brought directly out from Europe, or farmers from the United States. The land is rich and has a fair mixture of timber, prairie, hay-land and water.

As these Townships lie so far from any town or mills, or any proposed railway line, it will be necessary for their success to erect a saw mill and a grist mill for their use, which can be done if the Government will give a bonus of two sections of land and the right of lumbering upon Township 5, in Ranges VIII and IX, west.

This inspection has cost more time and money than what we calculated upon when starting. But the difficulties of getting from Lake Superior to Manitoba and back, and the still greater difficulties of getting from one place to another in Manitoba, have also exceeded our expectations.

We have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

A. HALVORSON.
ROBERT F. ROWAN.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 39.

## REPORT OF ICELANDIC DEPUTATION.

FORT GARRY, MANITOBA,
11th August, 1875.

SIR,—Having accompanied the Icelandic Deputation from Ontario to Manitoba and the North-West Territory, I have the honour to report as follows :—

By the recommendation of Mr. Codd, the Dominion Lands' Agent at Fort Garry, the Deputation visited the country on the western shores of Lake Winnipeg.

They have found that the lands extending from the boundary line of Manitoba northward to Little Grindstone Point are well suited for purposes of settlement, especially that portion of them lying contiguous to the White Mud River, which runs from south of Grindstone Point in a south-westerly direction.

Application having been made to the Department of the Interior to set aside these lands as an Icelandic reserve, the Minister of that Department has consented to that request; and has informed us that the people may proceed to occupy said lands at once.

The Deputation, on the way to Manitoba, was joined in the States by three Icelanders, who came from Wisconsin, where a body of their people have been living for several years, but are neither satisfied nor settled. As the same interest is felt by them as by ourselves in the proposed Icelandic settlement in Manitoba, I received them into our party, trusting that the additional expense would not be objected to by the Department. These men have sent in a most favourable report to their countrymen, and have decided for themselves that they will remain in Manitoba until the settlement on their reserve is begun.

About fifty families from the various parties of Icelanders in the Dominion and in the United States are awaiting the action of the Government in anxious hope that they may be so assisted as to enable them to proceed at once to their reserve in time to make the necessary provision for the winter, by laying in sufficient stores of hay for the cattle, and of fish and game for their own sustenance.

Trusting to the liberality of the Dominion Government, by which the Mennonites have so largely benefitted, the Icelanders humbly solicit such aid in the formation of the "New Iceland" colony as shall sufficiently sustain it in its infancy, and shall promote its rapid advance, by setting before their people at home, inducements to emigrate in large numbers, in order that they may partake of the advantages of this better land.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TAYLOR.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

*Copy of the Report made by the Icelandic Deputation, 5th August, 1875, translated from the original Icelandic.*

At a meeting held by the Icelanders at Kinmount (Ontario, Dominion of Canada), on the 30th day of May, this year (1875) to consider our present position in America in general, and particularly to consider the necessity of forming a United Icelandic Colony, we who subscribe to this (report) were chosen to go west to Manitoba to examine this Province with the view of determining whether it was fit for such Icelandic Colony, and, if we found it fit, we were requested by the meeting to choose as many townships as we thought necessary to form such United Icelandic Colony, and to report to them on this matter when we returned.

We now submit the following Report of our proceedings in connexion with this subject.

We started from Toronto on the 9th ult., (July) and went by mail thence, *via* Chicago, the whole distance to Moorehead, a small town on the Northern Pacific Railway, situated close to the Red River. This river is navigable the whole distance from that point to Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba. Winnipeg is situated on the Red River at its confluence with the Assiniboine River, and where the renowned trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, Fort Garry, lies. We will omit here giving the distance from Toronto to Moorehead, for it differs according to the route taken, but we will furnish a separate list of the number of miles from Toronto to that point on that route generally taken by immigrants. The distance from Moorehead to Winnipeg is counted 600 English miles by the river, but only 208 miles by land, which shows that the river runs very crooked. We left Moorehead for Winnipeg on the 13th, where we arrived on the 16th. We had to wait on Sunday (11th) twelve hours at St. Pauls.

Before we proceed further we deem it necessary to make a few remarks on Manitoba.

A great many persons entertain the idea that Manitoba, or Red River as some term it, comprises all the British possessions from the (U. S.) boundary line on the south to Hudson's Bay on the north, and from Lake Superior on the east side to the Rocky Mountains on the west, the proper name of which whole country taken together is the North-West Territory. This is not the case. The Province of Manitoba is only a small portion of this extensive territory, the south part of which is generally fertile land. Latitude 49 ° forms the boundary between the British possessions and the United States west of Lake Superior. The Province of Manitoba extends to this boundary line on the south, and is only one hundred miles from south to north, so that sixty miles are in latitude 49 °, but forty are in the parallel of 50 °. It extends 140 miles from east to west, or from the meridian of 96 ° west from Greenwich to 99 °. The Red River runs into the Province at the south end, a little further east than the centre, and takes a course a little east of north until it flows into Lake Winnipeg. The river is navigable all the way to this lake. Two large lakes extend from south-east to north-west; the western is Lake Manitoba and the eastern one is Lake Winnipeg. Lake Manitoba extends about twenty miles into the northern part of the Province, but no large rivers empty into it on that side. Lake Winnipeg extends only six miles into the Province, and there the large Red River empties its waters into the south end of it. There is splendid fishing in this lake, and fish can be caught in it all the year round. At the Province line, a distance of about forty miles separates these two lakes, but further north about fifty miles, the distance is about eighty miles between them.

Now we will resume the history of our proceedings.

When we arrived at Winnipeg we went without delay to see the Dominion Lands Agent, to whom we were provided with a letter of introduction from the Surveyor-General at Ottawa. The Agent showed us the maps and plans of the Province of Manitoba, and pointed out to us the lands already taken up, and those which were yet available. By these means we found that there was no land in the Province which we considered suitable and attractive to the Icelanders, so that we had

to look outside the Province. Then we came to the conclusion that the best thing we could do was to try north of the Province, around the large lakes above mentioned. Although the land has not yet been subdivided into townships north of the Province of Manitoba, yet the coast has been surveyed. From this coast survey we formed an idea that the west shore of Lake Winnipeg from the Province line northward, was the most likely spot, as being a suitable place for an Icelandic settlement. We started, therefore, from the town of Winnipeg on the 20th ult. (July) down the river on a large boat of four tons burden, which we obtained from the Hudson Bay Company. On our way down the river we got a smaller boat also for the purpose of exploring the small streams.

We had a good guide with us, who had been along with the surveyor of the coast. We had also two other Half-Breeds. We will now describe the west coast of Lake Winnipeg, which we found suitable from the Province line of Manitoba as far as we went, or about forty-five miles northward, but only about twelve miles west into the country.

Two townships, or six miles north and twelve miles west, are already surveyed, north of the Province line. These townships are all covered with poplar trees, except some hay marshes, and some smaller open places covered with grass. The poplar trees are of small size and not very close together. The soil is of excellent quality for agricultural purposes, a rich black earth overlying the clay.

About six miles further north lies the so-called Willow Island, in front of a point named Willow Point. The land and the wood here are similar to those south of it, except that there are some willow groves on the point and on the neighbouring coast. Off this point and the shore of the island are some boulders in the water, but the land is free from rock or stones.

About twelve miles further north is a small river, called Dunkin River,—it is rather a creek,—which comes from a south-westerly direction, and discharges itself into a pond or small lake on the inside of the Lake Coast of Winnipeg, from which it is separated by a very narrow ridge of sand. We, therefore, propose calling it Hidden River, or Creek. The land near this river projects some distance into the lake, thus forming two wide bays, one south from it to Willow Island, and the other from the same point to the next, on the north. The same excellent farming country extends all round this south bay, free from rocks and stones, wooded for the most part with poplar, interspersed with small grassy plains.

About eighteen miles further north lies the so-called Sandy Bar, which runs in an easterly direction from a wide point which here juts out into the lake. This bar is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and forms the south side of a large harbor which is north of it.

About three miles east of the bar is the south end of an Island, called Big Island. The Island trends from south west to north-east, as also does the mainland opposite; and the distance from it to the mainland north-west of the harbour is about the same the whole way, that is from three to four miles.

The Island is about fifteen miles long, with an average width of six miles. It is principally wooded with spruce. On the west side it is low and swampy, but at the north end there are much rock and stones. On the east side of the Island is a steam saw-mill. The Company to which this mill belongs has the right to cut the timber on the Island until the railway is in operation from Rat Portage to Red River. Very little timber has been cut or sawed by this Company, and much of what has been sawed still lies on the Island. The mill is not now at work, although it is in good running order.

About three miles north of Sandy-Bar is a river which runs from the south-west and empties into the harbour. It has gone by the name of White Mud River, but we have named it Icelander's River. We went about eight miles up this river in a large boat when we were stopped by shoals, which continued with intervals of deeper water about four miles. We could only take the small boat over the shoals, but we went on for ten miles, or altogether about eighteen miles from the mouth of the river, a distance of perhaps twelve miles in a straight line. A pretty large boat could travel along it at the part where we turned back, there being a good depth of water.

Along the harbour, which is about five miles long, and on both sides of the mouth of the river, are grass marshes, at this season nearly dry. These extend for two miles up the river, narrowing gradually towards their termination. The grass in these marshes is good feed. Then comes the land quite dry and level, covered over with the choicest and best wild grass exactly like a meadow. Clumps of willows are scattered here and there, often presenting the appearance of having been regularly planted. This belt of grass extends about two miles up the river, and stretches quite across the plain which is here four miles wide.

Still ascending the river after passing this, the Poplar Bluffs commence. Belts of spruce are also to be found here, as well as further south along the lake shore. There are also some elm, oak and birch. In some places the trees are very thick, but they are so small as only to be fit for rails as they stand. Where the trees are thus thick, it is the second growth, the old ones having been destroyed by fire some time past, but in other places the trees are farther apart, and of larger size. The poplar trees are generally less than one foot in diameter, but some are to be met with exceeding that size. A considerable amount of good building timber is found where the spruce grows.

It is not intended to convey an idea that it is all unbroken woodland from where the poplar trees begin on the river banks, for all along the river, on both sides as far as we explored it, grass marshes, sometimes wet and at others dry, are scattered throughout.

Generally not more than a quarter of a mile intervenes between these patches of grass, and (eighteen or twenty miles) further up the river, or about twelve miles in a straight line, there are meadows of wild grass with clumps of willows scattered through them, similar to those we find at the mouth. The kind of grass which generally grows in the wet places is (called) the blue joint, and is from four to five feet high, but where the soil is dry there grows a kind of grass like prairie grass, from three to four feet high and often higher.

The soil along the river is similar to that found in other places already described, namely, a rich black mould over a white clay. If there is any difference it consists in there being a greater amount of lime in it. On the south of the harbour where we examined it is also the same. But beyond it at the north end it begins to be broken and rocky. It may be said of the whole of the land we have described, that it is level, although it slopes very gently towards the lake, and some low ridges are to be met with (occasionally.)

The beach of the lake as also the bottom, is for the most part sandy or gravelly, and the water is rather shallow near the shore, so that, we think, seine-nets can be used in fishing; although this does not seem hitherto to have been tried, we are of opinion it would be very successful.

Although the finest hay lands are near Icelander's River, we consider that abundance of hay is to be had all through (this country.) The settler may therefore keep immediately as many cows or other stock as he pleases. We have no hesitation in affirming that the land is excellent for raising grain, and that it is better than the very best land we have seen in Ontario.

Of course we had no opportunity of seeing what it is capable of producing yet as the soil is, so far as we can judge, as good as that in the better parts of Manitoba, it is evident that the products will be the same, since the climate does not differ materially. But we did see with our own eyes good potatoes which the Indians had planted in June, and also what is termed Red River corn, both growing at Icelander's river. And at the south end of the Lake Winnipeg good wheat, potatoes, oats, peas and barley, as well as the Red river corn just mentioned were all cultivated with success, the grasshoppers not having extended so far to the north as that.

These grasshoppers have destroyed almost all grain and green things along the Red River, where there are open plains, from the Southern boundary of the Province, as far north as the mouth of the river, but where the country begins to be wooded they have done no damage. However, we have seen at a distance of twelve miles west of the town of Winnipeg, wheat that was considered poor, but which we judged

would yield from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre. We also saw oats, peas, barley, potatoes, and garden greens which stood pretty well. As a rule the grasshoppers first destroy wheat and oats, but leave the barley, peas and potatoes until the other is all eaten. Most of these grasshoppers have now taken their flight away from Manitoba, without leaving any eggs behind, and the few that are left are so filled with vermin (parasites) that they cannot do further damage. The inhabitants of Manitoba are so confident that the hoppers have now left them for a while, that they are already plowing the ground for putting in the next spring crops. Many did not put in the crops last spring, as they feared, what did come to pass, that from the eggs deposited here last summer grasshoppers would be hatched in such numbers as to destroy the grain.

With regard to the Fisheries in Lake Winnipeg, we will say that we have ourselves seen, and therefore can speak from our own experience, that there is abundance of different kinds of fish in this lake. The Indians catch them all summer in their nets, and manage to live on what they catch from day to day, although in our opinion their outfit is rather poor, and apparently they never try anywhere but close to the shore.

In the fall of the year the white fish are caught in nets in large numbers, and also during winter, under the ice. This kind of fish will no doubt become a valuable article of commerce.

The principal kinds of fish caught in the lake are white fish, sturgeon, pike or jack fish, gold-eyes, sunfish, catfish, pickerel and suckers. All these are good eating and except the white fish are taken in the spring when the ice leaves the lake.

Besides the fishing the new settler can also procure a considerable amount of game in the woods, the principal of which is the moose.

There are also any quantity of wild birds in the fall, such as ducks and geese, of the former of which we shot quite a number while we were there.

There are abundance of berries in the woods, such as strawberries, currants, raspberries, blueberries, &c., &c.,

Concerning the climate we can of our own experience say little, but that it was very pleasant during the time we were there. The atmosphere was clear and dry. The weather most of the time was bright and sunny. There were a few thunder storms. The heat of the sun is rather powerful but is greatly modified by the breezes which prevail generally during the day on the plains of Manitoba. On Lake Winnipeg there are plenty of refreshing breezes. The nights are always cool, although the days are hot.

According to information obtained from reliable persons who have been living here for a number of years, the seasons are as follows : Spring begins in April but regular summer weather does not set in until May. It then continues during June, July and August, until the middle of September. The latter part of September and the month of October constitute the Autumn. Winter begins in November. It is colder than in Ontario but there is less snow, but persons who have been residing in both places affirm that they do not feel the cold any more here than in Ontario.

We have now chosen for the site of an Icelandic colony, the lands along the west coast of Lake Winnipeg, from the Province Line of Manitoba northwards to the north end of the before stated Big Island. The distance is about fifty miles in length and the width of two townships into the country behind.

The Government at Ottawa has consented by telegraph to have this tract of land set apart for the exclusive settlement of Icelanders. Its boundaries will be more clearly determined when it has been surveyed and sub-divided into townships.

In our opinion this tract of country has the following advantages over lands which we could have obtained elsewhere :

It lies on a Lake which abounds with fish. The people can go there the whole distance from Ontario and Quebec by railway and steamboats. Easy transportation along the coast by boats in the summer, and on the ice in the winter. The south-east end of the reserve is only abont twenty-eight miles by water from the point where the Canada Pacific Railway is to cross the Red River, and farther west it is not so far

as that from the proposed route. There are now about three hundred men employed on the work of this road, about six miles east of Red River, and it is possible that the road will in two years be completed from the point to the head of Lake Superior.

There is plenty of wood on the reserve, both for building purposes and fuel. Yet for all that it is easy to clear the land, as the poplar trees are not heavy, and their roots run near the surface of the ground, so that the stumps can be taken out and the land plowed in two years after they are cut. There is abundance of hay to be had at once.

We think we can count it as one of the advantages of this reserve over the Province of Manitoba, that there is little or no danger of the grasshoppers ever destroying the crops in this locality, as they avoid woodland and marshes. When we put the question to the people here,—What kind of country is Manitoba, and how do those persons who have lately come here like it ? -the answer is always," the country is excellent if there were no grasshoppers," or " we do not know any other drawback to it than the grasshoppers." All that have come here from Ontario with whom we have spoken, tell us that they greatly prefer Manitoba. Now we conclude that if we have chosen a section where the Icelanders will not have to be afraid of the grasshoppers, then we are free from the great drawback of Manitoba.

Two kinds of (pestilent) flies are to be encountered on our reserve, namely the mosquitos, and the bull-dogs, called generally in Ontario the horse-flies. These are very numerous here as they are in all new and unsettled lands, and in the woods of Ontario. But the balck flies or blood flies (the pests of Ontario) are not in this region.

There are no dangerous animals here except bears and wolves, which are not much feared.

In connexion with the fisheries, we made some mention of the Indians on Lake Winnipeg. Perhaps it may be as well to explain, that a few of them are living in tents and huts near to Sandy Bar. These are not to be feared, as in the first place they are christianized and civilized, and in the second place they belong to one of the most peaceable tribes of Indians. And it is impossible to find any locality in the North-West where troubles caused by Indians are less to be feared than on this reserve. As soon as the Icelanders begin to settle here these few Indians will be located elsewhere.

According to our best knowledge, the locality which we have chosen, is as suitable for the Icelanders to form a United Icelanders' Colony as it is possible to find in the North-West, and more suitable than any other place which has been open for them to obtain hitherto for this purpose.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, 5th August, 1875.

SIGTRYGGUR JONASSON,
EINAR JONASSON,
*Chosen Delegates.*

Report of Delegates from Wisconsin.

We who subscribe to this and who examined the land that the Delegates for the Icelanders have chosen as the site for the colony, and who were with them all the time since they came here to the North-West, do hereby declare, that we hold the same opinion as they in every respect in regard to the land and other information which they have given in the above report.

WINNIPEG, August 5th, 1875.

KAPTI ARASON,
from Hoingvori.
SYURDUR CHRISTOPHERSON,
from Yirt Neslondun.
KRISTJAN JONSSON,
from Hjedinshofda.

A true copy.
JOHN TAYLOR,
*Agent for the Icelandic Deputation.*

OTTAWA, 10th, Sept. 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring under your notice, as connected with the subject of Icelandic emigration, the following:

An energetic benevolent effort has been made in England for the relief of the sufferers by the late volcanic eruptions in Iceland. It is generally stated that the relief is to be afforded in the shape of a supply of suitable winter provision for the maintenance, not of the people themselves, but of the sheep and cattle which they have saved.

As the people have generally lost their farms, pasturage as well as meadow, it does not seem the best policy for them to attempt the hopeless undertaking of wintering their cattle at all. The only course which will secure them permanent advantage will be that of migrating. By selling their stock at once they would obtain the necessary funds for this purpose as soon as the season arrived for making a move. And the benevolent contributions would be then at liberty to be used for the direct maintenance of the homeless people.

It should be represented to the kind friends in England and elsewhere, whose sympathies are engaged in so excellent a work as the one here referred to, that a movement has taken place in Canada, with the kind sanction and liberal support of the present Government, having for its object the formation of an Icelandic Colony in the vast fertile territory of the North West.

An intelligent deputation of Icelanders from those temporarily resident in Ontario and the United States, have lately returned from a tour of exploration, and report that they have been entirely successful in their object, having fallen in with a tract of excellent country on the south-west coast of Lake Winnipeg, possessing all those natural advantages of superior pasturage and fisheries which point it out as being of all places the most suitable and desirable for their countrymen.

In response to their requisition an extensive reserve has been granted by the Canadian Government, having a continuous line, the whole distance of fifty miles, of a fine sandy beach, where boats may land safely at any point, and so entirely free from rocks that seine nets can be advantageously used everywhere.

The great attractions of this splendid reserve are thus briefly reported by myself as having the charge of this deputation.

First.—It is out of the way entirely of the ravages of the grasshoppers, and has never suffered from these pests.

Second.—It is easy of access. Emigrants travel all the distance from Quebec to New Iceland by railway or by steamboat.

Third.—Extensive pasturage and the very choicest hay marshes so called, or rather dry natural meadows, where the yield of sweet nutritious hay is from three to four tons per acre.

Fourth.—Extensive and most productive fisheries. The sandy bottom of the extensive lake, three hundred miles in length, and the gentle slope of the clean sandy beach, offers to the fisherman every facility for following up his work to the best advantage. And also throughout the winter, when the lake is entirely frozen across, the work is continued through the ice. Thus all the year round an inexhaustible supply of fish is to be found. Under this head may be appropriately added the abundance of water fowl. The astonishing numbers of geese and ducks that periodically visit this great lake is perfectly marvellous. These are slightly salted and kept for winter use, affording a delicious repast at all seasons.

Fifth.—The best wheat-raising land in Canada. A very rich black soil in depth from three to four or more feet, without any rock, rests on a tenacious white clay, of which bricks are made. Forty bushels of wheat is obtained from an acre. Other grains are equally prolific. Potatoes and root crops cannot be surpassed anywhere. Manures are quite superfluous. The land is very easily cleared, the trees being very small. This requires no ploughing before the grain is sown, having in this particular the advantage over the open prairie.

Sixth.—It is abundantly supplied with wood for purposes of building, fencing, or

fuel. A large amount also of timber is found well adapted for commerce, very valuable stone quarries are at the northern boundary, now known as Grindstone or Millstone Point.

Seventh.—It possesses the finest natural harbour. An island, fifteen miles in length, forming part of the Reserve, defends the mainland from the waters of the lake, forming a harbour from four to five miles wide, having good holding ground for anchorage. Icelander's river, four or five hundred yards wide at its mouth, empties itself in this fine harbour. This river has been explored for about twenty miles, and the country through which it passes is of the very best character, growing better as we advanced up the stream and having a south-westerly course. Other rivers or creeks also are met with which flow into the lake. A very singular lake or pond, a few miles long, is found in close juxtaposition with Lake Winnipeg, with which it is sometimes connected, but only occasionelly during freshets. The dividing sandy ridge being less than a hundred feet wide is at such times broken through by asmall channel, which the next storm effectually closes up again.

Eighth.—Facilities of intercourse exist which are now of great advantage, but which will when the country is settled properly, be of the greatest value. The Red River is 700 to 800 miles long and the Assiniboine, which empties into it at the flourishing town of Winnipeg, lies to the south. The Winnipeg river is also on the east, and the Great Saskatchewan on the north west coast of the Lake. This vast stream is navigated by a steam vessel to a point near to the Rocky Mountains, and the trading boats ascend the river a distance of fourteen hundred miles. The Lake itself is discharged by the Nelson river into Hudson Bay at the far North. The reserve therefore occupies a very favorable central position on these far spreading waters, and its fine harbour will doubtless some day be the principal point of intercourse for vessels from all quarters.

Lastly.—The line of that great national work known as the Canada Pacific Railway runs close to the southern part of this highly favored Icelandic Reserve, the advantages of which to the colony for speedy travel to either Atlantic or Pacific Oceans need not be more than mentioned here.

Such is the great country which has been set apart for Icelandic colonisation.

When the superior advantages of this "New Iceland" are understood fairly in England, it will be clearly perceived that the best use which can be made of the liberal contributions, for relief of the sufferers by the late fearful destruction in Iceland, will be that which enables them to leave the narrowed and ever narrowing habitable bounds of their much loved but less attractive island, and unite themselves with their countrymen at Lake Winnipeg, aud sharing with them the assistance so liberally afforded to settlers from every country who come to Canada, assist in developing a hopeful enterprise and in forming a desirable home for the entire Icelandic people.

I have taken the liberty of addressing you in this manner, trusting that the statement and suggestions here made, may be used by your head agent in London, for extending the very limited knowledge of the great North-West Territory of Canada which at present prevails in England, and also of furthering the interests of the Icelandic settlement with which I am so identified.

As I am now leaving Ottawa to accompany a band of several hundred Icelanders to their newly selected homes at Winnipeg Lake, I feel that I cannot do them or their countrymen at home a better service than by thus submitting the above to your notice, and requesting the like kind consideration which has resulted so favourably to these people.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN TAYLOR.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

# No. 40.

## REPORT OF THE ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Wm. C. Krieger.)

Akureyri, Iceland,
November 6th, 1875.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I arrived here last night, on my way through Hunavatu, Stagofjord and Eyfjord-Syssel. I spoke with as many people as my limited stay at the different places would allow, and think there is good reason to hope for substantial results. Every one that I met seemed to take an interest in the subject, beyond the natural curiosity with which a traveller is questioned here. I particularly noticed that people were quite well informed both about the condition of those already gone, and also about America, and Canada especially. From the fact that the Icelanders, without exception, can read, and have a great natural inclination to be informed, I promise myself good results. I think it would have been a good plan to have had some printed matter for distribution, and would strongly suggest that next year some small pamphlets be printed. The small maps I brought with me are eagerly looked at, and if I had more than one of the large maps I could have made good use of them; for, put up on a wall, they naturally lead to conversation among the peasants themselves upon the theme, and continuously bring the topic back to their mind.

I arranged with Mr. Lambertsen that as to tickets I should invariably direct people to him. It is necessary for my standing among the people here, that they should not think that I had any intention of making money, and I therefore chose to let Mr. L. arrange all about the passage. Privately I told him to inform me with the first mail in spring how many had deposited the 10s. instalment, and I also told him that I meant to see myself that the passage was procured at the lowest figure possible, whether through the Allans or otherwise. He fully consented to this.

You will perceive, that I shall not be able positively to know how many will go until late in the spring, long after I have left here for the East; as many will hesitate to decide at once, and many perhaps unable to decide until they have found a purchaser for their goods. I had thought, that in April or May, some might have been brought out, but this cannot be done, for the Icelanders cannot find any buyers till late in May and accordingly cannot pay their passage before. This, however, is very good, for with the extremely limited means of communication, both in the Island itself, and with England, it would not be possible to get a steamer here earlier than June.

Sub-agents under Mr. Lambertsen have been appointed—one for the North, and one for the East. I have summoned the former to me here, and expect him every moment. I intend together with him to canvass the northern Syssels, or counties. From a farmer of some means in Hunavatusyssel, I have received a cordial invitation to come and stay any length of time. He assured me that there were many in his neighbourhood who wanted to see me.

I have written to Mr. Ennis of Allan Bros. & Co. to-day, proposing to him that the Allans should allow me to offer a free, or at least a reduced passage, to three or four Icelanders of some standing to go to Canada and report. My plan was this, should I be able to induce such persons, as I thought proper ones, to go over to inspect certain localities, I would have them pay their passage out; and should they be satisfied and willing to settle, the Allans should grant them a free passage back and

out again when they came with their families. I meant of course that this should apply to such persons, whose decision would lead many after them; I would respectfully ask your opinion upon this point; as also, if favourable, if the Department perhaps would assist in carrying it out. If you desire it, I might go with them, and thereby assist them in a short time to come to a result which I venture to predict would be favourable; of course I speak nothing of this, until I have heard from you, Sir, and from the Allans.

As I anticipated, the inclination, or rather the questions asked are all concerning Nova Scotia. Those now settled there have all come from this part of the country, and those that would emigrate from here would undoubtedly prefer that Province.

As to the damage done by the volcanoes the reports have been most unconsciensiously exaggerated. So little reason has there been for the charity recently called upon in England, that the authorities here refused all the assistance sent from Denmark; and from many good, and no doubt well-informed men, have I heard that unquestionably the charity vastly exceeded the damage.

I would respectfully ask you with the first mail in the spring to give me as much information about the Icelanders, now in Canada, as possible. You will perceive that it would be well that I should be able to give full and reliable information as to their doings.

This will be the last communication I shall be able to send until spring; but I shall write whenever an opportunity is offered me and send it by the March boat.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM C. KRIEGER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.
Ottawa.

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AKUREYRI, ICELAND,
November 14th, 1875.

SIR,---With a ship that unexpectedly has arrived, I beg to send this letter. Since my arrival here a continuous snow-storm has raged, that has made it entirely impossible for me to move about to any extent. It is now less than five hours daylight, and after dark, even in fair weather, it is very hard to find one's way. It seems however now to get better, and I hope I can leave here in a day or two for a month's tour. I visited a farm house in this vicinity a few days ago and was shown a letter from one of the Icelanders now in Wisconsin, dated Sept. 8th; in which it said that letters had been received from Messrs Taylor and Johnson; the former acknowledging that he had a divine revelation in which it had been imposed upon him to take the affairs of the Icelanders in his hands; and the latter relating, that the above-named had petitioned the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture to advance some moneys to the Icelanders; but had been refused. The matter, however, had been laid before the Privy Council that had over-ruled the decision previously, and had granted $2,500 as a gift, and $7,500 as a loan without interest for four years, and payable in six, to enable them to commence a colony in Manitoba. That it further had been agreed upon to appoint Mr. Johnson Agent for the Dominion of Canada in Iceland, to sail the 20th of September. I shall refrain from arguing the validity of a Divine revelation in regard to Mr. Taylor's proposed general scheme; as I deem it to be of no consequence in reference to Icelandic emigration, neither shall I venture any opinion as to the correctness of the details of the above letter from Mr. Johnson. But to judge from the minuteness of the report, I can but believe that there must be some foundation for it, and in such case, I am sorry to acknowledge that I have received no communication from London to corroborate it. How this is possible I know not; for as the steamer did not leave Shetland till the 9th of October there had been time enough for Mr. Johnson to reach it.

Had I had official authority about these further liberal steps, I think they could be turned into very material use, but as it is, I can only refer to them as measures

taken since my departure. Should Mr. Johnson come, sent by the Government, I suppose that he carries orders with him for me; though I sincerely trust that I shall not be directed to go to the south. Before going up here I satisfied myself fully that the only place where successful operations could be managed would be in the north, where both soil and climate are so very much inferior to that of the southern part of the Island. Something might be done east, but the impecunious state of the people there would render it hard to obtain such as were especially desired by the Department. I have sent a man to the home of Mr. Johnson to ascertain if his parents, perhaps, have had any advice from him, and in such case I shall meet him as soon as he arrives, to obtain from him such orders as he may carry, and altogether try to arrange matters so that we may work in concert.

I am sorry that ill feeling exists between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Lambertson, as I regard it absolutely necessary that we all should work together. It would never do to ship emigrants separately, as this would involve a much greater expense to both parties. I shall try to get things in such shape that this will be unnecessary. Mr. L's agent has not come yet, but as the snow has been from three to five feet deep, it has been next to impossible for him. The days I have spent here I have used to talk with the officials, and I am glad to say that no opposition from their side, beyond perhaps a passive one, will be shewn.

I beg that you will not send any money up here, but that such money as I may draw in March may be placed to my credit somewhere in London. The completely unreliable mail service here would render it very doubtful if I ever received any letter here, and if I may draw on some party in London, I can manage to get its value here.

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. KRIEGER.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

---

AKUREYRI, ICELAND,
November 26th, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to confirm my last letter of the 14th inst., which I sent by a ship that left here then. I am now informed that it has not left Iceland yet, and I therefore send this over to its present anchoring place.

I returned to-day from my first tour and beg to subjoin the results.

Meetings, such as are generally held by Agents in other countries are altogether impracticable here, as experience has taught me. There are no villages or larger congregations of inhabitants anywhere in Iceland except Reykjavig and Akureyri; the former numbering some 2,000 and the latter 300 souls. In neither of these places can anything be done, as with the exception of a few small trades people all the inhabitants are either public officers or factors for merchants in Copenhagen. Meetings should therefore be held in the country to be visited by the farmers of the neighbourhood; but as the distance between the respective farms is from one to four or more miles, the people would have to travel long distances, and could not in these short days return the same evening, especially on account of the snow, and on the other hand would be unable to find shelter if the meeting was a little numerous.

Besides, it would be next to impossible to announce such gatherings; for as there is no mail service between now and April, it would altogether depend upon accident whether the people were aware of it or not.

Lastly, the authorities have hitherto made it their business to attend every meeting that in former years has been held, and have done everything in their power to hinder success,

Several times—I refer here to meetings that have been held by Mr. Lambertson's agents—only a few have met for the above reasons and the entire proceedings have been thoroughly ridiculed, a thing that often has very bad results. I have therefore

chosen to go from farm to farm and converse with all, whether they ever thought of emigrating or not, and the result of my first trial in this direction has, I believe, been good.

By the schedule at the end it will be seen that some intend to go to Nova Scotia; but as these have relations and friends there, I have not thought it proper for me to dissuade them from this purpose.

The first instalment of the passage money will be paid when I have received official information about the steps taken by the Dominion Government. (The gift of $2,500 and the loan of $7,500 to the Icelanders now in Ontario, and their removal to Manitoba.)

As soon as the mail arrives I shall write to these people, or if possible visit this valley again and then the money will be paid.

I append a schedule with the names, also the names of the farms where they live, the number of adult tickets (two children equal to one adult) and the money they are in possession of in Danish dollars.

To-morrow I start for Skagafirdir valley and shall be absent for about three weeks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. KRIEGER.

---

## FROM EYAFVIDOR VALLEY TO MANITOBA.

| Name. | Farm. | Adults. | Money. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ |
| Bjarna Johnasson | Prera | 5 | 2,500 |
| Sigurdur Sivinsson | Ongolstadr | 10 | Unknown, but probably only for the tickets; young people, however, able to work. |
| Jon Bergman | Sangerlandi | 7 | 1,200 |
| Johan Bjarneson | Storadal | 4 | 1,200 |
| Randœr Bjarneson | Arnastadr | 3 | 1,000 |
| Paul Svenisson | Hvassendi | 4 | Unknown, but not paupers. |
| John Erlandson | Jokle | 3 | 400 |
| Sigurdur Johnasson | Josunnarstadr | 8 | 3,000 |

## TO NOVA SCOTIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Stiphensan | Kroppe | 3 | 2,500 |
| Lauritz Gudjohnson | Akureyri | 2½ | 300 |
| | | 49½ | $12,100 |

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 41.

(*Translation.*)

## REPORT ON RETURN OF CANADIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(Mr. C. Lalime.)

Worcester, Mass.,
16th, February 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of my operations as Immigration Agent for your Government, up to date.

When I entered on my duties on the the 22nd of April, 1875, the advantages which Manitoba has to offer to emigrants were not known, and in the United States there was but little said about emigrating in the direction of that Province.

The Canadians of Worcester, Mass., where I reside, had alone taken the initiative of such a movement, and I should add that in several other centres of Canadian population, where the question had been somewhat agitated, the people were quite opposed to an emigration towards the Canadian prairies.

But when the news spread that your Government intended seriously to direct towards Manitoba a stream of Canadian emigration, and it was seen in operation, opposition ceased, and the news was received with satisfaction.

In accordance with your instructions I immediately placed myself in communication with the Hon. A. Girard, President of the Colonization Society of Manitoba.

That honourable gentleman replied to me by a very earnest and patriotic letter promising me his utmost assistance.

Wishing to carry out the desires of your Department, as well as at the same time, the wishes of my New England countrymen who, by hundreds, sought for information about Manitoba, I thought it my duty to encourage the departure of two stout Canadians of Danielsonville, Conn., Messrs. Tetreault and Gobeille. These gentlemen acceded to the desire of the Canadian population of Wauregan, Danielsonville and Moossup, Conn., and made the journey to Manitoba in August last.

On their return in September, the report they made about Manitoba and the advantages which that Province offers to emigrants, was so favourable to our cause that twelve heads of families decided to emigrate at once, although the season was somewhat advanced.

As the scheme was only on its first trial, and the organization was not complete, these emigrants had certain difficulties to overcome.

The season being advanced, and the distance to Winnipeg considerable, some of them preferred coming back to the United States with the intention of returning to Manitoba the following Spring with their families.

Those who remained in Manitoba are satisfied with their position, and have to my personal knowledge, from time to time sent assistance to their families, and are getting them ready to go and join them in the spring.

I should add, here, that the good reports addressed to their relations and friends in the United States by the colonists in Manitoba, were an immense assistance to me in destroying the bad effect produced by the return of certain others.

About the 1st October last I thought proper, on account of the lateness of the season, and the difficulties which they would have met with on account of the closing of navigation, to prevent the departure of six emigrants from Dodgeville and Hebronville, Mass. These men would have been followed by several others. I state with pleasure that they propose setting out in April next.

Previous to the 1st of January, 1876, I visited the greater number of the centres of Canadian population in the Eastern States, and I caused to be distributed the pamphlets, both English and French, which your Department sent me.

I will remark, by the way, that the Irish population seeks anxiously for information about Manitoba, and in several places they are organizing to send delegates there, commissioned to enquire into the state of affairs.

Following your instructions, I placed myself in correspondence with the Vermont Central Railway Company, who consented to carry our emigrants from Fall River, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, R. I., Manchester, N. H., and other Eastern points to Detroit, for ten dollars, American currency. Over all the extent of the American lines, from Boston or other places in the East, as far as Ogdensburg or Montreal, the immigrant has a right to use first-class cars. In consenting to the above mentioned arrangement the Vermont Central Company has given proof, as usual, of its generosity, and I believe the occasion to be opportune to bear witness to its liberality and the politeness of its officers, as well towards the emigrants as towards myself.

I have answered four hundred and twenty letters and applications for information, without reckoning the numerous visitors who came to obtain it at my office.

At the same time that I distributed everywhere pamphlets and information, I published in the newspapers extracts from official books.

From this distribution and from these efforts, as well as from meetings which were held in different places, where each one was called upon to ask for all useful information, the result is that, at the present time, Manitoba, its soil and its advantages are known to the greater number of Canadians in the East, and to a large number of Irish Americans.

I reckon that towards the 25th April next, a good number of families who have made their preparations for departure, as well as several delegates from Canadian centres will go to Manitoba; the former to remain there, the latter to become acquainted with the country *de visu*, and cause their constituents to profit by what they will have seen and learned. If the latter are satisfied no doubt several hundreds of colonists will, next Autumn, proceed from this place to Manitoba.

I have decided this time to accompany these would-be colonists myself, and to see to the choice of their lots and to their installation.

The Canadian population of New England is essentially suited to colonize Manitoba; it is made up of the Canadian, French and Anglo-Saxon races, and is almost entirely composed of agriculturists.

There are also in the Eastern States, in all branches of industry, workmen, who having emigrated to Manitoba, could manufacture on the spot productions that are now imported at great cost from the United States.

Annexed you will find a petition from a certain number of citizens of Manchester, N.H., requesting your Government to aid them when they have reached Manitoba.

In conclusion, Sir, permit me to hope that your able Government will not allow this movement of emigration towards Manitoba to decline; in continuing the efforts which they have so well inaugurated, the Dominion Government will confer a benefit upon a great number of Her Majesty's subjects, at this time in the United States but anxious to return to Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES LALIME.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

DANIELSONVILLE, CONN.
5th November, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—As you state that you are anxious to have a letter from me in relation to my trip to Manitoba, I respond with pleasure to your desire.

I found in Manitoba fellow countrymen who manifested the utmost sympathy with the objects of my mission.

The Honourable Minister of Agriculture whom I had the honour to meet, appeared to me to be exceedingly well disposed towards the immigration movement.

The lands I visited are in general superior in quality and very susceptible of cultivation. The frontier townships reserved for Canadians are advantageously situated as regards facility of communication. The railway which has been graded in front of these townships is but four miles distant, and Red River six miles, at its nearest point; but in several other respects there are great drawbacks. A great part is sand and stone and unsuited for cultivation, and being bounded on the south by an American State, and on the west by the colony of Emerson and on the north by half-breed Reserves, it would be impossible to settle in large numbers. If it were possible to change these townships so that we might be able to increase our numbers at will, it would, I think, be better. Towards the end of August five settlers started from Danielsonville; they reached Manitoba where two of them have remained and three have returned. On reaching Emerson they found no one but an officer of Customs, who told them to engage a man to take them out to the Reserves. On reaching the place, the guide could not tell them which lots were or were not available. They were unable to ascertain whether wood, which they could not obtain on the said lands, could be obtained on other reserves with or without money.

They found that there would be a lack of wood on the Reserves, and that it would be necessary to go far to obtain it.

On their return to Danielsonville their report damped the enthusiasm of a great many; however, to my knowledge several families are preparing to emigrate to Manitoba next Spring. A like intention is manifested by a good many families in neighbouring villages.

I proposed to start in the month of December, but for reasons entirely personal, I shall be compelled to delay my departure until Spring.

Your obedient servant,

F. TETREAULT,

*Delegate to Manitoba for the Canadian population of Danielsonville, Wauregan and Moossup.*

CHARLES LALIME, Esquire,
Emigration Agent,
Worcester.

---

(*Translation.*)

PETITION of the undersigned British subjects, residents of Manchester, N. H., United States, to the Hon. L. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada.

SIR,—Being desirous of emigrating to Manitoba and of making a permanent settlement there, we pray your Government to grant us the following favours:—

1st. Permission to remain for one month in the Government reception-house, in order to give us time to build houses for our families.

2nd. We desire to form a colony in a township and to be located together side by side.

In order that we may not exhaust our resources we pray your Government to grant us the free use of a ploughing outfit (oxen, plough and other accessories) for each party of ten settlers for the space of one year;

3rd. Roots and seed grain for ten acres of land for each settler for the first year

4th. The right of purchasing for cash from the Government stores, at prices fixed by the latter, for needy settlers.

5th. We pray you, Sir, to use your high influence with your colleagues in favour of our requests.

Trusting that our petition may be favourably received and granted we subscribe ourselves.

Your obedient servants,

A. L. Tremblay,
Hilaire Trudell,
Hilaire Trudell, *fils*.
Alexis F. Dégagrie,
William Lussien,
Narcisse Russeau,
Adolphe Provencher,
Charles Dubé,
Lucien Tremblay,
Paul Duguay,
John Vanasse,
Felix Arner,
Gustave de Marais,
Gédéon Auger,
Ludger Prince,
John Trudell,
Germain Degagnê
John Morency,
Fred. Daniel,
Moses Douglass,
George Douglass,
Himilian Faurais,
Pierre Auger,
Sifroie Beaulieu,
Thimothee Bénoi,
Henri Dorvall,
Charles Lacall,
Cleophas Lemai,
Jean Beliveau,
J. Bt. Bournival,
Siriac Gamache,
Joseph Amelin,
Armisdas Amelin,
Moise Lemire,
Dolphisse Lacharitè
Victoire Lacharité,
Adolphe Lacharité,
Napoléon Léon,
Hilaire Pare,
L. C. N. Prefontaine,
J. D. Petit,
Simon Clark,
Michael Girard,
J. W. Doherty.

# No. 42.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HALIFAX QUARANTINE.

(W. N. Wickwire, M. D.)

Halifax, February, 15th, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for this Station, for the year 1875 :—

I am glad to be able to inform you that no case of sickness, requiring quarantine observation, has presented itself during the year.

In June last, considerable alarm was created here, lest small-pox might be imported from the West Indies, where that disease was prevailing to a large extent. I felt it necessary to issue newspaper notices to Pilots and Ship-Masters, calling their attention to Quarantine regulations ; and requesting co-operation in preventing the introduction of the disease into the Port.

The Quarantine Hospitals and other buildings at Lawlor's Island are in good repair. The necessity of a wharf, to which I have frequently alluded in my annual reports, still exists. I hope this great want will be supplied during the coming Summer.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

W. N. WICKWIRE M.D.
*Inspecting Physician, Halifax.*

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 43.

## REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL CLERK.

(Mr. J. H. Mickleburgh.)

Toronto, 28th February, 1876.

Sir,—I beg leave to report that I have during the past year, when sailing in charge of mails on board the Allan Conpany's Steamships, given to the immigrants coming to this country, all the information that lay in my power, and I have also distributed amongst them the books and pamphlets sent me by the Department for that purpose.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

J. H. MICKLEBURGH
*Marine Mail Officer.*

To The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 44.

## REPORT OF OCEAN MAIL CLERK.

(Mr. Jas. Ferguson.)

Portland, 21st. February, 1876.

Sir,—During the past year I have carefully distributed all the pamphlets and other books that were supplied to me by Mr. Walmsley, to the emigrants on board every steamship on which I have sailed westward.

I regret to have to remark that the tide of emigration to Canada was not so great in 1875 as it was in the previous year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FERGUSON,
*Marine Mail Officer.*

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

# No. 45.

## REPORT OF SPECIAL IMMIGRATION AGENT.

(Mr. Angus G. Nicholson.)

Stornoway, 14th February, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honour to furnish herewith my annual report for the season of 1875.

I have confined my operations principally to the Hebrides, which I consider one of the most important districts for immigration in Scotland, and perhaps in Great Britain. A large number of immigrants have gone from here to Canada during the past year, and I have had peculiar difficulties to contend with, as prior to my advent the residents who did emigrate had for some time been going to New Zealand. They are a strong, hardy, well-behaved set of men, and have already proved themselves amongst the best of Canadian settlers.

The Reverend Lachlin Taylor joined me in the beginning of June, and we proceeded together to visit the principal points in the Highlands, delivering lectures at all the principal places to large and enthusiastic audiences. These lectures have caused an increased spirit of enquiry in the minds of the people, which must tell greatly on the tide of immigration next season. I consider Dr. Taylor's speeches valuable as directing many of the better class, such as tenant farmers and small capitalists, towards Manitoba and the North-West. Most of our lectures were delivered in Gaelic, the native language of these parts, and amongst the places where this was done I may mention Campbelltown, Oban, Stornoway, South Dell, Lionel, Barras, Bragor, Carloway and Berners. At some of the meetings large numbers of the people got up and offered to leave at once if we could provide the means to pay their passage, which they were unable to do themselves. These people, used to hardships and rough living at home, are well adapted to Canadian pioneer life, with its future prospects of independence. Those who have emigrated have not remained about the towns and cities, waiting for something to turn up, or complaining of the want of work.. Two or three hundred people could be at once got to proceed from here to Manitoba if *free passage* could be granted, as is offered by New Zealand. Knowing the people and their characteristics so well, I could personally guarantee that nearly every one of them would stay in Canada, and prove a first-class settler.

As I have on several occasions reported to the Agent General, I had previously very important arrangements with several of the landed proprietors in the Highlands for assisting emigrants from their respective estates to Canada, by which means I was enabled to send out many who could not otherwise have gone. But I regret to say I was unable to make the same arrangements for the past year, which has caused many to defer going till a more favourable opportunity occurs.

Owing to family affliction, I was under the necessity in the fall of obtaining leave of absence from the Agent General to visit Canada, and whilst there I took the opportunity of visiting numerous Highland settlers in the West of Ontario and in the Eastern Townships, whom I had been instrumental in sending out. The information and knowledge I gained through this tour among the settlers, and the arrangements made for future operations, I consider of the greatest importance. Many completed arrangements for sending for their friends in the spring, and I arranged with two of the Colonization Societies in the Eastern Townships for building houses for and otherwise assisting them. I took back nearly $700 from these settlers to

assist in defraying passages in the spring for their friends. The reception I got from them was particularly gratifying. At a public meeting held in Sherbrooke prior to my departure, to use the words as reported in the Sherbrooke *Gazette*: "Many of "the immigrants stated how well they had been treated by Mr. Nicholson and the "Government Agents, both in Quebec and Sherbrooke, and that they had found "everything as good or better than Mr. Nicholson had promised them, and that they "hoped he would be able to induce many others to follow their example."

I also append several letters received from parties who immigrated through me, and these letters speak for themselves, and are a satisfactory evidence of the prosperity the writers have met with.

Hoping that my work during the past year will meet with your approval, and that an increased flow of emigration may take place this year,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS G. NICHOLSON,
*Special Immigration Agent.*

To the Hon.
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

---

*Letter from Mr. L. Pope, Mayor of Robinson, to Mr. Nicholson.*

Knowing the success that has attended the settlements, whose settlers you were instrumental in sending to Hampden and Marsden, and especially the Highland settlement in Hampden, I would particularly mention Shepherd McLeod and his seven sons who, I believe, have farms all adjoining each other. I am sure it must be gratifying to you to know that you were instrumental in sending these people to this country. These seven sons and the father, I am told, will soon be the proprietors of nearly one thousand acres of land.

We trust that this year you will send to Marsden many settlers, as Marsden is the best location now at the disposal of the Quebec Government. The Eastern Townships is the place for the Highlander to settle. When they come here they find themselves situated amongst old acquaintances, friends and relatives. They are not strangers in a strange land.

L. POPE.

---

*From the Postmaster of Campbelltown.*

As you have been fortunate in sending some excellent emigrants into our neighbourhood I hope you will still have us in mind, as there is plenty of good land to be had in the Townships of Marsden, Hampden, &c. I may also say that the people who came out here two years ago have now got nice little homesteads; and to men with large families and small means, I say unto them, fear not to come to Canada, for with perseverance, economy and well-directed energy, they are sure to succeed. To parties in prosperous circumstances, I say let them alone; but to those who cannot make both ends meet, I would advise them to change the basis of their operations and come to Canada, where they will find plenty of their countrymen ready to welcome them.

ROBERT CLARK,
*P.M., Canterbury, Compton Co., P.Q.*

---

*From the Crown Lands Agent, St. Francis Agency.*

The Highland Scotchmen appear to be just the class of people needed for the settlement of the wild lands in this country. Where they settle there they stay, and persevere through difficulties that make others disheartened and leave for other

parts. Your emigrants, as far as I have been able to ascertain (and I have had business with many of them) are all contented, and very few, if any, have returned home or gone to the cities. In short, I may say that you are to be congratulated on the success that has crowned your efforts and the class of emigrants that you have been able to send us. They are a credit to you and the country they came from, and will eventually be both a credit and a valuable acquisition to this the land of their adoption. The Islanders from the Island of Lewis have not been quite so successful, but the children have worked along wonderfully well, and make the best of farmers and mechanics. The Government lands in this agency are sold for 60 cents per acre, payable one-fifth down and balance in four instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

WM. FARWELL,
*Crown Lands Agent.*

---

*From the Mayor of Winslow.*

In reference to the emigrants which you sent out here, I beg leave to state that most of them are settled upon lands and are progressing as well as can be expected. They are just the class of emigrants wanted in this section. Several of them have made great improvements upon their lands considering the short time that they have been in the country ; and, I am satisfied, will make good settlers, and be a credit to the country. I hope you will continue sending out such men, as there is yet a vast territory of wild lands to be settled.

HUGH LEONARD,
*Mayor of Winslow.*

---

*From the Postmaster of Scotstown.*

A great many emigrants from Scotland sent by you have settled in this neighbourhood and are all doing well. It is just such settlers as you send that the country needs ; of the many families sent by you to this section, I do not think there is one who regrets leaving the old country. They are all doing well, and as there is still plenty of room for more, I hope you will continue sending them ; by so doing you not only confer a benefit on those you send, but also on those of us who are trying to make our home here more comfortable.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
*Postmaster.*

---

*From the Postmaster at Lake Megantic.*

A large number of the emigrants sent out by you within the past three years are settled on land in this district and vicinity. They are all doing well and are contented, and speak of your efforts in their behalf in the very highest and kindest terms. No better class could be got for the settlement of Canada than those sent out by you—good, industrious men—poor but honest, and I hope you will send us many more of the same sort, plenty of room for them. We will give them all a Highland welcome. There is abundance of land yet unoccupied which the Government is selling at sixty cents, or about two shillings and sixpence sterling per acre. We have in the district four Gaelic Presbyterian Churches, and I think our countrymen from the Highlands will find themselves as much at home here as anywhere. Our Council have passed a resolution acknowledging your effective services and thanking you kindly for your efforts in promoting immigration here.

J. B. McDONALD,
*Mayor of Whitton.*

---

*From Mr. Matheson, an Emigrant, to Mr. Nicholson.*

Being informed that you were in Canada, and had passed by within a few miles of my house, I was very sorry that I did not see you, not to scold you for being the means of bringing me to Canada, but to thank you very heartily because I found everything as represented by you, or even better. I like the country very well, and enjoy good health with all my family; and although on day's wages, lack none of the necessaries of life; and those having land of their own I consider well off, and far better than they were in Scotland. Of course I have to blame myself for not going where I could have had land, for you told me all about this part of the country, which was all very true; and had I taken your advice where to go I should have been better off to-day. But there is an Indian reserve to be sold within twenty miles from where I live, and I think that I shall be able to get land then. If ever you come to this part of the country again, I hope that you will come to see me and stay with me all night, and then I will be able to give you all the news in particular, and how I get along &c., and you will be able to judge for yourself. I have no more to say at present, so I must conclude by sending you my best respects, and wishing you a safe journey, and good success in your mission. Give my best respects to all inquiring friends at home.

JOHN MATHESON,
*Tiverton P.O., County of Bruce, Ontario.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1875.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.
1876.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

FOR THE

## YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1875.

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*To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir* FREDERIC TEMPLE, *Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, etc., etc., etc.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have the honor to submit, in conformity with the law, the Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 30th June, 1875, being the Second Annual Report of the Department.

In all that relates to the expenditure of the various branches of the Department and the necessary accounts and vouchers connected therewith, this Report will not go beyond the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875; but as regards the general operations of the Department, especially in reference to Indians and to Dominion Lands, it will include any occurrences or proceedings subsequent to the last named day which seem to be of general interest to the public.

The five branches of the service placed by law under the control of the Minister of the Interior will be noticed under separate heads in the following order:

1. The North West Territories.
2. Indians and Indian lands.
3. Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.
4. Dominion Lands.
5. Geological Survey of Canada.

The transactions of each of these branches are already very considerable and in many cases relate to matters involving large and varied interests. The business moreover of all the Branches, including (contrary to what was anticipated last year) the Ordnance Lands Branch, has gone on steadily increasing, and as a whole, has assumed such formidable proportions as to severely tax the energies both of the Minister and his Deputy.

Every effort has been made to systematize and simplify the mode of conducting the business of the Department at Ottawa and to diminish as much as possible the friction of the Departmental machinery. But notwithstanding the efforts in this direction the strain upon the chief officers of all the branches is continuous and severe.

The legacy of arrears of work in connection with the Indian Branch bequeathed from the past has been almost entirely disposed of and the old papers and records o that branch which were handed over to the Department in a state of disorder and confusion have been satisfactorily classified and arranged.

Among the mass of arrears thus cleared away will be found (as shewn in the Report of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indians Affairs, Part I of the Appendix) many complicated and irritating questions, involving large amounts and numerous interests, and pending for many years, which have been taken up and dealt with to the satisfaction of all the parties interested.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the energy, industry and ability, with which the deputy head of the Department, and the officers in charge of the several branches, have discharged their duties during the year which has just closed.

## I.—NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

In his official report, made to Governor Archibald in 1871, Mr. (now Major) Butler writes, "Law and order are wholly unknown in the region of the Saskatchewan "in so much as the country is without any executive organization and destitute of "any means of enforcing the authority of the law." It is indeed notorious that murders, and other crimes of the most serious nature have been committed in the Territories without its being possible to make any attempt to vindicate the law.

The first steps taken by the Dominion Government with a view to the introduction of law and order in the Territories were the passing of the Acts prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the Territories and for the establishment of the "Mounted Police Force," the latter in 1873, and the former in 1874. The one struck at the root of the crying evil of the Territories—the infamous liquor trafic—while the other supplied, in the officers and men of the Mounted Police Force, efficient machinery for the prompt enforcement of the liquor law.

During the three or four years immediately preceding the advent of the Police Force into the Territory, bands of outlaws and desperadoes from Montana and the neighboring Territories had established trading posts or "forts" on British soil, whence they supplied poisoned "fire water," arms and ammunition to the Blackfeet and other Indians, in exchange for buffalo robes and other peltries which they carried out of the country in great numbers down the waters of the Mississippi. They had in fact organized a traffic which effectually impoverished the Country and demoralized the Indian while supplying him with the means of making himself dangerous.

By the united operation of these Acts, the liquor traffic in those portions of the Territories where the Mounted Police Force have their stations has been effectually

stamped out. The American Trading Posts have been broken up and the whiskey traders have recrossed the line. Lawlessness and crime are now in fact almost unknown in the Territories and life and property are as safe there as in other portions of the Dominion.

All the official reports received from the North West shew that the Indians generally appreciate the great boon conferred upon them by the Dominion Government and ascribe the peace and security they now enjoy mainly to the operation of these Acts, and to the presence in the country of the Mounted Police Force.

NORTH WEST COUNCIL.

The Act passed during the last Session of Parliament known as "The North West Territories Act, 1875," provides for the appointment in the Territories of a resident Governor, of three stipendiary magistrates and of a council authorized to frame all ordinances necessary for the peace and good government of the country.

One result of this Act, when brought into operation by your Excellency's Proclamation, will be to abolish the existing North West Council organized in March 1873 (under the provisions of 34 Vic. Cap. 16) to aid the Lieutenant Governor in the administration of the affairs of the Territories.

It is due to that Council to record the fact that their legislation and valuable practical suggestions submitted to Your Excellency from time to time through their official head, Governor Morris, aided the Government not a little in the good work of laying the foundations of law and order in the North West, in securing the good will of the Indian tribes, and in establishing the *prestige* of the Dominion Government throughout that vast territory.

## II.—INDIANS.

An attempt has been made to exhibit in this Report in a comprehensive and compendious form (see appendix H. part I,) statistical information on all important matters relating to the Indians. The return in question shews the number, material progress and state of education, of nearly every Indian Band in the older Provinces and gives, besides, many other important particulars.

The information on each of these heads is more complete than any which has been heretofore furnished, and has been procured in such a shape as to admit of being easily tabulated and presented in a convenient form for purposes of reference, whereas, previously such information, when furnished at all, had to be gleaned from the scattered reports of the different superintendents and agents.

It is to be regretted indeed, that some Indian superintendents and agents have neglected, (notwithstanding the earnest and repeated requests from the head office), to forward their returns, and consequently, the general statement is not as complete as it ought to be. Owing also to the fact that many of the returns were received very late in the year, and when a portion of the general report was actually in type, there

was no time afforded to analyse them as a whole with a view to satisfactorily summarise the results and draw any general conclusions therefrom.

It will, however, be at once apparent that the general result of the last year's operations has been decidedly satisfactory, and that the Indians throughout the Dominion have as a rule made progress materially and otherwise.

It will be noted that a large number of additional schools have been established and it may be added in this connection that aid has been promised to several others so soon as the requisite number of pupils are reported in attendance.

Industrial schools have especially been fostered both by aiding liberally those already in existence and by holding out encouragement to others which it is proposed to establish.

During the past year I have endeavoured to procure as accurate information as possible respecting the number of Indians in the North-West Territories. Through the kindness of Mr. Commissioner Graham circulars were sent for this purpose last winter to all the Hudson Bay Posts on the Saskatchewan. The officers at the different posts promptly responded to my request, and from their returns and from information kindly furnished by Rev. Mr. McDougall, the Department has obtained an approximate estimate of the Indian population of the North-West not yet included in any Treaty.

In the northern portions of our Territory there are many scattered Indian Bands who, from the fact that the lands there are unfit for settlement, will probably never require to be treated with. I have given the estimated number in those regions, but it is necessarily only conjectural. The number in the interior of British Columbia is also imperfectly known.

From the above indicated and other sources of information, I am enabled to give the following summary of statistics. Imperfect though it be, it will not be devoid of interest at a time when new Treaties are in contemplation, and when it is proposed by Legislation to afford greater facilities for enfranchising such Indians as have attained a sufficient degree of civilization.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The estimated Indian population of the whole Dominion is 91,910, distributed approximately as follows:—

| | Indian Population. | |
|---|---|---|
| Ontario | 15,305 | |
| Quebec | 10,809 | |
| Nova Scotia | 1,849 | |
| New Brunswick | 1,561 | |
| Prince Edward Island | 302 | |
| | | 29,826 |
| British Columbia | 31,520 | |
| Manitoba and North-West, under Treaty | 13,944 | |
| Sioux in Manitoba and North Territories | 1,450 | |
| From Peace River to U. S. boundary, untreated | 10,000 | |
| Rupert's Land, &c., | 5,170 | |
| | | 62,084 |
| Total | | 91,910 |

The treatment of the Indians in the several Provinces has unfortunately been far from uniform. In some of the Provinces the Indian policy may have been partially shaped before they came under the British Crown; but as there was sufficient opportunity after the cession to have adopted a more liberal policy, it is not very apparent why the Indians were more liberally treated in Upper Canada than in any of the other old provinces. It is a matter for gratulation that a policy as liberal as that adopted in Ontario is being pursued in the North-West Territories, and that the Indians, there, provided they turn to the cultivation of their extensive Reserves or the raising of stock, may become prosperous and contented.

In the following summary of property held by the Indians in the older Provinces, it is not to be understood that each Indian is possessed of the *per capita* amount stated. Some bands, even in Ontario, own but little real or personal property, and some have scarcely any invested funds. The statement is given to shew the comparative position provincially of the Indians who have forsaken nomadic habits. In Prince Edward Island the Indians have no reserves from the Crown, the lands which they occupy being set apart for them by the benevolence of the Aborigines Protection Society, and the liberality of private individuals. For particulars respecting each Band, see Appendix H., Part I.

| Province. | Personal Property. | | Real Estate. | | Invested Capital. | | No. of Children. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Per Capita. | Total. | Per Capita. | Total. | Per Capita. | Total. | Attending School. |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | |
| Ontario ..... | 317,543 00 | 20 75 | 5,921,842 00 | 385 93 | 2,707,835 11 | 210 00 | 5,014 | 1,689 |
| Quebec ..... | 146,375 00 | 13 54 | 1,344,055 00 | 124 35 | 176,017 65 | 27 28 | 1,219 | 334 |
| Nova Scotia... | 15,442 00 | 8 03 | 32,300 00 | 17 47 | ..... | ..... | 381 | 82 |
| N. Brunswick | 8,676 00 | 5 56 | 329,475 00 | 211 07 | 1,119 68 | 00 79 | 486 | ..... |
| P. E. Island... | 1,198 00 | 3 97 | 6,036 00 | 19 98 | ..... | ..... | 99 | ..... |
| | 489,234 00 | ..... | 7,633,708 00 | ..... | 2,884,972 44 | ..... | 7,199 | 2,105 |

| | Stock. | | | | | | Grain, &c. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Corn, Bushels. | Wheat, Bushels. | Peas, Bushels. | Potatoes, Bushels. | Oats, Bushels. | Hay, Tons. |
| Ontario ..... | 2,169 | 1,618 | 1,397 | 3,832 | 499 | 1,765 | 36,039 | 42,710 | 21,858 | 68,894 | 75,235 | 4,883 |
| Quebec..... | 530 | 709 | 82 | 636 | 9 | 113 | 3,145 | 1,739 | 3,292 | 18,885 | 11,397 | 2,951 |
| Nova Scotia... | 18 | 27 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 42 | 33 | 115 | 17 | 5,120 | 490 | 915 |
| N. Brunswick. | 25 | 31 | 78 | 50 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 210 | 2 | 2,720 | 2,125 | 210 |
| P. E. Island... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5 | 30 | ... ..... | 847 | 69 | 9 |

The personal property which Indians have accumulated, the crops which they raise, and the progress of education amongst them, are the best evidences of how far, as a people, they may be entrusted with the management of their real estate and vested funds. The value of the real estate which some bands possess in Ontario does not result from their thrift, as these lands in most cases have become valuable not so much from the industry of the Indians as from their proximity to towns, villages, or prosperous settlements of whites.

## OUTSIDE PROMISES.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to report that during the past summer the protracted and vexatious controversy between the Government and the Indians of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, in connection with the so-called "Outside Promises," has been adjusted in a manner satisfactory alike to the Government and to the Indians.

Those who are at all acquainted with the history of the administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba during the past few years, need not be reminded of the dissatisfaction among the Indians of that Province, arising out of the misunderstanding as to the nature and extent of the so-called "Outside Promises." How deep and widespread that dissatisfaction was, I had, myself, ample evidence during my visit to Manitoba in the summer of 1874. On that occasion, I was met by deputations from all the leading bands of Indians in the Province, who came to state their grievances on this subject. The complaints urged by some of the bands were altogether wild and unreasonable; but all of them, without exception, agreed in asserting that the Government had not kept faith with them, in regard to the distribution of the articles promised to them, when the Treaties were negotiated.

This unfortunate controversy between the Government and the Indians originated in certain verbal promises, made by the Commissioners, at the time of negotiating Treaties Nos. 1 and 2—promises which were neither embodied in the text of these Treaties, nor in any way recognized, or referred to, when those Treaties were ratified in September, 1871. On a careful examination of the papers connected with the subject, it was found that a memorandum was appended to the original Treaty No. 1, signed by Mr. Commissioner Simpson, His Honor Governor Archibald, Mr. St. John, and the Hon. Mr. McKay, purporting to contain their understanding of the terms upon which the Indians concluded the Treaty. (A copy of this memorandum is appended to this report.)* It further appeared, that although this memorandum was not formally sanctioned when the Treaties were ratified, the validity of the promises therein made, was admitted by the then Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and repeatedly referred to, and at least partially recognized, in official despatches from their Honors Lieut.-Governors Archibald and Morris, as well as in the reports of the Indian Commissioner, and in the minutes of the North-West Council. After full consideration of the whole subject, your Excellency in Council was pleased to direct that this

*See Special Appendix A.

memorandum should be considered as part of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2; and that the Indian Commissioner should be instructed to carry out the promises therein contained, in so far as they had not been carried out; and it was further agreed that while the Government could not admit the claims of the Indians to anything not set forth in the Treaties or Memorandum, the annual payment to each Indian under the Treaties, should be raised from three to five dollars, and that a further annual payment of twenty dollars should be made to each Chief; and a suit of clothing every three years to each Chief and Headman, allowing four Headmen to each band, upon the distinct understanding that any Indian accepting the increased payment authorized by the Order, thereby formally abandoned all claim against the Government in connection with the "Outside Promises," other than that recognized by the Treaty and the Memorandum.

In order to give as much weight as possible to the proposed new arrangement with the Indians, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Morris was invited, in conjunction with the Indian Commissioner, to visit the several bands of Indians interested in the Treaties with a view to submit to them the decision of the Government and to obtain their acceptance of the new terms. His Honor at once placed his services at the disposal of the Government for this purpose, and at his request, the Hon. Mr. McKay accompanied him to assist in that duty, he being from his knowledge of the Indian language and his great personal influence among them specially qualified to render valuable aid in the conduct of the proposed negotiations. To prevent, also, any possible misunderstanding hereafter as to the nature of the new arrangement proposed by the Government, a number of copies of the Order in Council, handsomely printed on parchment, were sent to Governor Morris and to the Indian Commissioner with the request that they would present each Chief with a copy, and secure his formal acceptance of the new terms by his signature appended to another copy to be returned to the Department.

His Honor and the Indian Commissioner report their several missions to the Indians in connection with these negotiations as being entirely satisfactory; every Indian Band, with one exception, having cheerfully accepted the terms offered by the Government, and expressed their satisfaction with the liberality with which they were treated. In the solitary case where a band declined the proposal, the refusal arose, not from any dissatisfaction at the terms, but in consequence of a dispute in reference to the Reserve to which the band thought themselves entitled. This difficulty will, it is hoped, be satisfactorily adjusted next season, when the band will, no doubt, give in their adhesion to the new arrangement.

### TREATY NO. 4.

It was necessary to arrange for paying the Indians their annuities, and for distributing the presents and other articles to which they were entitled under the provisions of this treaty. It was also thought desirable to take this early occasion to select the

reserves which the treaty secured to the Indians and to obtain the adhesion to its provisions of the bands of Indians living within the Territory covered by it who from absence or any other cause had not been parties to the original treaty.

To discharge these several duties Your Excellency in July last appointed Mr. Christie of Brockville, who had assisted Governor Morris and myself in negotiating the Treaty in 1874 ; Mr. Dickieson, who also was present when the treaty was negotiated, being associated with Mr. Christie for that purpose. The duties assigned to these gentlemen were satisfactorily performed so far as the Indians were prepared for the arrangements. The narrative of their proceedings in connection therewith will be found appended to this report. (*)

The text of the Treaty was printed in the appendix of my report last year, and it is thought desirable this year, to complete the official record of the negotiations by publishing the despatch of His Honor Lt. Gov. Morris transmitting a copy of the treaty to the Department. That despatch is printed in the appendix to this report. (†)

## TREATY NO. 5.

During the last few years Steam navigation has been successfully established on Lake Winnipeg. Indications of valuable minerals and timber have also seen found in the vicinity of the lake, and already applications have been made to the Government to purchase land (supposed to contain minerals) at several points in the neighborhood. On the west side of the lake the soil in some localities is admirable for agricultural purposes and the country is in every way adapted for early settlement. Moreover, pending the construction of the portion of the Pacific Railway lying west of Lake Winnipeg, the Lake and the Saskatchewan river are destined to become the principal thoroughfare of communication between Manitoba and the fertile prairies in the West.

For these reasons it was essential that the Indian title to all territory in the vicinity of the Lake should be extinguished, so that settlers and traders might have undisturbed access to its waters, shores, islands, inlets and tributary streams. The mouth of the Saskatchewan river especially seems to be of importance as presenting an eligible site for a future town.

All these considerations pointed to the necessity of prompt negotiation with the Indians on both sides of Lake Winnipeg for the surrender of their territory.

Besides these paramount considerations on public and general grounds for treating with the Indians of Lake Winnipeg, further reason for so doing was found in the peculiar circumstances of some of the Indian bands occupying the terrritory under consideration. A Band of Indians at Norway House at the northern extremity of Lake Winnipeg had transmitted through Governor Morris early in the year, an appli-

(*) See Special Appendix c.
(†) See Special Appendix b

cation to be permitted to leave that locality and settle at the Grassy Narrows, better known as White Mud River, on the western side of the lake, about 70 miles from the month of the Red River, where they desired to secure a Reserve on which to commence farming operations. This migration on the part of the Indians of Norway House had been rendered necessary from the introduction of steam navigation on Lake Winnipeg, and the importation of the Hudson Bay Company's goods *viâ* Winnipeg, instead of York Factory as formerly ; in consequence of which a very large number of the Indians living in the neighborhood of Norway House, and who had hitherto earned their livelihood as " voyageurs " for the Hudson Bay Company had been altogether thrown out of employment.

His Honor urged the importance of meeting, if possible, the wishes of the Indians. This, however, could not be done until the Indian title to the territory had been extinguished ; and for this and the other reasons previously mentioned His Honor recommended that a Treaty should be negotiated during the year with the Cree and Saulteux Tribes of Indians, living on either side of Lake Winnipeg. His Honor having expressed his willingness to act as a Commissioner for the purpose, Your Excellency availed yourself of his valuable services, and he and the Honorable James McKay were appointed Commissioners to treat with those Indians by Order in Council of the 9th July last.

A satisfactory treaty (Treaty No. 5 in chronological order) was accordingly concluded by these gentlemen with the Indians at Berens River on the 20th September and at Norway House on the 24th of the same month, and supplementary treaties were concluded with the Band at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River on the 27th, and with the Island Band of Indians at Wapaw on the 28th of the same month The area covered by these treaties is approximately about 100,000 square miles, and may be described as lying north of the territory covered by Treaties 2 and 3, extending West to Cumberland House, and including the country east and west of Lake Winnipeg and of Nelson River, as far north as " Split Lake."

The terms of the treaty are almost identical with those of Treaties Nos. 3 and 4 recently concluded with other bands in the Territories ; the only material difference being in the smaller quantity of land granted to each family as a Reserve, and in the reduced sums paid as a gratuity ; the quantity of land allowed under Treaty No. 5 being 160 or in some cases only 100 acres to a family of 5 persons, whereas the quantity of land allowed under Treaties Nos. 3 and 4 was 640 acres to a family of five; and the amount paid each Indian as a gratuity under this treaty being $5.00 instead of $12.00.

His Honor's despatch giving details of his interesting journey of about 1000 miles in a steamer on the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, for the purpose of negotiating the Treaty, is appended, together with the text of the Treaty in full. (*)

(*) See Special Appendix d and e.

The cordial welcome everywhere extended by the Indians to the Commissioners, the readiness with which they accepted the terms offered, and their gratitude to the Government of the Dominion for its liberality in dealing with them, are gratifying evidences of the good feeling generally existing at present among the Indians in this portion of the Territories.

PROPOSED NEW TREATIES.

Early in August last His Honor Governor Morris reported that a feeling of uneasiness prevailed among the Indians of the plains, and suggested that with a view to allay this feeling a special messenger should be despatched without delay to those Indians to inform them that treaties would be made with them next season at Fort Carleton and Fort Pitt.

His Honor's suggestion was approved and he was authorized to send a messenger to assure the Indians that they would be treated with next year. His Honor was fortunately able to secure for this important mission the services of the Revd. Mr. G. McDougall, a Wesleyan Missionary from Bow River, then on his return home from Ontario with his family. That gentleman was also instructed when conveying to the Indians His Honor's message as to the proposed Treaties next year, to use his good offices with the Indians to induce them not to interfere with the surveying or other parties then in the country.

Lieut.-Governor Morris reports that Mr. McDougall discharged his mission with great fidelity and success, visiting for that purpose all the camps of the Indians interested : the principal encampments being found on the South Branch of the Saskatchewan and on the Red Deer River. Mr. McDougall states that the message was most timely as when he reached the Indians in the west a feeling of discontent was very general among them, and the Plain Assiniboines had come unanimously to the determination to oppose the running of lines or making of roads through their country until some understanding had been come to with the Government. This unpleasant feeling was, however, he adds, entirely removed by the assurance he was able to give them that they would be treated with next summer at Fort Carleton and Fort Pitt.

Mr. McDougall estimates the number of Indians visited by him in these regions, and who will have to be dealt with next summer at nearly 4,000 souls.

About the time the Revd. Mr. McDougall was setting out from Fort Garry on his mission to Fort Carleton, the Government received letters and telegrams from the Territories which led to the belief that the state of matters in the neighborhood of Fort Carleton was more alarming than the despatches of Lieut.-Governor Morris had represented.

Col. French, the officer in command of the Mounted Police Force, stated that official reports has reached him to the effect that the telegraph construction parties west of Carleton had been stopped in their work and that a party of Geological Surveyors has been turned back to Carleton, and he recommended, with a view to prevent

any serious collision between the Indians and the whites, that steps should be at once taken not only to assure these Indians that a treaty would be concluded during the coming season, but to supply them with some trifling presents. The matter seemed urgent, and during my absence from Ottawa it was decided to grant a sum of $5,000 to be expended in purchasing presents for the Indians with whom it was proposed to treat next year. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that when the facts were enquired into, it was ascertained that the reports which Col. French had received had been exaggerated and that there had never been any cause for serious alarm.

THE SIOUX.

These Indians occupy a somewhat anomalous position in our country. They are in fact a portion of the Sioux tribe of American Indians who took refuge in British territory after the Indian Massacre in Minnesota in 1862. They could not therefore reasonably claim to be placed on the same footing or treated with the same liberality as the Indian bands who had always been British subjects resident in British territory. After a full consideration of the circumstances connected with their peculiar position in Canada, the Government consented last year to grant them a Reserve, and selected what was believed to be a suitable locality for the purpose at the forks of the little Saskatchewan and Assiniboine Rivers. This Reserve, which was intended for the whole band, was found by the Sioux Chiefs, who went to take possession of it, to be without wood and consequently unsuited for their purpose, and the Chiefs requested to be allowed to change their Reserve; at the same time intimating their wish to have two or, if possible, three small Reserves instead of one large one. Governor Morris recommended the application of the Sioux to the favorable consideration of the Government, and in November 1874 instructions were accordingly sent to the Indian Commissioner to take measures to select for the Band, in concert with their Chiefs, two or possibly three Reserves further west on the same basis as to acreage as the Reserve originally proposed, namely 80 acres for every family of five persons; it being of course understood that the original Reserve should be formally surrendered by the Band. Early in the year the Indian Commissioner obtained accordingly a formal surrender of the original Reserve, and in company with the Sioux Chiefs selected a Reserve further west on the Assiniboine at Berry Creek or Oak River, and another still further west on Bird Tail Creek near Fort Ellice.

These Reserves were surveyed during the summer; the former contains, approximately 8000 and the latter 7000 acres. Both present all the conditions necessary, for an Indian settlement, and already a number of Sioux families have removed to them, erected houses and begun farming operations. The Sioux settled in British territory are estimated at about fourteen hundred and fifty in all. They are reported as being sober and industrious, and many of them have already acquired some knowledge of agriculture, having worked on the farms of the settlers near Portage Laprairie, Rat Creek, and other portions of Manitoba, where they have hitherto

resided. Indeed, some of the settlers in these localities regretted the proposed *exodus* of the Sioux, finding their assistance useful in their farming work, but the generality of the settlers will no doubt be pleased at their removal, having had frequent occasion of late to complain of their depredations.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN LANDS.

The last despatch from the British Columbia Government on this subject (which reached the Department after this report had been sent to the printer) enables me to announce the gratifying fact that the Dominion and Local Governments have at last agreed upon a basis for the settlement of this grave and complicated controversy.

The correspondence between the two Governments in connection with this question is given in the special Appendix to this Report, marked (f.)

It is confidently hoped that during the course of the current year this protracted controversy will be satisfactorily terminated on the basis agreed upon by the two Governments, and that the result will be to secure for the Red man a fair and libera proportion of the lands of the Province without in any wise unduly interfering with the interests of the white settlers.

### PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The necessity of a careful revision of the Indian Acts at present on the Statute book, and of new and comprehensive legislation on some Indian questions which have not yet been dealt with, has long been felt. It must be admitted by all who have any familiarity with the present Indian Acts that they are inconveniently numerous, that some of them are encumbered by extraneous matter, that many of their provisions are vague and indefinite, if not contradictory; and that they are in some respects entirely opposed to the well understood and reasonable wishes of the Indians themselves. Moreover, since Confederation, the incorporation of the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia, Manitoba and the North West Territories, has brought into the Dominion upward of 60,000 Indians (nearly trebling the number of Indians previously existing in the old Province of Canada), whose circumstances and surroundings are in many respects entirely different from those of the Indians to whom the majority of the Indian Acts now in force were intended to apply.

With a view therefore to meet this pressing necessity for Indian legislation, it is proposed to submit to Parliament during the coming Session, a Bill consolidating and amending the Indian Acts now in force in Canada.

Although it is not thought necessary to indicate here in detail the scope or character of the contemplated measure, it may be well to state that one important object which it is proposed to secure under the new Act will be to facilitate the enfranchisement of the Indians.

The Acts heretofore passed to effect this object have proved unfortunately a dead letter. With the exception of these well meant but inoperative Statutes, our Indian

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(*) See Special Appendix F.

legislation generally rests on the principle, that the aborigines are to be kept in a condition of tutelage and treated as wards or children of the State. The soundness of this principle I cannot admit. On the contrary, I am firmly persuaded that the true interests of the aborigines and of the State alike require that every effort should be made to aid the red man in lifting himself out of his condition of tutelage and dependence, and that it is clearly our wisdom and our duty, through education and every other means, to prepare him for a higher civilization by encouraging him to assume the privileges and responsibilities of full citizenship.

In this spirit and with this object the enfranchisement clauses in the proposed Indian Bill have been framed.

### INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCIES.

In my report last year, I stated, that it would probably be necessary to make some change in the organization at present existing in British Columbia and the North West Territories for the administration of Indian affairs.

The Indian Boards which it was proposed to establish in those Provinces have not been a success, and have, in fact, never practically been organized.

The experience of the last year furnished further evidence of the necessity of this change, and your Excellency has accordingly directed that from and after the 1st February prox., the Indian Boards in those Provinces shall be abolished and the administration of Indian affairs conducted thenceforth under Superintendents and Agents as in the Province of Ontario.

For this purpose, British Columbia will be divided into two Superintendencies styled "the Victoria, Superintendency" and "the Fraser Superintendency." The North West Territories will similarly be divided into two Superintendencies styled respectively, "The Manitoba Superintendency," and "the North West Superintendency."

The Victoria Superintendency will include Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte's Island and the Coast Indians generally on the mainland between the Cascade Range and the Sea, as far south as Howe's Sound inclusive, and will embrace the following Indian Nationalities, namely—the Cowichans north of Howe's Sound; the Quackewlths, Bella-Coolas and Milbanks and the T'Simpsheeans.

The Fraser Superintendency will include the remainder of the Province, taking in the following nationalities, namely—the Kooteneys and the Cowichans as far north as Burrard's Inlet inclusive; the Shuswhaps, Tahelies, Siccanies and all the other Indian Tribes of the interior not already mentioned.

The Manitoba Superintendency will include the territory covered by Treaties 1, 2 and 5 and so much of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, as is not or may not hereafter be included in the Province of Ontario.

The North West Superintendency will include the territory covered by Treaty No. 4 and by any treaties which may hereafter be negotiated with the Indians in the North West Territories east of the Rocky Mountains.

It is proposed that in each Superintendency, there shall be two or more resident local Agents, who, besides paying the Indians their annuities and distributing the annual presents, may it is hoped be made otherwise useful in intructing the Indians in farming and aiding and encouraging them in their efforts to help themselves.

The moral and industrial influence which such local agents, if carefully selected, may exercise on the Bands among whom they reside it is difficult perhaps to over-estimate. The prosperous and civilised Indian Settlement at Metlakathla in British Columbia is an encouraging example of the marvellous results which can be brought about by the labours and example of one earnest able and devoted man, living among the Indians.

## III—ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

The recent transfer of the Military properties and Naval Reserves in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick (detailed in appendix D, to Departmental report attached to Part II) has increased considerably the duties which already devolved on the officer in charge of this Branch.

The details of the operations of this branch of the Department will be found in the Report of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty lands, Part II of the Appendix. Notwithslanding the adverse times, the income received from Ordnance and Admiralty lands and derived entirely from payments on small and broken lots, has maintained the standard of the past 18 years, and that without undue pressure on the holders of the lots. The income for the fiscal year reached $51,016.93. The total amount produced by the sale of Ordnance lands up to the present date exceeds one million dollars.

The sales at St. John and Chambly (Quebec) contemplated in my summary of last year have been postponed, awaiting the recovery from the present temporary state of monetary depression. The sale at Amherstburg, Ont., made on the 23rd November last, has, notwithstanding the hard times, been very satisfactory. This property sold for $37,952 in lots at public auction or (irrespective of the buildings, valued at $4,500) the land, 45 acres in superficies, sold for $33,451 or at the rate of $743 per acre.

## IV.—DOMINION LANDS.

The detailed reports of the Surveyor General and his assistant and that of the Dominion Lands Agent at Winnipeg bring down the general transactions of this Branch of the Department to the 31st October last.

The Report of last year included the history of the transactions of that year up to the 31st December, but, it being thought desirable that the Departmental Report should be in type to be laid before Parliament at its opening, it was found necessary to close the record of the transactions of the Branch at the former date.

SURVEYS.

A large amount of work has been done during the year in connection with the township surveys, thirty townships having been subdivided and block lines run and marked for 1,020 miles. Twelve Indian Reserves also have been surveyed and several others are in progress.

The special survey of meridians and bases entrusted to Mr. Lindsay Russell was unfortunately somewhat checked by the serious accident which befel that gentleman at the opening of the season, by which the surveying party was deprived of the active cooperation and personal supervision of its able and energetic chief officer. Notwithstanding this accident fair progress has been made by the party under the charge of Mr. A. L. Russell, Mr. Lindsay Russell's assistant.

The new base measuring apparatus invented by Mr. Lindsay Russell has been found a decided improvement upon anything previously employed on similar surveys. While it ensures sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, it accomplishes its work more rapidly and therefore more economically than the costly and delicate apparatus heretofore employed on extensive surveys of this kind.

SETTLEMENT.

The general depression in business, and the partial destruction of the crops in Manitoba by the grasshoppers during the past season operated materially to discourage immigration into the Province, and the number of incoming settlers during the year was consequently much smaller than in the preceding one.

In spite, however, of these serious drawbacks 500 homestead entries, representing in round numbers 80,000 acres, were made in the ten months ending the 31st October ; and in the same period preemption entries in connection with homesteads, representing upwards of 60,000 acres, were also made. In addition to these, 5,000 acres were sold for cash and 17,000 were disposed of under military bounty warrants.

During the season, a large addition was made to the thriving Mennonite settlement of the Province, and the first instalment of three hundred Icelanders established themselves on the site assigned to their countrymen on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg.

These latter settlers are spoken of favourably as giving evidences of thrift and self reliance, and there is every reason to believe that this settlement, like that of the Mennonites, will be entirely successful.

HALF BREED AND OTHER CLAIMS.

Two Commissioners were appointed by Your Excellency in May last to investigate, on the spot, the claims of the Half-Breeds and the Selkirk and other early settlers, in the Red River Country. During the season nearly 9,000 claims were investigated and disposed of by the Commissioners to the satisfaction of all classes in the Province.

Should any claims remain undisposed of by the Commissioners, it is probable that the Dominion Land Agent at Winnipeg will be authorized to adjudicate upon them, according to the general principles laid down for the guidance of the Commissioners.

### FOREST CULTURE.

During my journey from Fort Garry to Qu'Appelle, ir the summer of 1874, nothing impressed itself upon my mind more than the treelessness of a vast portion of the country over which I passed. Day by day, as I crossed the wide extent of prairies utterly destitute of trees, the question presented itself; How is the settlement of these prairies possible, if the settler is without wood for fencing, building, or fuel?

During my journey I met at Fargo an experienced tree-planter in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, through whom I learned that this problem seemed likely to be satisfactorily solved south of the Boundary line. He informed me that under Federal and Local Acts passed within the last few years, systematic forest culture had been carried on with very great success in the state of Minnesota and in the neighboring Territories of the Union.

Early in the present year, the Surveyor General, at my instance, obtained from Washington Official Reports giving details of the measures taken with reference to forest culture and of the results obtained in the Western States. Of the information thus obtained an interesting synopsis is found in the Surveyor General's report.

Since the date of my journey this important subject has received considerable attention. It is referred to incidentally in Mr. Selwyn's Geological Report for 1874, and is exhaustively discussed in Mr. Dawson's able report on the International Boundary line.*

The whole subject is one of great practical importance in connection with the settlement of the North West, and may probably be brought next session under the consideration of the Parliament of the Dominion.

### HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR SURVEYORS.

The Surveyor General calls attention to be fact that the scientific character of the Departmental surveys now in progress in the North-West, and of those which will become necessary in the future development of that vast country, opens a field to distinction for Surveyors possessing higher professional attainments than have heretofore been thought necessary in an ordinary Land Surveyor.

To provide therefore a supply of professional gentlemen possessing these higher qualifications, he suggests that the present Act on this subject should be amended so as to allow persons now holding licenses as Dominion Land Surveyors, or who may hereafter obtain them, to be subjected, should they desire it, to a more extensive and severe examination in such higher branches of the profession as may be thought necessary, with a view to obtain special certificates of proficiency in such branches.

* See the Report of the Geology and Resources of the Region in the vicinity of the 49th Parallel by Geo. M. Dawson.

The suggestion of the Surveyor General, if carried out, seems well calculated to react beneficially on the general profession.

## V.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The annual Report of the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada and of his staff will be laid before Parliament, as heretofore, separately.

These Reports commenced in 1863 and continued regularly from that date have proved of great practical value to the Country by the impetus which they have given to the developement of the Mineral resources of Canada. The Reports have moreover for years past enjoyed a high and deserved reputation in the scientific world, both of America and Europe. To these Reports the late Sir William Logan (whose recent death Canada has much reason to regret) was mainly indebted for his fame and his title; and it is believed that the high reputation they have heretofore achieved will be fully sustained, while the Survey is under the management of the present Director Mr. Selwyn, the able successor of Sir Wm. Logan.

The general geological examination of the country has made satisfactory progress during the past season. Further important explorations and surveys have been made in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, and in the iron ore and apatite bearing regions in Ontario, as well as in the extensive and hitherto almost unexplored mineral region between the Georgian Bay and Moose Factory.

Borings have been made at Forts Carleton and Pelly in the North-West Territory and fresh water in quantity was found at both places some thirty feet below the surface. The Director has no doubt that similar results as regards fresh water will be obtained in almost any part of the Western plains.

An extensive and important exploration has been made by the Director, accompanied by the accomplished Botanist Professor Macoun, through the Northern or Peace River passes of the Rocky Mountains, and extending north easterly to Lake Athabaska, with the object of ascertaining the geological character of the country and its adaptation to Railway purposes.

Detailed Reports of these explorations and surveys will be given in the Geological Report of the current year, and will doubtless afford much valuable geological, botanical and topographical information respecting this comparatively unknown section of country.

Valuable additions have been made to the Library of the Survey; andthe Director reports the gratifying fact that from the first of March last the number of visitors to the Geological Museum was almost double that of the preceding year.

### CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

In addition to his ordinary and arduous labors, a large portion of the time and attention of the Director and of his Staff, during the past six months, has been devoted to work in connection with the collecting of specimens intended to represent the mineral resources of the Dominion at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

To the Director of the Survey the duty of superintending all the arrangements respecting this portion of the Canadian Exhibition was at the request of the Board of Commissioners intrusted. The zeal of the Director, and his previous experience in such matters are a guarantee that, so far as the $5000 placed at his disposal will enable him to do so, the display of Canadian Minerals at the Philadelphia Exhibition will be creditable to the Dominion.

The Director reports that the efforts of the Geological Corps have been heartily responded to by companies and individuals in nearly all the provinces; and that there are now collected in Montreal not less than 2000 specimens representing about 500 different localities in all parts of the Dominion from Cape Breton to Vancouver. Amongst the specimens, which include samples of every useful mineral or mining product hitherto discovered or manufactured in Canada, the polished marbles, the building stones, the gold, silver, copper and iron with their ores may be mentioned as especially deserving notice. The marbles are represented by 60 polished slabs of 12 x 18 inches; the building stones by 70 six-inch cubes having one face polished, one rough and thé others dressed to shew four different styles of working; Roofing slates and slabs, lithographic stone, refractory materials, grinding and polishing materials, mineral paints and manure, limes, cements, plasters, clays, bricks, pottery, petroleum, coal, lignite and peat are all well represented; also ornamental stones, mineral waters and salts.

In British Columbia the collections both of mineral, vegetable and animal products are almost entirely due to the efforts of Mr. James Richardson and Mr. G. M. Dawson of the geological staff, and coming from this distant and little known Province these will be especially valuable and interesting.

To illustrate the geological formations of Canada a collection has been prepared consisting of 500 specimens of rocks, arranged stratigraphically and of a nearly uniform size of 3 x 4 inches. A descriptive catalogue of all the mineral exhibits is being prepared similar to the one issued by the late Sir W. E. Logan in connection with the London Exhibition of 1862. In it the fullest practical information will be given respecting each exhibit, in such a manner as to render the catalogue permanently valuable as a work of reference upon the mines and mineral products of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. LAIRD,
*Minister of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 31, 1876.

*Memorandum attached to Treaty No. 1.*

(A.)

MEMORANDUM OF THINGS OUTSIDE OF THE TREATY WHICH WERE PROMISED AT THE TREATY AT THE LOWER FORT, SIGNED THE 3rd DAY OF AUGUST A. D., 1871.

For each Chief that signed the treaty, a dress distinguishing him as Chief.

For Braves and for Councillors of each Chief, a dress : it being supposed that the Braves and Councillors will be two for each Chief.

For each Chief, except Yellow Quill, a buggy.

For the Braves and Councillors of each Chief, except Yellow Quill. a buggy.

In lieu of a yoke of oxen for each Reserve, a bull for each ; and a cow for each Chief ; a boar for each Reserve, and a sow for each Chief, and a male and female of each kind of animal raised by farmers: these when the Indians are prepared to receive them.

A plough and a harrow for each settler cultivating the ground.

These animals and their issue to be Government property, but to be allowed for the use of the Indians, under the superintendence and control of the Indian Commissioner.

The buggies to be the property of the Indians to whom they are given.

The above contains an inventory of the terms concluded with the Indians.

WEMYSS M. SIMPSON,
MOLYNEUX ST. JOHN,
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
JAS. McKAY.

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## SPECIAL APPENDIX.

(B.)

*Lieut.-Governor Morris to the Hon. the Secretary of State.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
FORT GARRY, MANITOBA, October 17, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with the request of the Government, I proceeded to Lake Qu'Appelle in company with the Honorable David Laird, in order to act with him and W. J. Christie, Esq., as Commissioners to negotiate a Treaty with the Tribes of Indians in that region.

Mr. Laird and I left Fort Garry on the 26th of August, and arrived at Lake Qu'Appelle on the 8th of September, Mr. Christie having gone in advance of us to Fort Pelly.

We were accompanied on arriving by the escort of Militia under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. Osborne Smith, who had preceded us, but whom we had overtaken.

The escort took up their encampment at a very desirable situation on the edge of the Lake, the Indians being encamped at some distance.

The Commissioners were kindly provided with apartments by W. J. McLean, Esq., the officer in charge of the Hudson Bay Company's Post.

After our arrival, the Commissioners caused the Indians to be summoned, to meet them, in a marquee tent adjoining the encampment of the Militia.

The Crees came headed by their principal chief "Loud Voice," and a number of Saulteaux followed, without their chief, Cotté. The Commissioners, having decided that it was desirable that there should be only one speaker on behalf of the Commissioners, requested me owing to my previous experience with the Indian Tribes and my official position as Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, to undertake the duty, which I agreed to do. Accordingly, I told the Indians the object of our coming and invited them to present to us their chiefs and headmen. "Loud Voice" stated that they were not yet ready and asked for a delay till next day, to which we assented.

On the 9th, four Indian soldiers were sent to the Commissioners to ask for two days delay, but we replied that when they met us in conference they could prefer any reasonable request, but that we expected them to meet us as agreed on the previous day, and further that the Saulteaux had not conducted themselves with proper respect to the Commissioners, as representatives of the Crown, as their principal chief Cotté had not met us. Eventually, both the Crees and Saulteaux met us, with their chiefs, when I addressed them. They asked time to deliberate and we appointed the 11th at 10 o'clock for the next conference.

The Crees then left the tent suddenly, under constraint of the Indian soldiers, who compelled the chiefs to go.

On the 11th we sent a bugler round to summon the Indians to the appointed conference, but they did not come.

Instead the Saulteaux sent word that they could not meet us except in their own soldiers tent, distant about a mile from the Militia encampment, but we refused to do so.

The Crees were ready to proceed to the marquee, but were prevented by the Saulteaux, a section of whom displayed a turbulent disposition and were numerically the strongest party. We sent our interpreter Charles Pratt, a Cree Indian, who was educated at St. John's College here, and who is a catechist of the Church of England, to tell the Indians that they must meet us as agreed upon.

In consequence, about four o'clock in the afternoon, the Crees led by "Loud Voice," came to the conference, but the Saulteaux kept away, though a number were sent to hear and report. On behalf of the Commissioners, I then explained to the Crees the objet of our mission and made our proposals for a Treaty, but as they were not ready to reply, we asked them to return to their tents and meet us next day.

On the 12th the Crees and Saulteaux sent four men from the soldiers tent or council, which they had organized, to ask that the encampment of the Militia and the conference tents should be removed half way, towards their encampment.

In consequence, we requested Lt.-Col. Smith to proceed to the Indian encampment and ascertain the meaning of this demand, authorizing him, if necessary, to arrange for the pitching of the conference tent nearer the Indians, if that would give them any satisfaction.

He reported, on his return, that the Indians wished the Militia to encamp with them, and that they objected to meet us anywhere on the Reserve of the Hudson Bay Company, as they said they could not speak freely there.

He refused to remove the Militia camp, as it was a very desirable place where it had been placed, but with the assent of the Indians selected a spot adjoining the Reserve and at a suitable distance from the Indian tents, on which the conference tent was to be daily erected, but to be removed after the conferences closed.

We then summoned the Indians to meet us at 1 o'clock, which they did at the appointed place.

After the formal hand shaking, which ceremony they repeat at the beginning and close of every interview, the Commissioners submitted their terms for a treaty, which were in effect similar to those granted at the North West Angle, except that the money present offered was eight dollars per head, instead of twelve dollars as there.

The Indians declined, however, to talk about these proposals, as they said there was something in the way. They objected to the Reserve having been surveyed

for the Hudson Bay Company, without their first having been consulted, and claimed that the £300,000 paid to the company should be paid to them. They also objected to the companies trading in the Territory, except only at their posts. The Commissioners refused to comply with their demands, and explained to them how the Company had become entitled to the Reserve in question, and the nature of the arrangement, that had resulted in the payment by the Government of Canada of the £300,000.

The conference, adjourned to Monday the 14th on which day the Commissioners again met them, but the Cree chief "Loud Voice" asked for another day to consider the matter and "Cotté" or "Meemay" the Saulteaux chief, from Fort Pelly, asked to be treated with, at his own place. They demanded, that the Company should only be allowed to trade at their own posts, and not to send out traders into the Territory —which was of course refused, it being explained to them that all Her Majesty's subjects had equal right of trading. The Commissioners, then agreed to grant a final delay of another day, for further consideration. Up to this period the position was very unsatisfactory.

The Crees were from the first ready to treat, as were the Saulteaux from Fort Pelly, but the Saulteaux of the Qu'Appelle District were not disposed to do so and attempted to coerce the other Indians.

They kept the chiefs "Loud Voiee" and "Cotté" under close surveillance, they being either confined to their tents or else watched by "soldiers," and threatened if they should make any overtures to us.

The Saulteaux cut down the tent over the head of one of the Cree chiefs and conducted themselves in such a manner, that "Loud Voice" applied to the Commissioners for protection, and the Crees purchased knives and armed themselves.

The Saulteaux, one day went the length of placing six "soldiers," armed with rifles and revolvers, in the conference tent to intimidate the other Indians, a step which was promptly counteracted by Lt.-Colonel Smith, calling in six of the Militiamen who were stationed in the tent. In this connection, I must take the opportunity of stating that the results, proved the wisdom of the course taken by the Commissioners in obtaining the escort of the Militia, as their presence exerted great moral influence, and I am persuaded, prevented the jealousies and ancient feud between the Crees and Saulteaux culminating in acts of violence.

The conduct of the whole force was excellent and, whether on the march or in the encampment ground, they conducted themselves in a most creditable manner.

Resuming, however, my narrative, on the 15th of September, the Commissioners again met the Indians at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Crees had, in the interval, decided to treat with us independently, and the Saulteaux, finding this, came to a similar conclusion. After a protracted interview, the Indians asked to be granted the same terms as were given at the North West angle. The Commissioners took time to consider and adjourned the conference, until 3 o'clock.

In the interval, the Commissioners, being persuaded that a treaty could not otherwise be made, determined on acceding to the request of the Indians.

The Indians, having again met the Commissioners in the afternoon, presented their chiefs to them, when they asked to be informed, what the terms granted at the North West Angle were. These were fully and carefully explained to them, but after a request that all the Indians owed to the Hudson Bay Company should be wiped out and a refusal of the Commissioners to entertain their demands, they then asked that they should be paid fifteen dollars per annum per head, which was refused, and they were informed that the proposals of the Commissioners were final, and could not be changed.

The chiefs then agreed to accept the terms offered and to sign the treaty, having first asked that the half-breeds should be allowed to hunt, and having been assured that the population in the North West would be treated fairly and justly, the treaty was signed by the Commissioners and the chiefs, having been first fully explained to them by the interpreter.

Arrangements were then made to commence the payments and distribution of the presents the next day, a duty which was discharged by Mr. Christie and Mr. Dickieson, Private Secretary of the Honorable Mr. Laird.

I forward you to form an appendix to this despatch, a report marked "A" and "B" extended from notes taken in short hand, by Mr. Dickieson, of the various conferences and of the utterances of the Commissioners and the Indians.

It is obvious that such a record will prove valuable, as it enables any misunderstanding on the part of the Indians, as to what was said at the conference, to be corrected, and it, moreover, will enable the Council better to appreciate the character of the difficulties that have to be encountered in negotiating with the Indians.

On the 17th I left for Fort Ellice, in company with Mr. Laird, Mr. Christie and Mr. Dickieson remaining to complete the payments, which were satisfactorily disposed of.

Before leaving, the Chiefs "Loud Voice" and Cotté called on us to tender their good wishes, and to assure us that they would teach their people to respect the treaty.

The Commissioners received every assistance in their power from Mr. McDonald of Fort Ellice, in charge of the Hudson Bay Company District of Swan River, and from Mr. McLean, in charge of the Qu'Appelle Post,—I also add, that the Half-Breed population were I believe generally desirous of seeing the treaty concluded and used the influence of their connection with the Indians in its favor.

I forward in another despatch a copy of an address I received from the Metis, together with my reply thereto.

The treaty was taken charge of by the Honorable Mr. Laird, and will be by him placed on record in his Department and submitted to Council for approval.

I enclose herewith, however, a printed copy of it, marked "C," to accompany this despatch.

The supplementary treaty made at Fort Ellice will form the subject of another despatch.

Trusting that the efforts of the Commissioners to secure a satisfactory understanding with the Western Indians will result in benefit to the race, advantage to the Dominion, and meet the approval of the Privy Council,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MORRIS,
*Lieut.-Gov. N. W. T.*

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(C.)

*Commissioners Christie and Dickieson to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior.*

WINNIPEG MANITOBA, 7th October, 1875.

SIR—We have now the honor to submit, for your information, our final report in connection with our mission to the Indians included in Treaty No. 4.

As former reports have made you fully acquainted with the arrangements that had been entered into previous to our departure from this place, any further reference to them is unnecessary.

Having left Winnipeg on the 19th August, we arrived at Fort Ellice on the 24th the day appointed for meeting the Indians of that place. The same evening we had an interview with, and fully explained the terms and conditions of the treaty to some of the Indians who were not present when the treaty was concluded last year. Next morning, by appointment, we met all the Indians and explained to them the object of our mission, and, after considerable discussion, made arrangements to commence paying the annuities next day. This, however, was prevented by heavy rains which

continued more or less to retard our operations on the two following days, the 27th and 28th, but everything was satisfactorily concluded with this Band on the evening of the latter day, and on the following morning we started for the Qu'Appelle Lakes, accompanied by an escort of fifteen men of the Mounted Police Force, under the command of Sub-Inspector McIllree, which had arrived at Fort Ellice on the evening of the 26th, and reached our destination on the forenoon of the 2nd September.

As you are aware, we had heard before leaving Winnipeg, that the number of Indians assembled at the Qu'Appelle Lakes would be very large, but we did not anticipate that so many as we found (nearly 500 lodges) would be congregated.

We at once saw that the funds at our disposal to pay the annuities and gratuities would be inadequate, and availed ourselves of the opportunity presented by the return of Major Irvine to Winnipeg, to forward a telegram on the 5th September, requesting a further amount of six thousand dollars to be placed to our credit; and we may state here, though out of the order of time, as we found after the first two days payments that we had still under estimated the number of Indians present, we transmitted a telegram to Winnipeg by special messenger, on the 9th September, for a further credit of fifteen thousand dollars.

On the 3rd September we met the Indians and explained the object of our mission, and, for the benefit of those who were absent last year, the terms and conditions of the treaty, and stated that we were now ready to fulfil so many of the obligations therein contained as the Government were bound to execute this year. The Indians declined saying anything on this occasion, but wished to meet and confer with us the following day, as they had something they wished to speak about. They accordingly met us on the 4th, and made several demands, one of which was that the annuities be increased to $12 per head. We replied that the treaty concluded last year was a covenant between them and the Government, and it was impossible to comply with their demands; that all we had to do was to carry out the terms of the treaty in so far as the obligations of the same required. An idea seemed prevalent among the Indians who were absent last year that no treaty had been concluded then; that all which had been done at that time was merely preliminary to the making of the treaty in reality, which they thought was to be performed this year. The prevalence of this opinion amongst them operated very prejudicially to the furthering of our business, and we saw that until this was done away with it would be impossible to do anything towards accomplishing the real objects of our mission. After a great deal of talking on their part, and explanation on ours, the meeting adjourned until Monday morning, as it was necessary that provisions should be issued to the different Bands that evening for the following day.

On Monday (the 6th) we again met the Indians, and as they evidently wished to have another day's talking to urge the same demands they had made on Saturday, we assured them all further discussion on the subject was useless; that if they declined to accept the terms of the treaty we must return and report to the Government that they had broken the agreement they had made last year. They then asked that we should report to the Government what they had demanded. This we agreed to do. After some further explanation to those chiefs who had not signed the treaty, the payment of the annuities and gratuities was commenced and continued by Messrs. Dickieson and Forsyth on this and the three following days until completed, during which time Mr. Christie conferred with the chiefs as to the locality of their Reserves.

Six chiefs who had not been present last year when the treaty was concluded, agreed to accept the terms of the same, and signed their adhesion previous to being paid. The instruments thus signed by them are transmitted herewith.

The suits of clothes, flags, medals aud copies of the treaty were given to the chiefs and head men as they were paid, and on the 10th the ammunition and twine were distributed, also provisions to each Band for the return journey to their hunting grounds.

Having concluded our business at Qu'Appelle Lakes, we started for Fort Pelly on the evening of the 10th, and arrived at that post on the 14th. Owing to inclement weather on the 15th we could not meet the Indians until the next day, when the pay-

ments were made, clothing &c. distributed, and all the business we had to transact with this Band completed. A few of the Indians belonging to this Band wished to separate from it and join the Shoal River Indians; as we saw no objection to their doing so we agreed that they should be allowed to join that Band.

We were waited upon here by a few of the Egg Lake Indians, including some of the leading men who wished to have the treaty explained to them, which we did. As there was only a small portion of the Band present, and they had not been delegated to meet us and give in their adhesion to the treaty, we could make no arrangements with this Band, and under the circumstances, thought it best not to press the matter. We, however, took the opportunity of warning them, that although they had not accepted the terms of the treaty, they were subject to the laws as were all other inhabitants of the country, and must not interfere with or molest in any way any person passing through or working in the territory, that if they did so they would be punished. They said they had no evil intentions, though they did not accept the treaty.

A small quantity of provisions was given them for their return journey, and they left apparently well pleased, and we have little doubt they will accept the terms of the treaty next year.

We left Fort Pelly on the 18th, and arrived at Shoal River on the 22nd September. We had our first interview with the Indians of this locality on the 24th, having been prevented by rain from meeting them on the previous day, and explained the terms of the treaty, and persuaded them that the object sought by the Government was their benefit. This having been done they agreed to accept the terms offered, and presented their chiefs.

As members of both the Cree and Saulteaux tribes belong to this post, and they could not agree to live in one Band under one Chief, it was considered advisable as a solution of the difficulty to allow each its own Chief, but, the bands being small, we restricted them with respect to the number of head-men, allowing only two instead of four to each band. This having been satisfactorily arranged, the payments were proceeded with, and on the following day the other articles provided under the terms of the treaty were distributed.

As we found that the journey from Swan Lake House to Winnipeg could be more easily accomplished by boat, *viâ* Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba to Oak Point, and thence by wagon, than by the road we had come, and that the expense would be no more, we decided to travel by this route, which we did, and arrived at Winnipeg on the 4th instant.

The number of Indians paid at the different posts was 3,974, and the amount disbursed in gratuities and annuities fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars ($50,993), viz.:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Indians | paid at | Fort Ellice..... | 357, | amount..... | $ 3,858 |
| do | do | Qu Appelle Lakes... | 3,028, | do ..... | 40,238 |
| do | do | Fort Pelly..... | 278, | do ..... | 1,678 |
| do | do | Shoal Lake..... | 311, | do ..... | 5,219 |
| | | | 3,974 | | $50,993 |

We beg to refer you to the accompanying pay-sheets and documents connected therewith, and to the abstract from the same attached hereto, shewing the Bands paid, the amount paid to each, the class of Indians, and whether paid last year or not, and all other information we think necessary on this point.

## RESERVES.

The question of Reserves has been carefully considered, and long interviews held with the Indians on the subject. Many of the Bands have no desire to settle and commence farming, and will not turn their attention to agriculture until they are

forced to do so on account of the failure of their present means of subsistence by the extermination of the buffalo. Others have commenced to farm already, although to a very slight extent, and wish to have their Reserves set apart as soon as possible.

Instructions have been given to Mr. Wagner, D.L.S., to survey Reserves for the following Bands, viz. :—

1. Pisqua's, or the Plain's (49 families), at Leech Lake, about half way from Fort Ellice to the forks of the Qu'Appelle Road, leading to Fort Pelly, on the south side of the road.

2. Cawacatoose's, or the Poor Man's (33 families), at the Big Touchwood Hills, close to the Round Plain, north-east of the Old Fort.

3. George Gordon's (41 families), at the west side of the Little Touchwood Hills. This Band has been settled there for some years.

4. White Bear's (35 families), at the Moose Mountains, south-west of Fort Ellice.

5. Kichi-ka-me-winin's, or the Great Seaman's (22 families), at the Moose Mountain, near the White Bear's Band.

6. Gabriel Cote's Band (35 families) wanted their Reserve either at the Old Fort, on the Assiniboine River, about 20 miles west of Fort Pelly, or on the banks of the Swan River, commencing opposite Thunder Hill and stretching downwards on both sides of the river. As these localities are in the vicinity of the projected line of railway no decision was given, but Mr. Wagner was instructed to examine both places and report to the Department.

7. Wawasecappo's Band (58 families) wanted their Reserve at the head of the Bird Tail Creek, but as that locality is included in the limits of Treaty No. 2, no decision could be given until the Department has been consulted on the subject. A few families belonging to this Band have been settled for nine or ten years at the Round and Crooked Lakes, on the Qu'Appelle River, about 60 miles from Fort Ellice, and, as they have made considerable improvements there, do not wish to be removed. As we saw no serious objection to this, their wishes were acceded to, and instructions given to Mr. Wagner accordingly. There are seven families now living at these lakes.

8. The Key's Band (27 families), at the west side of the Woody River, which rises in the Porcupine Mountains and falls into the Swan Lake to the west of the Swan River. This Band has been settled there for some time, have ground under cultivation, and possess a number of cattle and horses.

9. Kishikonse's Band (36 families), at the east side of the Woody River, opposite "The Key's' Reserve. This Band have also commenced to farm, and own 97 head of cattle and 57 horses.

Both these Bands have made considerable progress in farming, as is evinced by the number of cattle and horses owned by them, and are anxious to receive assistance. No instructions have been given in regard to the survey of their Reserves, as we thought Mr. Wagner's time would be fully occupied till the close of the season in surveying the Reserves above referred to.

The following Bands are not prepared to settle on their Reserves at present, but have intimated the localities where they desire them to be.

1. Ka-ki-shi-way or "Loud Voice" (49 families), at the Round and Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle River, either above or below the Reserve set apart for those Indians belonging to the Fort Ellice Band who are settled there as already mentioned. They are not quite decided on the matter, and wish to see the place.

2. Achacoossacootacoopit, deceased White Calf's Son's (13 families), at the Round and Crooked Lakes, near "Loud Voice's ' Band.

3. Canahachapew's, or Ready Bow's (23 families), at the Big Touchwood Hills, adjoining the Reserve of the Poor Man's Band.

4. Day Star's (16 families), at the Big Touchwood Hills, near the last mentioned Band.

5. Little Black Bear's (35 families), somewhere on the Beaver Hills, between Fort Pelly and the Little Touchwood Hills. The exact locality is undecided.

6. Cheechuck's Band (34 families), around the Devil's Lake on the Touchwood Hills and Fort Pelly road, to the south of the Touchwood Hill cart road. He was told he could have this Reserve south and east of the Lake, but not within 20 miles of the railway.

7. Hard Quill's (41 families), at the Devil's Lake, adjoining Cheechuck's.

8. Pieahpot's (50 families), at the Little Touchwood Hills, adjoining George Gordon's.

The following Bands have no desire to commence farming at present, and gave no intimation with regard to the localities where they desired their Reserves to be set apart. (They are plain hunters, and depend entirely on the buffalo for subsistance) :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Kakiwistahaw's | 58 | families. |
| 2. Chakacha's | 37 | do |
| 3. Cowwecess's | 37 | do |
| 4. Okanee's (Fox's Son) | 16 | do |
| 5. Le Croup de Pheasant's | 18 | do |

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND CATTLE.

As you were informed on the 18th of August, a supply of agricultural implements was forwarded to Forts Ellice, Qu'Appelle and Pelly. Those sent to the two former places are in store subject to future disposal. A few of the scythes, axes, hoes, spades, and the grindstone sent to Fort Pelly were, at the chief's request, delivered to him for his Band, as he stated they could use them this fall. The balance remain stored in the Hudson's Bay Company's warehouse at Fort Pelly.

Accompanying this Report is a statement of the number of articles forwarded to each post. We beg to call your attention on this point to the annexed letter from the officer in charge of the Swan River District, Mr. McDonald, which states that though the Hudson's Bay Company will provide storage for these articles they decline having anything to do with their distribution.

In reference to the cattle which we were authorized to give, according to the terms of the treaty, to any Band which was prepared to winter them we have to inform you that cattle were given only in one instance, viz., to Pisqua's Band.

Cawacatoose, or "The Poor Man," stated that his Band had made preparations for wintering cattle, but, as we had no definite information on the subject, we instructed Mr. Wagner when surveying the Reserve to ascertain if such preparations had been made, and in the event of his being satisfied that the cattle would be properly cared for, we furnished him with an order drawn on the Hudson's Bay Company to be delivered to Cawacatoose, for the number of cattle required. Should he find that proper accommodation and provender have not been provided the order will be returned to the Department.

No agricultural implements have been forwarded to Shoal River, and as these Bands, as before stated, manifest a great desire to cultivate the soil, every encouragement and assistance should be given them; and to this end we would recommend that arrangements be made to forward the agricultural implements and carpenter's tools, as well as seed grain and potatoes, as early as possible next spring, *vid* Lakes

Manitoba and Winnipegosis. Provision should also be made to meet and fulfil the terms of the treaty on this head to all Indians whose Reserves shall have been surveyed, and who have commenced the cultivation of the soil.

EXPENDITURE.

As will be seen by reference to the accounts forwarded to the Department, the expenditure for provisions, &c. has far exceeded the amount appropriated for this purpose, but in this matter we endeavoured to curtail the expenditure as much as possible, and when the large number of Indians fed while at the different posts and provisioned for their return journey is taken into account, we do not think the expenditure will be considered extravagant.

Such supplies as it was necessary to procure outside of Manitoba we purchased of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the understanding that the accounts for the same would be paid on our arrival at Winnipeg, and to enable us to do so, we telegraphed you on the 5th instant, to place a sum sufficient to our credit in the Ontario Bank. By this arrangement we procured the provisions at a much more reasonable rate than if the accounts had been forwarded to Ottawa for payment.

The engagement into which the Hon. James McKay entered for the furnishing and transport of supplies was executed to the letter, all entrusted to him being delivered in good order and condition at the the different posts at the time appointed.

We cannot omit mentioning the services rendered to us by Mr. Wagner, who kindly undertook the duty of issuing the provisions daily to the Indians at Qu'-Appelle, which he discharged in a most satisfactory manner and we beg strongly to recommend him to your favorable consideration.

Hon. Mr. Breland, who had been sent to notify the Indians, met us on our arrival at Qu'Appelle, and was of much assistance during the conferences.

Mr. Forsyth discharged the duties assigned to him satisfactorily, and was ever ready and willing to assist us when called upon.

The escort of Mounted Police, under the command of Sub-Inspector McIllree, which met us at Fort Ellice and accompanied us to Qu'Appelle Lakes, where it was augmented by a detachment of twenty-five men under Sub-Inspector Frechette, contributed materially by their presence to the satisfactory conclusion of our mission, and we have much pleasure in testifying to the good conduct and excellent demeanour of the men composing this force.

From His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Morris, we received every kindness and attention, and are much indebted to him for his valuable counsel and advice.

We would be wanting in our duty did we not mention the invaluable services rendered to the Government in the assistance afforded to us by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, who did everything in their power to help us and forward the objects of the mission.

We would now most respectfully submit that in order to the efficient administration of the affairs connected with Treaty No. 4, it is indispensably necessary that a resident Commissioner should at once be appointed, as it is of the utmost importance that arrangements be made during the coming winter to carry out the terms and conditions remaining yet to be fulfilled and which should be attended to as soon as possible, such as procuring seed grain, agricultural implements, cattle, tool chests, &c., and the forwarding of the same to the different Bands which may be prepared to receive them.

SIOUX.

We were waited upon by a Band of Sioux Indians, headed by "White Cap" the same chief who was present at the Qu'Appelle Lakes last year, who were encamped to the number of 52 tents on the hills above the Qu'Appelle Fort. They assured us of their friendly feeling towards the subjects of the Queen, and as they had been now thirteen years on this territory they wished to be left as they were, and have the privilege of hunting with the Half-breeds of the Qu'Appelle Lakes. They did not wish to settle on the Reserve set apart for the other Sioux at the Little Saskatchewan,

assigning as a reason that they did not like the place. They wished that some decision should be come to regarding them. We gave them a present of provisions and tobacco, and they departed. We were very well pleased with the conduct of these Indians, who did not trouble us with their presence until we had finished our business with the others, and were ready to leave.

Having thus as briefly as possible referred to the different matters connected with our mission, we trust that the manner in which we have carried out our instructions and fulfilled the duties assigned to us may be found satisfactory, and be approved of.

We have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servants,

W. J. CHRISTIE,
*Indian Commissioner.*

M. G. DICKIESON.

## RECAPITULATION of Payments to Indians at Fort Ellice and Qu'Appelle Lakes, August and September, 1875.

| Check letter. | Name of Chief and Band. | Chiefs, 1874. | Chiefs, 1875. | Headmen, 1874. | Headmen, 1875. | Indians, 1874. | Indians, 1875. | Payments to Chiefs, 1874. | Payments to Chiefs, 1875. | Payments to Headmen, 1874. | Payments to Headmen, 1875. | Payments to Indians, 1874. | Payments to Indians, 1875. | Total paid to Indians, 1874. | Total paid to Indians, 1875. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| G & A | Wawasecapow (Ellice) | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 187 | 165 | 25 | ..... | 33 | 60 | 935 | 2,805 | 993 | 2,865 | 3,858 |
| J | Kakūshiway (Qu'Appelle) | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 109 | 128 | 25 | ..... | 45 | 30 | 545 | 2,176 | 615 | 2,206 | 2,821 |
| O | Kawistahaw do | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 63 | 221 | 25 | ..... | 30 | 60 | 315 | 3,757 | 370 | 3,817 | 4,187 |
| H | George Gordon do | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 125 | 75 | 25 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 625 | 1,275 | 710 | 1,275 | 1,985 |
| F | Canahachapew do | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 23 | 84 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 115 | 1,428 | 140 | 1,548 | 1,688 |
| C | Daystar do | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 40 | 35 | 25 | ..... | 30 | 60 | 200 | 595 | 255 | 655 | 910 |
| I | Little Black Bear do | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 24 | 144 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 90 | 120 | 2,448 | 160 | 2,538 | 2,698 |
| B | Cawacatoose do | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 77 | 84 | 25 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 385 | 1,428 | 470 | 1,428 | 1,898 |
| D | Ahchacoossacootacoopit (Qu'Appelle) | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 40 | 17 | 25 | ..... | 30 | 60 | 200 | 289 | 255 | 1,349 | 604 |
| P | Okanee (Qu'Appelle) | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 8 | 68 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 60 | 40 | 1,156 | 90 | 1,216 | 1,306 |
| P | Pesquah do | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 166 | 80 | 25 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 830 | 1,360 | 915 | 1,360 | 2,275 |
| L | Chakachas do | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 71 | 107 | 25 | ..... | 30 | 60 | 355 | 1,819 | 410 | 1,879 | 2,289 |
| M | Coroweecess do | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 69 | 121 | 25 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 345 | 2,057 | 430 | 2,057 | 2,487 |
| E | Muscorowegun do | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 66 | 132 | ..... | 50 | 15 | 90 | 330 | 2,244 | 345 | 2,384 | 2,729 |
| K | Cheecuck do | ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 85 | 77 | ..... | 35 | 33 | 60 | 425 | 1,309 | 458 | 1,404 | 1,862 |
| Q | Wahpeemakwaw do | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 10 | 158 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 120 | 50 | 2,686 | 50 | 2,856 | 2,906 |
| R | Lecroup de pheasant (Qu'Appelle | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 87 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 1,479 | ..... | 1,589 | 1,589 |
| T | Kichikamenin (Qu'Appelle) | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 1,785 | ..... | 3,955 | 1,955 |
| N | Peaypot do | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 21 | 223 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 120 | 105 | 3,774 | 105 | 3,944 | 4,049 |
| | Total | 12 | 7 | 33 | 39 | 1,184 | 2,110 | 300 | 335 | 501 | 1,170 | 5,920 | 35,870 | 6,771 | 37,325 | 44,096 |

XXIX

### PAID AS PER ABOVE RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 | Chiefs of 1874 | $300 |
| 7 | do 1875 | 335 |
| 33 | Headmen of 1874 | 501 |
| 39 | do 1875 | 1,170 |
| 1,184 | Indians of 1874 | 5,920 |
| 2,110 | do 1875 | 35,870 |
| 3,385 | | $44,096 |

## PAYMENTS to Indians at Fort Pelly and Shoal Lake.

| Check letter. | Name of Chief and Band. | Chiefs, 1874. | Chiefs, 1875. | Headmen, 1874. | Headmen, 1875. | Indians, 1874. | Indians, 1875. | Payments to Chiefs, 1874. | Payments to Chiefs, 1875. | Payments to Headmen, 1874. | Payments to Headmen, 1875. | Payments to Indians, 1874. | Payments to Indians, 1875. | Total paid to Indians, 1874. | Total paid to Indians, 1875. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| S | Cote, Fort Pelly | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 254 | 19 | 25 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 1,270 | 323 | 1,355 | 323 | 1,678 |
| R | Outahpeekaekay, Shoal River | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 129 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 2,193 | ..... | 2,303 | 2,303 |
| D | Reeshekonse | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 14 | 163 | ..... | 50 | 15 | 10 | 70 | 2,771 | 85 | 2,831 | 2,916 |
| | Total | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 268 | 311 | 25 | 100 | 75 | 70 | 1,340 | 5,287 | 1,440 | 5,457 | 6,897 |

PAID AS PER ABOVE RECAPITULATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chief of 1874 | $25 |
| 2 | do 1875 | 100 |
| 5 | Headmen of 1874 | 75 |
| 2 | do 1875 | 70 |
| 268 | Indians of 1874 | 1,340 |
| 311 | do 1875 | 5,287 |
| 589 | | $6,897 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIANS PAID UNDER TREATY No. 4, IN 1875.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13 | Chiefs of 1874 | $325 |
| 9 | do 1875 | 435 |
| 38 | Headmen of 1874 | 576 |
| 41 | do 1875 | 1,240 |
| 1,452 | Indians of 1874 | 7,260 |
| 2,421 | do 1874 | 41,157 |
| 3,974 | | $50,933 |

Shoal River, 25th September, 1875

(D.)

(No. 4819.)

*Lieutenant Governor Morris to Minister of the Interior.*

Fort Garry October 11th, 1875.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you, that under authority of the Commission of the Privy Council to that effect, I proceeded to Lake Winnipeg for the purpose of making a treaty with the "Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Indians," in company with my associate, the Honorable James McKay, leaving Fort Garry for Chief Princes Landing on the Red River, on the 17th September last, in order to embark on the Hudson Bay Company's new propeller "The Colville," which Chief Commissioner Graham had kindly placed at our disposal on advantageous terms. We selected this mode of conveyance, as travelling and conveyance of provisions in "York Boats" would, at the advanced period of the season, have occupied at least eight weeks, if at all practicable.

The steamer left the landing at 5 o'clock on the 18th September, but owing to the prevalence of a gale of northerly wind was compelled to be anchored at the three channels of the Red River, inside of the bar whih obstructs the entrance of the lake. The wind continued during the 18th and 19th, but on the afternoon of the latter day, Captain Hackland, a sailor of much practical experience on the Northern Seas, decided to risk going out, as the water on the bar was running down so fast that he feared that the steamer would be unable to cross over the bar. I may remark that the wind causes the waters of the lake to "ebb and flow" into the river with great rapidity, and that the bar is so serious an obstruction to an important navigation, that it ought to be examined with a view to ascertain the cost and practicability of its removal. Leaving our anchorage, we crossed the bar at three in the afternoon with difficulty, and proceeded on our voyage; anchored opposite the mouth of the Berens River on Monday, the 20th, at 9 a.m., to await the arrival of a pilot, as no steamer had ever before entered the river. Under the pilotage of a chief and a councillor, we reached Berens River Post, the Indians greeting us with volleys of fire-arms, and at once summoned the Indians to meet us in the Wesleyan Mission School House, which the Rev. Mr. Young kindly placed at our disposal. We met the Indians at 4 o'clock, and explained the object of our visit. The question of Reserves was one of some difficulty, but eventually this was arranged, and the Indians agreed to accept our offer, and the indenture of treaty was signed by the chiefs and head-men about 11 p.m. The payment of the present of $5 per head, provided by the treaty, was immediately commenced by Mr. McKay and the Honorable Thomas Howard, who accompanied me as Secretary and Pay Master, and was continued until 1 a.m., when the payment was concluded.

The steamer left next day, the 21st, for "Norway House," but the captain was obliged to anchor at George's Island in the evening, owing to the stormy weather. The "Colville" remained at anchor all the next day, the 22nd, but left at midnight for Nelson River. We sighted the Mossy and Montreal points, at the mouth of that river, about nine a.m. on the 23rd, and arrived at the old or abandoned Norway House at 11 o'clock, under the guidance of Roderick Ross, Esquire, of the Hudson Bay Company's Service, at "Norway House," who had been engaged for some days in examining the channel, in anticipation of our visit.

The Nelson River expands into Play Green Lake, a large stream of water studded with Islands, presenting a remarkable resemblance to the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River. The distance from the mouth of the river to Norway House is 20 miles. We arrived at Norway House at 3 o'clock and were welcomed there by the Indians, who fired a salute.

On the 24th we met the Indians in a large store-house of the Hudson Bay Company, and asked them to present their chiefs and head-men. We found that there were two distinct Bands of Indians, the Christian Indians of "Norway House," and

the Wood or Pagan Indians of Cross Lake. Each elected their chiefs by popular vote in a most business-like manner, and the chiefs, after consulting the Bands, selected the head-men. We then accepted the chiefs, and I made an explanation of the object of our visit in English, and the Honorable James McKay in the Indian dialect. We severed the questions of terms and Reserves, postponing the latter till we had disposed of the former. The Indians gratefully accepted of the offered terms, and we adjourned the conference to enable them to consult as to Reserves. On reassembling, the Christian chief stated that as they could no longer count on employment in boating for the Hudson Bay Company, owing to the introduction of steam-navigation, he and a portion of his Band wished to migrate to Lake Winnipeg, where they could obtain a livelihood by farming and fishing. We explained why we could not grant them a Reserve for that purpose at the "Grassy Narrows" as they wished, owing to the proposed Icelandic settlement there, but offered to allot them a Reserve at "Fisher River," about 40 miles north of the "Narrows," and this they accepted. It is supposed that some 80 or 90 families will remove there in spring, and it was arranged that those who remain, instead of receiving a Reserve, should retain their present houses and gardens. The chief of the Pagan Band, who has, however, recently been baptized, stated that the Wood Indians wished to remain at "Cross Lake," and we agreed that a Reserve should be allotted them there. The treaty was then signed and the medals and uniforms presented. The chiefs on, behalf of their people, thanked Her Majesty and her officers for their kindness to the Indian people, which I suitably acknowledged, and the payment of the presents was commenced by Messrs. McKay and Howard, and completed on the 15th.

We left that day at 3.30 amidst cheering by the Indians and a salute of fire-arms, and came to anchor in "Play Green Lake," at Kettle Island, at 5.30.

The steamer left Kettle Island next morning at 6 a.m. for the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan, which we reached at 4 o'clock.

The original post of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the mouth of the river, has been abandoned, and a new one established on their Reserve, some six miles higher up the river, at the head of the portage, which the river steamer descends to. The "Colville," at our request ran up to the chief's house, situated on the shore of a deep Bay, and was moored and gangways laid out to the shore. We found an Indian village on the north side, and also the chief's house, which was built on the only spot where good and inexpensive wharfage can be had, and ascertained afterwards that the Indians claimed the whole north shore for a Reserve.

On the 27th we met the Indians near the chief's house in the open air, at a spot where a large fire had been lighted by them, as the weather was cold. We took a similar course as at "Norway House" in severing the question of terms of the treaty and Reserves, and with like satisfactory results, after a lengthy discussion the Indians agreed to accept the terms, and we then entered upon the difficult question of the Reserves. They complained of the Hudson Bay Company's Reserve, and wished to have the land covered by it, but we explained whatever had been promised the Company would be given just as promises made to them would be kept. They said the Company's Reserve should be at the abandoned post at the mouth of the river, and not at the end of the portage we informed them that we would inquire as to this. They then claimed a Reserve on both sides of the river of large extent, and extending up to the head of the Grand Rapids, but this we declined to accede to. Eventually, as the locality they had hitherto occupied is so important a point, controlling as it does the means of communication between the north of the river, and the head of the rapids, and where a "tram-way" will no doubt ere long require to be constructed, presenting also deep-water navigation and excellent wharfage, and evidently being moreover the site where a town will spring up, we offered them a Reserve on the south side of the river they objected, that they had their houses and gardens on the north side of the river, but said that as the Queen's Government were treating them so kindly, that they would go to the south side of the river, if a small sum was given them to assist in removing their houses, or building others, and this as will be seen by the terms of the treaty, we agreed to do, believing it to be alike in the

interests of the Government to have the control of so important a point as the mouth of the great internal river of the Saskatchewan, and yet only just to the Indians, who were making to them what was so large a concession to the wishes of the Commissioners. On our agreeing to the proposal, the treaty was cheerfully signed by the chief and head men, and the payment of the present was made to them, together with a distribution of some provisions I enclose a tracing of the mouth of the river, copied from a sketch thereof kindly made for me by Mr. Ross, which will enable you to understand the actual position of the locality in question, and the better appreciate our reasons for our action in the matter.

The steamer left the Grand Rapids in the afternoon of the 27th, and the captain took his course for the mouth of the Red River, but anchored, as the night became very dark, between Georges Island and Swampy Island.

On the 28th, resuming our course at 5.30. a.m., we sighted Berens River Mission House at eight o'clock, and passed into the channel between Black Bear Island and Dog Head or Wapang Point, at 12.30: then observing a number of Indians on the shore making signals to us by firing guns, we requested the captain to approach the shore; the water being very deep, the steamer went close in shore and anchored—the Indians coming off to us in their canoes. We found them to be Thickfoot, a principal Indian of the Band inhabiting the Islands, and some of those and the Jack Head Band of the West Shore, and explained to them the object of our visit. They told us they had heard of it, and had been waiting to see us. "Thickfoot" said the Island Indians at Big Island, Black Island, Wapang and the other Islands in the vicinity had no chief; that they numbered 128, and those at Jack-Fish Head 60. "Thickfoot" said he had cattle and would like to have a place assigned to his people on the main shore, where they could live by farming and fishing. We suggested "Fisher River" to them, which they approved of. Eventually we decided on paying these Indians—took "Thickfoot's" adhesion to the treaty, of which I enclose a copy, and authorized him to notify the Indians to meet at the "Dog Head Point" next summer, at a time to be intimated to them, and to request them in the mean time to select a Chief and Councillors. "Thickfoot" expressed gratitude for the kindness of the Government, and his belief, that Indians of the various Islands and of "Jack Head Point" would cheerfully accept the Queen's benevolence and settle on a Reserve. After paying this party, and distributing a small quantity of provisions among them, we resumed our voyage, and, owing to the character of the navigation, again came to anchor in George's Channel at 7 p.m. On the 29th, we left our anchorage at 5 a.m. and entered the mouth of the Red River at 12 o'clock, crossing the bar without difficulty, as the weather was calm. We arrived at the Stone Fort at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but had to remain there till next day, awaiting the arrival of conveyances from Winnipeg. Mr. McKay and I left the Stone Fort on the 30th at 7 a.m. leaving our baggage and a portion of the provisions which had not been used to be forwarded by the steamer "Swallow," and reached Fort Garry at 10 o'clock, thus terminating a journey of over 1,000 miles, and having satisfactorily closed a treaty with the "Saulteaux and Swampy Crees," which will prove of much importance in view of the probable rapid settlement of the west coast of Lake Winnipeg. The journey moreover, is of interest, as having been the first occasion on which a steam vessel entered the waters of "Berens River" and of the "Nelson River," the waters of which river fall into the Hudson Bay, and as having demonstrated the practicability of direct steam navigation through a distance of 360 miles from the City of Winnipeg to "Norway House." I may mention here that the prevalence of timber suitable for fuel and building purposes, of lime and sandstone, of much good soil, and natural hay lands on the west shore of the Lake, together with the great abundance of white fish, sturgeon and other fish in the Lake, will ensure, ere long, a large Settlement.

The east coast is much inferior to the west coast, as far as I could learn, but appeared to be thickly wooded, and it is understood that indications of minerals have been found in several places.

I now beg to call your attention to the boundaries of the treaty, which, you will observe, vary somewhat from those suggested in your memorandum to the Privy

Council. The Commissioners adopted as the southern boundary of the treaty limits, the northern boundary of Treaties 2 and 3. They included in the limits all the territory to which the Indians ceding, claimed hunting and other rights, but they fixed the western boundary as defined in the treaty, for the following reasons :—

1st. The extension of the boundary carries the treaty to the western limit of the lands claimed by the "Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes" of Indians, and creates an eastern base for the treaties to be made with the "Plair Crees" next year.

2nd. The "Swampy Crees" at the "Pass," on the Saskatchewan, would otherwise have had to be included in the western treaties.—

3rd. That the extension of the boundaries will add some 600 to the number of Indians in the suggested limits, of whom 300 at "Wahpahhuha" or the "Pass" on the Saskatchewan would have had to be treated with, owing to the navigation of the Saskatchewan, and in any event,—

4th. The inclusion of the "Norway House Indians" in the treaty, and the surrender of their rights, involved a larger area of territory.

5. That a number of the "Norway House" Indians came from Moose Lake and the Cumberland reigon, and possessed rights there which have been included in the boundaries.

6th. Unless the boundaries had been properly defined, in conformity with known geographical points, a portion of the country lying between the territories formerly ceded and those comprised in Treaty No. 5, would have been left with the Indian title unextinguished.

For these reasons, the Commissioners defined the boundaries as they are laid down in the treaty, and it will remain with the Government to send a Commissioner to the "Pass" to obtain the adhesion of the Indians there to the treaty next summer, or not as they shall decide, though the Commissioners strongly urge that step to be taken as a necessity.

I forward the original of the treaty to you by the Honorable Mr. Christie, and in order to the better understanding of the treaty area, I enclose a very valuable map copied from one made for me at my request on board of the "Colville," by Roderick Ross, Esquire, who accompanied me from "Norway House" to the Stone Fort, and to whom I was indebted for much valuable assistance and co-operation, as we were in fact to the Company's officers generally. This map is prepared from actual observation, and locates many places not indicated on any existing map, and covering as it does an area of over 100,000 square miles, which exclusive of the great waters, has been included in the treaty, possesses much value.

I enclose herewith "duplicates" of the pay sheets, a statement of the cash expenditure, shewing the balance on hand of the credit which was given me for the purposes of the treaty, and statements of the distribution of the provisions and of the clothing, medals, as given to the chiefs and head men. These statements will shew that every arrangement was made to secure the utmost economy in effecting the treaty, and yet to give satisfaction to the Indians concerned.

I mention here that the Indians were uniformly informed that no back payments of the present would be made to those who did not attend the meetings with the Commissioners, but that next year those not present would receive payment with the others, if they presented themselves.

I have to express my sense of the services rendered to the Government by my associate the Honorable James McKay, and the Honorable Thomas Howard, who acted as Secretary and Pay Master to the Commissioners as well as of the many kind services we received from Captain Hackland, and the other officers of the "Colville," from the Wesleyan Missionaries, and from the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

I take this opportunity of suggesting that the supervision of Treaty No. 5, and the carrying out of the treaty obligations with the Indians of the St. Peter's Band,

and of those of Fort Alexander and the River Rousseau and Broken Head, which fall into Lake Winnipeg, should be entrusted to a local agent, stationed at the Stone Fort or in the vicinity of St. Peter's, and who would thence supervise the whole District.

In conclusion, I have only to express the hope that the action of the Commissioners which in every respect was governed by a desire to promote the public interest, will receive the approval of the Privy Council, and be regarded by them as the satisfactory discharge of an onerous and responsible duty.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER MORRIS,
*Lieut.-Gov. North-West Territories.*

(E)

ARTICLES OF A TREATY made and concluded at Berens' River the 20th day of September, and at Norway House the 24th day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN of Great Britain and Ireland, by her Commissioners, the Honorable ALEXANDER MORRIS Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, and the Honorable JAMES MCKAY, of the one part, and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians, inhabitants of the country within the limits hereinafter defined and described by their Chiefs, chosen and named as hereinafter mentioned, of the other part :—

WHEREAS the INDIANS inhabiting the said country have, pursuant to an appointment made by the said Commissioners, been convened at meetings at Berens River and Norway House, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to Her Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other ;

AND WHEREAS the said Indians have been notified and informed by Her Majesty's said Commissioners, that it is the desire of Her Majesty to open up for settlement, immigration, and such other purposes as to Her Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto of Her Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and Her Majesty, and that they may know and be assured of what allowance they are to count upon and receive from Her Majesty's bounty and benevolence;

*And whereas*, the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council as aforesaid, and being requested by Her Majesty's said Commissioners to name certain Chiefs and headmen, who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to Her Majesty for their faithful performance by their respective Bands of such obligations as shall be assumed by them, the said Indians have thereupon named the following persons for that purpose, that is to say :—For the Indians within the Berens River region and their several Bands :

Nah-wee-kee-sick-quah-yash, Chief ; Kah-nah-wah-kee-wee-nin and Nah-kee-quan-nay-yash, Councillors. and Pee-wah-noo-wee-nin, of Poplar River, Councillor ; for the Indians within the Norway House region and their several Bands, David Rundle, Chief ; James Cochrane, Harry Constatag and Charles Pisequinip, Councillors ; and Ta-pas-ta-num, or Donald William Sinclair Ross, Chief ; James Garriock and Proud McKay, Councillors ;

And thereupon in open Council, the different Bands having presented their Chiefs to the said Commissioners as the Chiefs and head men, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described

*And whereas*, the said Commissioners then and there received and acknowledged the persons so presented as Chiefs and head men, for the purposes aforesaid, of the respective Bands of Indians inhabiting the said district hereinafter described ;

*And whereas*, the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the said Indians and the same has been finally agreed upon and concluded as follows, that is to say :—

The Saulteaux and Swampy Cree Tribes of Indians and all other the Indians inhabiting the district hereinafter described and defined, do hereby cede, release, surrender, and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say :—

Commencing at the north corner or junction of Treaties Nos. 1 and 3, thence easterly along the boundary of Treaty No. 3 to the Height of Land at the north-east corner of the said Treaty limits, a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg Rivers, thence due north along the said Height of Land to a point intersected by the 53° of north latitude, and thence north-westerly to Favorable Lake. thence following the east shore of said Lake to its northern limit, thence north-Westerly to the North end of Lake Winnipegosis, thence Westerly to the Height of Land called "Robinson's Portage," thence north-westerly to the the east end of Cross Lake, thence north-westerly crossing Fox's Lake, thence north-westerly to the north end of Split Lake, thence south-westerly to Pipestone Lake, on Burntwood River, thence south-westerly to the western point of John Scott's Lake, thence south-westerly to the north shore of Beaver Lake, thence south-westerly to the west end of Cumberland Lake, thence due south to the Saskatchewan River, thence due south to the north-west corner of the northern limits of Treaty No. 4, including all territory within the said limits, and all Islands on all lakes within the said limits as above described, and it being also understood that in all cases where lakes form the treaty limits, ten miles from the shore of the lake should be included in the treaty ;

And also all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all other lands wherever situated in the North-West Territories, or in any other Province or portion of Her Majesty's Dominions situated and being within the Dominion of Canada,—

The tract comprised within the lines above described embracing an area of one hundred thousand square miles, be the same, more or less,—

To have and to hold the same to Her Majesty the Queen and Her successors forever.

And Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside Reserves for farming lands, due respect being had to lands at present cultivated by the said Indians, and other Reserves for the benefit of the said Indians to be administered and dealt with for them by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada ; provided all such Reserves shall not exceed in all 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, in manner following, that is to say :—For the Band of Saulteaux in the Berens River region now settled, or who may within two years settle therein, a Reserve commencing at the outlet of Berens River into Lake Winnipeg, and extending along the shores of said lake and up said river and into the interior behind said lake and river, so as to comprehend 160 acres for each family of five, a reasonable addition being, however, to be made by Her Majesty to the extent of the said Reserve for the inclusion in the tract so reserved of swamp, but reserving the free navigation of the said lake and river, and free access to the shores and waters thereof for Her Majesty and all Her subjects, and excepting thereout such land as may have been granted to or stipulated to be held by the Hudsons Bay Company, and also such land as Her Majesty or her successors may in her good pleasure see fit to grant to the Mission established at or near Berens River by the Methodist Church of Canada, for a church, school house, parsonage, burial ground and farm, or other mission purposes ; and to the Indians residing at Poplar River, falling into Lake Winnipeg north of Berens River, a Reserve not exceeding 160 acres to each family of five, respecting as much as possible their present improvements :—and inasmuch as a number of the Indians now residing in

and about Norway House, of the Band of whom David Rundle is Chief, are desirous of removing to a locality where they can cultivate the soil, Her Majesty the Queen hereby agrees to lay aside a Reserve on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, in the vicinity of Fisher River, so as to give 100 acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families, who shall remove to the said locality within "three years," it being estimated that ninety families or thereabout will remove within the said period, and that a Reserve will be laid aside sufficient for that or the actual number;—and it is further agreed that those of the Band who remain in the vicinity of "Norway House" shall retain for their own use their present gardens, buildings, and improvements until the same be departed with by the Queen's Government, with their consent first had and obtained for their individual benefit, if any value can be realized therefor:—and with regard to the Band of Wood Indians of whom Ta-pas-tanum or Donald William Sinclair Ross is Chief, a Reserve at Otter Island on the west side of Cross Lake of 160 acres for each family of five, or in that proportion for smaller families, reserving however to Her Majesty, Her successors, and Her subjects, the free navigation of all lakes and rivers, and free access to the shores thereof; Provided, however, that Her Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any Band as she shall deem fit, and also that the aforesaid Reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by Her Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto, with their consent first had and obtained; and with a view to show the satisfaction of Her Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of her Indians she hereby through her Commissioners makes them a present of five dollars for each man, woman and child belonging to the Bands here represented, in extinguishment of all claims heretofore preferred;

And further, Her Majesty agrees to maintain schools for instruction in such Reserves hereby made as to Her Government of the Dominion of Canada may seem advisable, whenever the Indians of the Reserve shall desire it.

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians, that within the boundary of Indian Reserves, until otherwise determined by her Government of the Dominion of Canada, no intoxicating liquor shall be allowed to be introduced or sold, and all laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted, to preserve her Indian subjects inhabiting the Reserves or living elsewhere within Her North-West Territories, from the evil influence of the use of intoxicating liquors, shall be strictly enforced;—

Her Majesty further agrees with her said Indians that they, the said Indians, shall have right to pursue their avocations of hunting and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as hereinbefore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by Her Government of Her Dominion of Canada, and saving and excepting such tracts as may from time to time be required or taken up for settlement, mining, lumbering or other purposes by her said Government of the Dominion of Canada, or by any of the subjects thereof duly authorized therefor by the said Government;

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and Her said Indians, that such sections of the Reserves above indicated as may at any time be required for public works or buildings, of what nature soever, may be appropriated for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made for the value of any improvements thereon,—

And further, that Her Majesty's Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the execution of this treaty, cause to be taken an accurate census of all the Indians inhabiting the tract above described, distributing them in families, and shall in every year ensuing the date hereof, at some period in each year, to be duly notified to the Indians, and at a place or places to be appointed for that purpose within the Territory ceded, pay to each Indian person the sum of five dollars per head yearly.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the sum of $500 per annum shall be yearly and every year expended by Her Majesty in the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets for the use of the said Indians, in manner

following, that is to say:—In the reasonable discretion as regards the distribution thereof among the Indians inhabiting the several Reserves or otherwise included herein, of Her Majesty's Indian Agent having the supervision of this treaty;

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians that the following articles shall be supplied to any Band of the said Indians who are now cultivating the soil, or who shall hereafter commence to cultivate the land, that is to say:—Two hoes for every family actually cultivating; also one spade per family as aforesaid; one plough for every ten families as aforesaid; five harrows for every twenty families as aforesaid; one scythe for every family as aforesaid, and also one axe; and also one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, one grindstone, and one auger for each Band; and also for each Chief for the use of his Band, one chest of ordinary carpenter's tools; also, for each Band, enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by such Band; also, for each Band, one yoke of oxen, one bull, and four cows: all the aforesaid articles to be given *once for all* for the encouragement of the practice of agriculture among the Indians.

It is further agreed between Her Majesty and the said Indians, that each Chief duly recognized as such, shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, and each subordinate officer, not exceeding three for each band, shall receive fifteen dollars per annum, and each such Chief and subordinate officer as aforesaid shall also receive, once every three years, a suitable suit of clothing: and each Chief shall receive, in recognition of the closing of the treaty, a suitable flag and medal.

And the undersigned Chiefs, on their own behalf, and on behalf of all other Indians inhabiting the tract within ceded, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law, and they will maintain peace and good order between each other, and also between themselves and other Tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of Her Majesty's subjects, whether Indians or Whites, now inhabiting or hereafter to inhabit any part of the said ceded tracts; and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tracts, or the property of Her Majesty the Queen, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tracts or any part thereof: and that they will aid and assist the officers of Her Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indian offending against the stipulations of this treaty, or infringing the laws in force in the country so ceded.

In witness whereof, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chiefs have hereunto subscribed and set their hands at "Berens River," this Twentieth day of September, A. D. 1875, and at Norway House, on the Twenty-fourth day of the month and year herein first above named.

Signed by the Chiefs within named in presence of the following witnesses, the same having been first read and explained by the Honorable James McKay:—

Thomas Howard.
A. G. Jackes, M.D.
Christine Morris.
E. C. Morris.
Elizabeth Young.
Egerton Ryerson Young.
William McKay.
John McKay.

Alex. Morris, L. G. [L.S.]
James McKay. [L.S.]
Nah-wee-kee-sick-quah-yash, otherwise Jacob Berens, his *Chief.* + mark.
Kah-wah-nah-kee-wee-nin, otherwise Antoine Gouin, his + mark.
Nah-kee-quan-nay-yash, his + mark.
Pee-wah-roo-wee-nin, his + mark.
*Councillors.*

Signed at Norway House by the Chiefs and Councillors hereunto subscribing in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first read and explained, by the Honorable James McKay:—

RODERICK ROSS.
JOHN H. RUTTAN.
*Methodist Minister.*

O. GERMAN.
*Methodist Minister.*

D. C. MCTAVISH.
ALEXANDER SINCLAIR.
L. C. MCTAVISH.
CHRISTINE V. K MORRIS.
E. C. MORRIS.
A. G. JACKES, M.D.
THOMAS HOWARD.

ALEX. MORRIS, L. G. [L.S.]
JAMES MCKAY, [L.S.]
DAVID RUNDLE,
*Chief.*

JAMES COCHRANE. his + mark.

HARRY CONSTATAG, his + mark.

CHARLES PISEQUINIP, his + mark.
*Councillors.*

TA-PAS-TA-NUM or DONALD WM. SINCLAIR ROSS, his + mark.
*Chief.*

GEORGE GARRIOCK, his
PROUD MCKAY, + mark.
*Councillors.*

We the Band of the Saulteaux Tribe of Indians, residing at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, on both sides thereef, having had communication of the foregoing treaty, hereby, and in consideration of the provisions of the said treaty being extended to us, transfer, surrender, and relinquish to Her Majesty the Queen, Her Heirs and successors, to and for the use of the Government of Canada, all our right, title and privileges whatsoever, which we have or enjoy in the territory described in the said treaty, and every part thereof, to have and to hold to the use of Her Majesty the Queen, and Her Heirs and successors forever.

And Her Majesty agrees, through the said Commissioners, to assign a Reserve of sufficient area to allow one hundred and sixty acres to each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families—such Reserve to be laid off and surveyed next year, on the south side of the River Saskatchewan.

And having regard to the importance of the land where the said Indians are now settled, in respect of the purposes of the navigation of the said river, and transport in connection therewith, and otherwise, and in view of the fact that many of the said Indians have now houses and gardens on the other side of the river, and elsewhere, which they will abandon, Her Majesty agrees, through Her said Commissioners, to grant a sum of five hundred dollars to the said Band, to be paid in equitable proportions to such of them as have houses, to assist them in removing their houses to the said Reserve, or building others. And the said Indians represented herein by their Chief and Councillors, presented as such by the Band, do hereby agree to accept the several provisions, payments, and other benefits, as stated in the said treaty, and solemnly promise and engage to abide by, carry out and fulfil all the stipulations, obligations and conditions therein contained, on the part of the said chiefs and Indians therein named, to be observed and performed, and in all things to conform to the articles of the said treaty as if we ourselves had been originally contracting parties thereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Her Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Indian Chief and Councillors have hereunto subscribed and set their hands, at the Grand Rapids, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Signed by the parties in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, the same having been first explained to the Indians by the Honourable James McKay:—

THOS. HOWARD.
RODK. ROSS.
E. C. MORRIS.
A. G. JACKES, M. D.
ALEX. MATHESON.
JOSEPH HOUSTON.
CHRISTINE V. K. MORRIS.

ALEX. MORRIS, L.G. [L. S.]
JAMAS MCKAY. [L. S.]
his
PETER BEARDY, +
*Chief*, mark.
his
JOSEPH ATKINSON, +
mark.
his
ROBERT SANDERSON, +
mark.
*Councillors.*

*Memorandum.*

The Queen's Indian Commissioners having met Thick Foot and a portion of the Islands Band of Indians at Wapang or Dog Head Island, on the 28th day of September, A.D. 1875, request him to notify the Island Indians and those of Jack Head Point, to meet at Wapang an Indian Agent next summer, to receive payments under the treaty which they have made with the Indians of Norway House, Berens River, Grand Rapids and Lake Winnipeg, and in which they are included, at a time of which they will be notified, and to be prepared then to designate their Chief and two Councillors. The Commissioners have agreed to give some of the Norway House Indians a Reserve at Fisher Creek, and they will give land to the Island Indians at the same place.

Given at Wapang, this 28th day of September, A.D. 1875, under our hands.

ALEX. MORRIS, L.G.
JAMES MCKAY.

I accept payments under the treaty for myself and those who may adhere to me, and accept the same and all its provisions, as a principal Indian, and agree to notify the Indians as above written.

WAPANG, September 28th, 1875.

his
THICK FOOT, +
mark.

Witness.

THOS. HOWARD.
RODK. ROSS.

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## INDIAN LAND QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(F.)

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 4th November*, 1874.

The Committee of the Privy Council have given their attentive consideration to the memorandum from the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, in reference to the unsatisfactory state of the Indian land question in the Province of British Columbia, and they respectfully report their entire concurrence in the views and recommendations submitted therein, and advise that a copy of this minute when approved by Your Excellency, and of the annexed memorandum, be transmitted to the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, in the hope that the views entertained by the Dominion Government on this important question, as embodied in the said memorandum, may meet with an early and favorable consideration at the hands of the Government of British Columbia.

They further advise that a copy of this minute and annexed memorandum be transmitted by Your Excellency to the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by copies of such of the other documents submitted as

the Honorable the Minister of the Interior may think necessary, to enable Lord Carnarvon to understand in all its bearings the great national question now seeking solution at the hands of the Dominion and British Columbia Governments.

Certified,

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
*Clerk Privy Council.*

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*Memorandum to the Honorable Privy Council.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, November 2nd, 1874.

*Memorandum.*

The undersigned is desirous of bringing under the consideration of the Governor General in Council the present unsatisfactory state of the Indian land question in the Province of British Columbia. In connection with this subject he has had before him various reports and official documents, among others a voluminous correspondence of Mr. Indian Commissioner Powell with the local Government of British Columbia in reference to the Order in Council of the 24th of April last, respecting the Indian Reserves. Also, the same Commissioner's Report of a visit made by him to the Indian tribes in the Interior of British Columbia during the past summer, and lastly an able and interesting communication from the Rev. C. F. Grandidier (a Roman Catholic Missionary, residing among the Indians in the Interior), published in the *Standard* newspaper, Victoria, with letters from the Indian Commissioners and from the Roman Catholic Bishop of British Columbia, commenting on Father Grandidier's communication. All of which reports and letters are herewith submitted.

A cursory glance at these documents is enough to show that the present state of the Indian land question in our territory west of the Rocky Mountains is most unsatisfactory, and that it is the occasion not only of great discontent among the Aboriginal Tribes, but also of serious alarm to the White settlers.

To the Indian the land question far transcends in importance all others, and its satisfactory adjustment in British Columbia will be the first step towards allaying the wide spread and growing discontent now existing among the native tribes of that Province.

The adjustment of this important matter is not a little complicated from the fact that its solution requires the joint action of the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia, and involves a possible reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The policy heretofore pursued by the Local Government of British Columbia towards the red men in that Province, and the recently expressed views of that Government in the correspondence herewith submitted, fall far short of the estimate entertained by the Dominion Government of the reasonable claims of the Indians.

In the very last official communication, under date the 12th ultimo, received through Mr. Commissioner Lenihan, the Provincial Secretary of British Columbia writes as follows:—

"In the meantime I desire to call your attention to the fact that all that is "*reasonable and just* to demand of the Provincial Government, is that the 13th section "of the Terms of Union should be faithfully observed. Should the Dominion Govern- "ment be of opinion that concessions beyond those provided for in the said section "are necessary, it becomes the duty of that Government to make provision "accordingly."

To explain the relative position of the Dominion and Local Governments in relation to this question, it is necessary to remember,—

That under the operation of the 109th and 146th sections of the British North America Act of 1867, all the public lands in the Province of British Columbia are placed under the control of the Local Government;

That by the 13th Article of the terms of admission of British Columbia into Confederation, it is provided "that the charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and "management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit should be assumed by "the *Dominion Government*, and a policy *as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British "Columbia Government* should be continued by the Dominion Government after the "Union;"

And it is further provided "to carry out such policy, tracts of land of such "extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to "appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed from the Local "to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on "application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the "two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be granted, the "matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

When the framers of the terms of admission of British Columbia into the Union inserted this provision requiring the Dominion Government to pursue a policy *as liberal* towards the Indians as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government, they could hardly have been aware of the marked contrast between the Indian policy which has always been pursued in Canada, and the policy which is sought to be enforced in British Columbia. Whereas in British Columbia ten acres of land is the present maximum allowance for a family of five persons, in old Canada the minimum allowance for such a family has been eighty acres; and a similar contrast obtains in regard to grants for education, and all other matters connected with the Indians under the respective Governments. Read by this light the insertion of a clause guaranteeing the Aborigines of British Columbia the continuance of a policy as liberal as was pursued by the Local Government seems little short of a mockery of their claims.

The first step taken by the Government of the Dominion in dealing with this subject, was the passing of an Order in Council of the 21st March, 1873, recommending that 80 acres of land should be assigned by the Local Government of British Columbia to every Indian family of five persons. To this recommendation (made in accordance with the general policy heretofore pursued in Old Canada in such matters, but without taking into consideration the bearing of the 13th clause already referred to, securing a liberal policy for the Indians of British Columbia) the Government of that Province peremptorily declined to accede, alleging that the quantity of land which the Order in Council proposed to assign to the Indians was greatly in excess of what was found to be sufficient by previous Local Governments, and the Indian Commissioner was notified that the Government of British Columbia had decided that the land reserved for the Indians should not exceed 20 acres for each head of a family of five persons.

Even this allowance of 20 acres for each head of a family, inadequate as it would have been considered by the Indians, has, by the interpretation recently put by the Local Authorities on their Order in Council granting it, been very materially reduced. They now hold that that Order in Council was intended to apply to new Reserves only, and not to the old Reserves existing at the time of the Union.

Such, with the exception of this latter interpretation, was the position of the Indian land question in British Columbia when the duty of administering Indian affairs devolved upon the undersigned in his capacity of Minister of the Interior.

His first step in connection with the subject was to submit a memorandum to Council, setting forth the facts of the case, and recommending, as under the circumstances was inevitable, that the Order in Council of the 21st March, 1873, assigning 80 acres to each Indian family, be rescinded, and that only 20 acres be allowed to each family, but also recommending "*inter alia*" that the Local Government should be invited to reconsider their Indian land policy with a view to co-operate in every way with the Government of the Dominion in satisfying the reasonable demands of the native Tribes west of the Rocky Mountains. This memorandum was approved by the Governor General in Council on the 24th April last.

Mr. Indian Commissioner Powell duly submitted this Order in Council to the British Columbia Government, accompanied by such arguments as he could use in favor of the adoption by that Government of a more liberal land policy towards the Indians. The British Columbia Government, however, appear to be resolved to adhere to their determination, not to go beyond the grant of 20 acres to each Indian family; and even that allowance, as already observed, is authoritatively declared to be intended "not to affect or unsettle reservations before established, but is "confined to the cases in which, at the time of confederation, the original Tribes were "not provided with land set apart for their exclusive use."

The Indian Commissioner, on being officially notified of the views of the Local Government, felt reluctantly obliged to arrest the survey of the Indian Reserves in the Province: surveys which had been authorized by him and which were then being proceeded with on the understanding (sanctioned as he believed by the Local Government) that 20 acres of land were to be allowed to each Indian family whether on the old Reserves or otherwise. This suspension of the surveys, though under the circumstances a necessary step, is calculated to aggravate the discontent and alarm of the Indian in reference to their treatment by the Government, and will serve in a great measure to keep open the long pending disputes between the White settlers and the Indians in reference to their respective land claims—disputes, which in the summer of 1873, nearly led to an outbreak of the Indian population of the Province, and to the recurrence of which it was hoped these surveys would put an end.

How universal, deep-seated and intense the feeling of discontent among the Indians of British Columbia was, previous even to the last decision of the Local Government limiting the 20 acre grant, is unmistakably apparent in Mr. Commissioner Powell's report of his visit to the native Tribes last summer and in the letters of the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Province and Father Grandidier. In this connection Mr. Commissioner Powell does not hesitate to write that "if there "has not been an Indian war it is not because there has been no injustice to the "Indians, but because the Indians have not been sufficiently united."

These gloomy anticipations are shared not only by both the Indian Commissioners, but also by the White settlers generally in the Province, and are expressed still more strongly, if possible, in the communications already alluded to of Father Grandidier and the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Province.

All concur in the opinion that until the land grievances of which the Indians complain are satisfactorily redressed, no treatment, however humane or liberal in the way of money grants or presents, will avail to secure peace or contentment among them. As an evidence of the strength of this feeling of dissatisfaction, Commissioner Powell states that the Indian Bands at Nicola and O'Kanagan Lake wholly declined to accept any presents from him last summer, lest by so doing they should be thought to waive their claim for compensation for the injustice done them in relation to the land grants.

The views of the Roman Catholic Bishop and of Father Grandidier entirely accord, as we have said, with those of the Commissioners; and the opinions of these Reverend gentlemen are, it is thought, worthy of special consideration, from the fact that they speak with a thorough knowledge of the subject, acquired by a long residence among the Indians and close and habitual intercourse with them.

The other principal land grievances of which the Indians complain, besides that of the insufficient quantity allowed them already referred to, may be briefly stated under two heads:—

1st. They complain that, in many instances, the lands which they had settled upon and cultivated have been taken from them without compensation and *pre-empted* by the White settlers, and that in some cases their burial grounds have been thus pre-empted.

2nd. They complain that in consequence of the present state of the law in reference to pastoral land, their cattle and horses are systematically driven away from the open country by the White settlers who have taken leases of pastoral land in their neighborhood.

All these several grievances have been for many years past the subjects of complaint amongst the Indians. But during the last two or three years they have assumed a more serious aspect than heretofore; partly from the fact that the Indians are now, for the first time, feeling practically the inconvenience of being hemmed in by the white settlers and prevented from using the land for pastoral purposes; partly because the Indians are only now beginning to understand the value of agriculture, and to desire the possession of lands for cultivation; and partly, it may be, because they have been made aware of the liberal land policy extended to the Indians of the North-West in recent treaties and naturally contrast this treatment with the policy meted out to themselves.

The Indians of British Columbia, especially those in the interior of the Province, are intelligent and industrious, and likely to turn to good account any farming lands which may be assigned to them. Moreover, they already own large herds of horses and cattle, and a liberal allowance of pastoral land is to them a matter of absolute necessity to enable them to support their stock.

The undersigned feels that the Government of the Dominion cannot be charged with want of liberality in its dealings with the Indians of British Columbia since the admission of that Province into the Union. During the last two years the sum of $54,000 has been voted by Parliament for their benefit, and before the expiration of the current financial year, the whole of that large sum will probably have been expended either in supporting Indian schools, making surveys, distributing agricultural implements and seed, or for other objects calculated to promote their material and moral well-being.

When it is stated that prior to the admission of British Columbia into the Union the entire annual expenditure of the Local Government on the Indians did not exceed at most a few hundred dollars; that as Mr. Commissioner Powell states: "Money payments by the Government on account of the native race have been "restricted to expenditure incurred by Indian outrages, and no efforts have been put "forth with a view to civilizing them it having been considered that the best mode of "treating them was "to let them alone," it cannot be alleged that in this respect the "Government of the Dominion has failed on its part to continue towards the Indians "of that Province" a policy *as liberal* as that hitherto pursued by the British Col-"umbia Government."

In laying the foundation of an Indian policy in that Province on the same permanent and satisfactory basis as in the other portions of the Dominion, the Government of the Dominion feel they would not be justified in limiting their efforts to what, under the strict letter of the terms of Union, they were called upon to do. They feel that a great national question like this—a question involving, possibly in the near future, an Indian war with all its horrors—should be approached in a very different spirit and dealt with upon other and higher grounds.

Actuated by these feelings the Government of the Dominion in its dealings with the Indians of British Columbia has acted, as has been shown, in a spirit of liberality far beyond what the strict terms of the agreement required at its hands; and they confidently trust that on a calm review of the whole subject in all its important bearings the Government of that Province will be prepared to meet them in a spirit of equal liberality.

The policy foreshadowed in the provisions of the 13th clause of British Columbia Terms of Union, is plainly altogether inadequate to satisfy the fair and reasonable demands of the Indians. To satisfy these demands and to secure the good will of the natives, the Dominion and Local Governments must look beyond the terms of that agreement, and be governed in their conduct towards the aborigines by the justice of their claims and by the necessities of the case.

The undersigned, would therefore respectfully recommend that the Government of the Dominion should make an earnest appeal to the Government of British Columbia—if they value the peace and prosperity of their Province; if they desire that Canada as a whole should retain the high character she has earned for herself by her just and honorable treatment of the red men of the forest—to reconsider in a

spirit of wisdom and patriotism the land grievances of which the Indians of that Province complain, apparently with good reason, and take such measures as may be necessary promtply and effiectually to redress them.

In conclusion, the undersigned would recommend that, should the views submitted in this memorandum be approved by the Governor General in Council, a copy of the Order in Council passed in the case, with a copy of this memorandum, be transmitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, with a request that he would take an early opportunity of submitting them to his Executive Government, and to express the hope that the views of the Dominion Government therein embodied may obtain an early and favorable consideration. He would further recommend that copies of the Order in Council and this memorandum should also be transmitted by the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanied by copies of such of the other documents herewith submitted as may be thought necessary to enable the Colonial Secretary to understand in all its bearings the great national question now seeking solution at the hands of the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia.

D. LAIRD,
*Minister of the Interior.*

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*Deputy Minister of the Interior to the Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, Nov. 12th, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a certified copy of an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a copy of the memorandum therein referred to respecting the unsatisfactory state of the Indian land question in the Province of British Columbia, and I have to request that you will have the goodness to transmit these documents (as the Order in Council directs) to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, with a view to their being brought under the early consideration of the Government of that Province.

I have, &c.,
E. A. MEREDITH,
*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*

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*The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.*

DOWNING STREET, 5th February, 1875.

MY LORD,—I have received your despatch, No. 294, of the 4th of December, enclosing at the request of your Ministers a Minute of the Canadian Privy Council, with a copy of a memorandum from the Minister of the Interior, with accompanying documents, respecting the present state of the Indian land question in the Province of British Columbia.

I have read these papers with great though painful interest, as I cannot but regret that there should be any difference of opinion on such a subject, or indeed that there should be any ground for believing that the provision made for the Indian tribes is not fully equal to their requirements; it is not, therefore, easy to over-rate the importance of the question to which these papers relate, but I do not perceive that it is suggested that I should now take any action in the matter, and indeed I abstain from coming to any conclusion respecting it pending the receipt of the reply to the representation addressed by the Dominion Government to the Provincial Government, by whom I cannot doubt that full and liberal consideration will be given to all the considerations of the case.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

# REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE SUBJECT OF INDIAN RESERVES.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the* 18*th day of August*, 1875.

The Committee of Council concur with the statements and recommendations contained in the memorandum of the Honorable the Attorney-General, on the subject of Indian Affairs, dated 17th August, 1875, and advise that it be adopted as the expression of the views of this Government as to the best method of bringing about a settlement of the Indian Land Question.

Certified. W. J. ARMSTRONG,
*Clerk of the Executive Council.*

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The undersigned begs leave to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the the Lieutenent-Governor in Council, the following memorandum on Indian Affairs:—

For some time past the Government of the Province have endeavoured, but without success, to arrive at some practical solution of what is termed the Indian land question. The negotiations with the Dominion on the subject have been based on the 13th Article of our Terms of Union agreed to in 1871, which reads as follows:—

"The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands "reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, "and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government "shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

"To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been "the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, "shall from time to time be conveyed by the Local Government to the Dominion "Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the "Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments "respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be "referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

It will thus appear—

1st.—That Canada assumed the charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of their lands.

2nd.—That a policy towards our Natives as liberal as that of the Colonial Government of British Columbia (prior to Confederation) should be continued by the Dominion Government.

3rd.—That this Province should, after Confederation, convey to the Dominion, in trust for the use of the Indians, tracts of land similar in extent to those which had been set apart for their use by British Columbia when governed directly by the Imperial Authorities.

4th.—That any disagreement with respect to the extent of such lands should be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his decision.

Upon these four distinct terms the 13th Article is based. It need scarcely be stated that there is a marked difference between a stipulation to establish a general policy and an agreement to supply certain detailed assistance "to carry out such policy." Referring to the Report of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, adopted by Minute of the Privy Council of the 4th of November, 1874, it will be observed that the Minister fails to draw such a distinction, and harshly condemns the Indian *policy* of the Crown Colony "as little short of a mockery of the claims" of the Indians, because the *aid* given to it in the shape of land and for education fell short of that given in old Canada.

The value of the above distinction will presently appear in discussing the several points in the order laid down. Although the question of *what assistance in land shall*

*British Columbia now give to enable the Dominion to carry out her Indian policy ?* is the real issue between the two Governments, it appears to be absolutely necessary to give a short sketch of the Indian policy of the Crown Colony, with a view of removing the very unjust impressions respecting it which have been created in the public mind by the publication of the Report of the Minister of the Interior. Superior to this reason is the undoubted right of the Imperial Government (to whom the Indian correspondence has been referred) to a full explanation respecting the charges preferred in the Report, of mal-administration of a policy established under their directing influence. In justice also to the past and present Governments of British Columbia, as well as to its people at large, a thorough consideration of the Minister's Report is demanded. With these remarks the undersigned now proposes to deal with the three last propositions above set forth, as the first condition may be considered as disposed of.

With respect to the second proposition, that the Indian policy of Canada shall not be less liberal than that of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, it is not intended to give more than a brief statement of the Colonial Policy as it was pursued prior to 1871 : nor would such a statement have been necessary had the Colonial Indian System been better understood by the Dominion Government.

The policy of the Dominion aims at a *concentration of the Indians upon Reserves*, while that of the Crown Colony, besides granting Reserves in cases where the Indians preferred them, courted rather an opposite result. The Colonial Policy was first inaugurated under the auspices of the Imperial Government in 1858, the date of the foundation of the Crown Colony. Under this policy the Natives were invited and encouraged to mingle with and live amongst the White population with a view of weaning them by degrees from savage life, and of gradually leading them by example and precept to adopt habits of peace, honesty and industry. It is true that this step was not unattended with some of the well-known evils which are unfortunately inseparable from the attempted fusion of savage and civilized races, but these defects it was believed, would in time have been largely removed by the application of proper remedies.

The Dominion Commissioner for Indian Affairs, resident here, has asserted (*vide* Report) that—

> " Money payments by the Government, on account of the native race, have been
> " restricted to expenditure incurred by Indian outrages, and no efforts have
> " been put forth with a view to civilize them, it having been considered that
> " the best mode of treating them was to let them alone."

This is certainly a very strong and positive statement, and one which undoubtedly leads the reader to infer that the Crown Colony (which is meant by the word " Government ") had cruelly neglected the Indians and left or " let them alone " in their savage condition, to struggle for life against the inroads of aggressive White settlers, who, as the complaint in the Report states, " *in many instances* took from " them the lands which they had settled upon and cultivated, and in some cases their burial grounds." (*vide* Report.)

Upon referring to the books and vouchers of the Treasury Department, it appears that between 1858 and 1871, money payments by the Colonial Governments on account of the Native race were, apart from expenditure caused by " Indian outrages," extensively made for various purposes. Considerable sums were, from time to time, paid for laying off and surveying Reserves in the lower country and in the interior ; for settling boundary and other disputes, whether among themselves or with White settlers ; and for specific expenses incurred in protecting and upholding their civil rights of property in our Courts of Law. Under a local ordinance very large amounts were, from the earliest days, spent solely in the interests of the Indians, in the effort to suppress the " liquor traffic " amongst them. The expenditure on this account is composed of payments for the fuel consumed by ships of war, for steamers, for the salaries, travelling expenses, and allowances of magistrates, pilots, police, and witnesses engaged in this service. By instructions from the Government, the natives were exempted from paying tolls and direct taxes levied on the

community at large for the construction of public highways and bridges; nor were Customs duties exacted upon the animals and merchandize—sometimes of no inconsiderable value—which the members of a tribe from time to time imported across the boundary line from American soil. These abatements—large in the aggregate—are virtually "money payments" on Indian account. Pecuniary aid was given to the sick and destitute, and to a large extent in cases of epidemics, such as small-pox. Treating the life of the Indian with as much respect and consideration as that of his civilized neighbour, inquests were held, when necessary, in cases of untimely death. These proceedings were often, and almost always in the interior, attended with considerable outlay. In the administration of justice gratuities were sometimes given at the instance of a Judge on circuit, or of a District Magistrate, to deserving Indians. With a view of encouraging their feelings of loyalty and strengthening their fidelity and attachment to the Crown, a general invitation was annually extended to the various tribes within reach to meet at some central point in the lower country for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Her Majesty. Nearly 4,000 Indians responded to the call in 1865, and large numbers attended at each subsequent meeting. On such occasions the Governor met them in person, and distributed the liberal money and other prizes amongst the successful competitors in games and in water sports. Presents of food and clothing to the Indians assembled were added; and the opportunity thus afforded was improved by giving them good counsel and advice for their future well-being. On other occasions, badges of value were given to meritorious chiefs, who, with their followers, received blankets, food, and articles of dress.

The system of "gifts" to the Native tribes was not, however, a prominent feature in the Colonial policy. It was followed more in obedience to Indian tradition than from convictions of ultimate good. The practice was therefore countenanced rather than encouraged, as it was opposed to the main principles of assimilation in the higher degree of the native and civilized races and of the consequent treatment of the Indian as a fellow subject. Instead of this mode of assisting them, habits of self reliance were inculcated, and the advantages of well directed labor were impressed upon them. The time too was opportune for putting these lessons into practice, as labor was scarce and in great demand. Every Indian, therefore, who could and would work—and they were numerous—was employed in almost every branch of industrial and of domestic life, at wages which would appear excessively high in England or in Canada. From becoming labourers, some of the Natives after a time, stimulated by example and by profit, engaged on their own account in stock-breeding, in river boating, and in "packing," as it is termed, as carriers of merchandize by land and by water; while others followed fishing and hunting with more vigour than formerly to supply the wants of an incoming population. The Government frequently employed those living in the interior as police, laborers, servants, and as messengers entrusted with errands of importance. It may here be mentioned that in the payment or distribution of public rewards (however large) for the apprehension of criminals, the claims of the Indian and of the White man were treated alike. It is not of course suggested that any payments for services rendered are payments "on account of the Indians." The facts are merely stated to illustrate some of the features of the general policy pursued towards them. They were taught by association with the civilized races and by the course pursued in our Courts, where justice was meted out with even hand to all classes and races, to appreciate and respect the laws of the country. A special enactment provided that when "any Aboriginal Native" was "destitute of the knowledge of God," or was an unbeliever "in religion or in a future state of rewards and punishments," the evidence of such Native might be received in any civil or criminal cause upon his making a "solemn affirmation," or a simple "declaration to tell the truth" [Revised Statutes, No. 74]. Their lives and their property were jealously guarded. From humane motives, two penal statutes with stringent provisions were in early days passed—one, to prevent the spoliation of their graves and burial grounds; the other, as its caption reads, "To prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to Indians." [Revised Statutes, Nos. 69 and 85.]

Thus far it will be seen that no discriminating lines were drawn between the Natives and other races, save in the interest of the former. In disposing, however, of the Crown Lands, the Colony, for obvious reasons, made a distinction between the Indians and other resident British subjects. This may best be shown by quoting Section 3 of the "Land Ordinance, 1870:—"

Sec. 3. "Any male * * * British subject of the age of 18 years or "over, may acquire the right to pre-empt any tract of unoccupied, unsurveyed and "unreserved Crown Lands (not being an Indian Settlement) not exceeding 320 acres "* * East of the * * Cascade Mountains, and 160 acres * * in "the rest of the Colony. Provided that such right * * shall not * * "extend to any of the Aborigines of this Continent, except to such as shall have "obtained the Governor's special permission in writing to that effect."

This section needs little comment. It is a transcript of the law of 1860 [Proclamation No. 17] as afterwards amended. The Indians, although denied the right of pre-emption which the Act gave to other British subjects, were permitted to pre-empt Crown Lands provided the Governor was satisfied that they could fulfil the usual conditions upon which the land was sold. As late as 1872, a Fort Langley Indian received permission to pre-empt 100 acres of land upon his practically proving that he could intelligently cultivate it. [Appendix A.] The above Section is now in force, but the practice of giving these permissions has been discontinued, lest it should interfere with the Dominion policy of concentrating the Indians upon Reserves.

Tracts of land or Reserves were also set spart by the Crown for the use of some of the Tribes. As an invarible rule they embraced the village sites, settlements and cultivated lands of the Indians. Several of the Reserves though rich in soil and situated in the centre of White settlements, are, however, unfortunately unproductive to the country, owing partly to Indian indolence and partly to the attractions of good wages offered by the White population.

To secure the Indians in peaceable possession of their property generally, the Colonial Legislature conferred upon the District Magistrates extensive powers (not even possessed by the Supreme Court) to remove and punish by fine, imprisonment or heavy damages and costs any person unlawfully "entering or occupying" their Reserves or Settlements, or damaging their "improvements, crops, or cattle." [Revised Statutes, No. 125.]

To effectually carry out their general Indian policy, the Colonial Government appointed the Magistrates resident in the several Districts to act as Indian Agents. As such their manifold duties may be summed up in the statement that they advised and protected the Indians in all matters relating to their welfare.

It has been said that no system of education, in its restricted sense, was established on behalf of the Indians. While this is admitted, it may also be stated that the Government merely deferred the subject, believing that it was far more important in the interests of the community at large to first reclaim the Natives from their savage state and teach them the practical and rudimentary lessons of civilized life. How this was done has been already explained.

Since writing the above the undersigned has fortunately obtained a copy of a despatch, addressed in 1870, by the Governor of British Columbia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the Colonial Indian policy. [Appendix B.] This document strongly and ably bears out many of the views and opinions above expressed.

Such is but an imperfect sketch of the Colonial Indian policy which was founded in 1858 and determined in 1871. It was based on the broad and experimental principle of treating the Indian as a fellow subject. The principle was, at least, a lofty one, and worthy of an enlightened humanity. Like others of its kind, it had its trials; but it also had its rewards, for, through its influence, the Colony was enabled on the day of Confederation to hand over to the trusteeship of the Dominion a community of 40,000 Indians—loyal, peaceable, contented, and in many cases honest and industrious. This fact is in itself the best commentary that can be offered upon the policy pursued towards the Indians during the 13 years preceding Confederation.

All policies or systems are open to more or less abuse; and the Colonial Indian policy laid no claim to exclusive immunity in this respect. It has been shown that laws, unquestionably wise and humane, were enacted in the interest of the Indians. If, "in many instances," their cultivated patches or, "in some cases," their "burial grounds" have, as they complain, been unjustly taken from them, the law provided a sure and speedy remedy. The undersigned, however, takes the liberty of thinking that their statements in this respect are exaggerated. If such instances do exist they are exceedingly few in number—three or four at most—and are probably capable of satisfactory explanation. The Indians of this country number about 40,000, and are settled over an area of 220,000 square miles. It is doubtful whether any parallel exists of so large a number of savage tribes, a vast majority of whom never saw a white face until 1858, being successfully controlled and governed by, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of people of the European race. The country has been singularly free from the graver classes of crime among the Natives. Excepting an outbreak of a serious character in 1864 and a few acts of violence committed by Indian marauders on the North West Coast, breaches of the law have generally been confined to cases of theft, to common and aggravated assaults, and to inter-tribal feuds. In nearly every instance the origin of Indian crime may be traced to the evasion of the Indian liquor laws.

Since Confederation the Indians have undoubtedly become discontented. Hopes of visionary wealth, to be acquired without labour, have been excited in the minds of some of the Tribes; for it is a notorious fact that 80 acres of land were promised, of course without authority, to each head of an Indian family before the question of Reserves was even laid before the Provincial Government. When the policy of the Dominion supplanted that of the Colony, the several Indian Agencies established by the latter lapsed, and have not been replaced. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Indians, left as they have been for the last four years without that counsel and advice which they formerly received from those in authority, should have become uneasy and restless as to their future.

Before passing to the 3rd and 4th propositions it seems necessary to first call attention to that portion of the Report of the Minister of the Interior which inferentially charges the Local Government with a want of proper regard for the rights of the Indians, and with the grave responsibility of unnecessarily impeding a settlement of the question of Reserves or, as it is called in the correspondence, the Indian land question. It is to be regretted that this charge should have been made, as it cannot with justice be sustained. In this matter the Minister has probably acted upon insufficient information, both as to the general views of the Provincial Government upon the subject of Reserves, and as to the special reasons which dictated the course they have hitherto pursued.

It is almost needless to state that the Local Government have been keenly alive, not only to the advantages, but to the absolute necessity and urgent importance of a speedy settlement of all questions connected with the Reserves. The favorable influence which it would exert in the future cannot be overrated. Peace would be ensured, and prosperity would not fail to follow the improved condition and social elevation of the Indian. The fruits of his labour might at first fall short of expectation; but in time their value would be gradually increased by well directed training. The importance of the Tribes, as large consumers and as labourers, is fully understood and appreciated. The Provincial Government feel that these facts in themselves entitle the Indians to a kind and liberal treatment. Their claims to consideration rest moreover on much higher grounds. The common dictates of humanity, apart from the moral lessons of education, silently but eloquently appeal to our better nature to shun oppression, and to protect and assist the ignorant and helpless. Such principles of action are not new. They have been happily engrafted upon our Constitution which, in the case of the Indian, views a disregard of his rights as oppression, and that oppression as a synonym for slavery.

Strongly holding the above views and convictions, the Provincial Government have, with great reluctance, felt compelled to differ in opinion from the Dominion

Government on the subject of Reserves. A request by the Dominion for any reasonable and discriminating acreage of cultivable land for the use of the Indians is one which, on grounds above stated, could not but recommend itself to the favourable consideration of the Government of the Province. But in considering the demands already made, the Local Government felt constrained to keep in view not only the present condition and probable future of the Province, but the habits and pursuits of our Indians. That negotiations on the subject have hitherto failed is a matter of extreme regret; but is also a misfortune for which the Government here cannot justly be held responsible. The real causes of this failure are attributable to the want of proper information on the part of the Dominion Government of the physical structure of this country and of the habits of the Indians. At least such is the opinion plainly indicated in the annexed portion of a letter lately addressed to the Minister of the Interior by Mr. Duncan, an Indian Missionary remarkable not less for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the Indians than for his marvellous success amongst the tribes of the North-West Coast. [Appendix C.]

It will be observed that he has advised the Indian Department to defer the question of Reserves, and to appoint a resident Indian Agent in each district. This agent, he suggests, would, from his local knowledge, give trustworthy advice to the Government respecting "the number, wants, and pursuits of the Indians under his "charge, the nature of their country * * * and the most suitable locality and "quantity of land required." "Without such advice," Mr. Duncan adds, "I cannot "see how the Government can be expected to act fairly or wisely in dealing with the "subject." Though this language is addressed to the Dominion Government, it applies with equal, and indeed with greater force to the Government of the Province, as they are responsible for the manner in which they dispose of the public lands, from which the Reserves will, of course, be taken.

The undersigned has also received a letter [Appendix D] from Mr. Duncan on the same subject of Reserves, in which he says,—"I am persuaded that the whole "difference" between the two Governments on the land question, "springs from the "fact that no definite information is before the Provincial Government" on the subject. Reading both communications it will be found that he condemns the old or Colonial Reserves as being misplaced and too limited in area, and suggests that they therefore be abandoned for more eligible lands. He also disapproves of the Dominion land scheme as submitted for adoption by the Province.

The gravity of the interests directly involved in the applications of the Dominion for Provincial lands for the Indians, will best be understood by reference to the following figures, and by contrasting them with the extent of land prescribed by the Terms of Union, as they are interpreted:—

For present purposes the Indian population may be assumed to be 40,000.

1st.—Terms of Union.—10 acres to each Indian family..... 80,000 acres;

2nd.—21st March, 1873.—Request by Dominion for 80 acres of average quality for each family of five persons, and old Reserves to be regulated accordingly, equal to..... 640,000 acres;

3rd.—In reply the Province offered 20 acres to each head of a family of five persons, which the Indian Department was authorized by the Dominion authorities to accept, equal to 160,000 acres;

4th.—15th May, 1874.—In lieu of the above, a further request was made for 20 acres to each head of a family or, as understood, for each Indian adult (the adults being about three-tenths of the Indian population), equal to..... 240,000 acres;

This was assented to in the case of future Reserves; but the Provincial Government declined to include past Reserves in this agreement. They, however, offered to consider any special claim which might arise in respect of the latter.

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[Note.—From each of the above quantities, the acreage of the old Reserves must, of course, be deducted. The amount cannot be stated with accuracy in the absence of complete surveys. It, however, represents but a very small fraction of the quantities stated.]

This statement at once shows the very grave nature of the responsibility which rested upon the Provincial Government in dealing with such large tracts of agricultural land. Without definite information they felt it impossible to come to any intelligent conclusion upon the subject. Under all the circumstances, and bearing in mind what Mr. Duncan has stated, it would appear that they were fully justified in hesitating to accede to propositions which might not only retard the future settlement of the Province, but prove to be both ill-judged and ill-timed in the interests of the present settlers and of the Indians themselves.

The enlargement of past Reserves is in many instances practically impossible, as they are surrounded by White settlements. The proposal to implement any deficiency of their acreage from lands more or less distant from them is open to grave objections. Every individual of a Tribe which is provided with a reservation, regards the land as his home, and as the common property of the community to which he belongs. This being the case, the Indian Department would have to decide the difficult question of selecting the individual who should, in their opinion, be compelled to part from his Tribe, his friends, and the home to which he had long been attached by the strongest natural ties, to settle on land selected for him perhaps at a distance from his Reserve. The division of the old Reserves into 20 acre allotments, as contempleted, would also be attended with great difficulty, except some scale of compensation were settled upon, as any one such allotment might include all the cultivated land of the Tribe. The settlement of such cases as the above may be said to properly rest with the Indian Department: but it is equally clear that the Province would be responsible for enforcing this settlement, and suppressing any disturbances which might be caused by attempts to force unwilling Indians to accept what they might consider unjust.

Passing now to the third and fourth propositions, which may be dealt with together, it remains for the Provincial Government to consider what assistance in the shape of land they will give to the Dominion Government to carry out their Indian policy. The 13th Article binds the Province to give the same quantity of land as in practice the Crown Colony gave. This quantity seems to have been settled at ten acres to each Indian family, as appears by the following extract from the Speech of Governor Douglas to the Legislative Council in 1864. [British Columbia Sessional Papers, 1864] :—

"The Native Tribes are quiet and well-disposed. The plan of forming Reserves "of land embracing the village sites, cultivated fields, and favourite places of resort "of the several Tribes, and thus securing them against the encroachment of the "settlers, and forever removing the fertile cause of agrarian disturbance, has been "productive of the happiest effects on the minds of the natives.

"The areas thus partially defined and set apart in no case exceed the proportion "of ten acres for each family concerned, and are to be held as the joint and common "property of the several Tribes, being intended for their exclusive use and benefit. "and especially as a provision for the aged, the helpless, and the infirm."

It may be broadly stated that uniformity of acreage in the Reserves is practically impossible in this country. A uniform acreage that might appear desirable and just in Ontario, where there is abundance of good agricultural land, would, if adopted here, be fraught with mischief to the Province at large. The physical features of British Columbia are not only varied in themselves in the most positive manner, but they widely differ from those of all other sections of the Dominion. The natural laws of accommodation have produced equally marked distinctions between the several Tribes of the Province; nor is there much more analogy between these Tribes as a body and the Tribes that inhabit the Plains and the Eastern Provinces.

In order to deal intelligently with the subject of Reserves it appears desirable that the habits and pursuits of our natives should be duly considered, with a view of determining some general principles upon which in future a fair distribution of our public lands may be based. The physical structure of each locality should also be borne in mind. In the absence of that full and definite information, which Mr. Duncan considers indispensable, the following general remarks may be offered, especially as they are not likely to conflict with the Indian policy suggested by that gentleman.

Apart from tribal divisions and differences of dialect, the Indians may be divided into three classes:—

1. Fishermen and hunters;
2. Stock-breeders, and farmers on a small scale;
3. Labourers.

The first class naturally constitutes a very large proportion of the Indian population. It includes about 30,000 "Coast Indians," who live on the seaboard, besides two or three thousand Indians who live in the interior and in the southern parts of the Province. The request of the Dominion for a uniform acreage of land for all the Tribes, necessarily implies that each male adult of this and all other classes is to be withdrawn from his present occupation, and taught to cultivate the land allotted to him. If this course be carried out, a serious injury will be inflicted upon the Indians and the Province. Our numerous bays, inlets and rivers, contain inexhaustible supplies of the finest fish. Otter, seal, and other useful products are also easily obtained. The long experience and acquired skill of both fishermen and hunters might, instead of being diverted to other purposes, be turned to excellent account by qualified Indian Agents resident amongst them. No good reason exists why "Fisheries," such as those established by our merchants on Fraser River for curing and exporting salmon, and other merchantable fish, should not be erected in suitable places for the benefit of the Indians, and be in time profitably controlled and conducted by themselves. Many of the Indians are now employed in this industry as fishermen, at one dollar, or four shillings sterling, a day. The business requires but little mechanical skill, and that they already possess. Their beautiful canoes and well-executed carvings in ivory, stone, and wood are good proofs of this. The experiment might be made at a very small outlay, especially as all the necessary appliances—a few tools and some tinware excepted—are almost within their reach. In the comparative cost of labour they would possess an enormous advantage as long as wages remain at their present high figures. The merchant, instead of embarking in such ventures himself, would doubtless find it more profitable to purchase his supplies from the Indian "Fisheries," which would thus at the outset be relieved of the responsibility of finding a foreign market for their goods. The establishment of lumber mills and other industries would unquestionably follow success in this direction.

The hunter's skill might likewise be turned to good use. It is a notorious fact that valuable fur-bearing animals—large and small—are wastefully and even wantonly destroyed at unseasonable periods of the year. The mountain ranges which supply this class of animals are, generally speaking, wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. The experience and superior intelligence of the Indian Agent would again be usefully called into play. The hunter would be taught to regard these localities as fur-preserves, to avoid indiscriminate slaughter, to kill only at proper seasons of the year, and to carefully protect a source of wealth which he is now gradually but too surely destroying. The fur trade of the Province, with all its present disadvantages, is one of considerable importance, and might be greatly increased. Under these circumstances, any care taken to preserve and foster it, would be well bestowed. The Indians upon whom this trade almost wholly depends, would largely reap the benefits of its good management. These views upon this branch of the subject have been communicated by Mr. J. W. McKay, a gentleman who has had thirty years experience amongst the Indians of the Province.

## Reserves.

From the above general remarks it is reasonable to suppose that large tracts of agricultural lands will not be required for the class of Indians referred to. Those who cannot be employed usefully, in the manner indicated, in fishing or hunting, might require and fairly expect farming lands. The other portion of the community would be provided for in other ways, by reserving their fishing-stations, fur-trading posts and settlements, and by laying off a liberal quantity of land for a future town-site. In the mountain ranges, the most eligible localities for the hunter's purpose might be selected and reserved as fur-bearing preserves.

STOCK-BREEDERS AND FARMERS.

With respect to this class of Indians, who are a useful portion of the community, it must be conceded that their herds of horses and cattle require as much pastoral land for their support as equal numbers of stock owned by the White settlers. The pastoral leases complained of in the Minister's report, will, however, soon be determined and a fruitful source of irritation will thus be removed. As suggested by Mr. Duncan, a liberal allowance of farming lands should be made, provided that the general outlines of the Indian policy which he recommends for adoption in the Province be followed.

LABOURERS.

In the present infancy of British Columbia, the Indians of this class have proved invaluable in the settled portions of the Province. Little can be added to what has already been said with respect to their employment and kind treatment by the White population. It may be mentioned, however, that our lumber mills alone pay about 130 Indian employés over $40,000 annually. Each individual receives from $20 to $30 per month and board. An average of $25 gives the total of $40,000 as a clear annual profit made by 130 natives. This information has been obtained from one of the principal mill-owners. Such is one of the results of the Colonial policy. It is needless to say that it would require an enormous amount of farming produce to yield the same, or even one-half of this annual profit, to a similar number of Indians. Reserves of agricultural land for such labourers would be worse than useless, for if they got them they would be bound to occupy and cultivate them, and this they could not do without loss to themselves and loss of valuable and trained labour to the Province. Discarding, however, from consideration, the mere matter of pecuniary loss or gain, it clearly appears that the employment of the Indians at such centres of labour, possesses other and higher advantages than those described, as it tends to centralize the Natives and their families in places easy of access to the Missionary and to the school-teacher.

This memorandum has reached a greater length than was anticipated by the undersigned; but he has felt that the importance of the subject required such information as the Provincial Government could give respecting their past and present views upon the Indian land question, in order that erroneous impressions may be removed, unnecessary complications be avoided, a practical land scheme be devised, and the Indian question finally settled to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments.

The following suggestions for the settlement of the subject have been made by Mr. Duncan. [Appendix D.]

1st. That no basis of acreage for Indian Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole; but that each Nation (and not tribe) of Indians of the same language be dealt with separately:

2nd. That for the proper adjustment of Indian claims the Dominion Government do appoint an agent to reside with each Nation:

3rd. That Reserves of land be set aside for each Nationality of Indians. Such Reserves to contain, in addition to agricultural land, a large proportion of wild and of forest land. Every application for a Reserve shall be accompanied by a report from the Agent having charge of the Nation for whom the Reserve is intended; and such report shall contain a census and give a description of the habits and pursuits, and of the nature and quantity of land required for the use of such Nation:

4th. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation of Indians to which it has been allotted; and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the case may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserves shall be allotted from vacant Crown lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province:

5th. That the present local Reserves be surrendered by the Dominion to the Province as soon as may be convenient; the Province agreeing to give fair compensation for any improvements or clearings made upon any Reserve which may be surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province:

The undersigned has the honor to recommend that the above suggestions be adopted, and that if this memorandum be approved, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to forward a copy thereof, and of the Minute of Council referring thereto, to the Dominion Government, for their consideration and assent; and he further recommends that another copy be sent to the Dominion Government, for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

GEO. A. WALKEM,
*Attorney-General.*

VICTORIA, 17th August, 1875.

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## APPENDIX A.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd day of December*, 1872.

On a memorandum dated 2nd December, from the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, reporting that an Indian named Charlie has been living on an island opposite Langley for some time, under an assurance from the late Mr. Brew that his possession of the land would be secured to him. The Indian has erected a house and has cleared some of the land. He also has cattle and poultry. The island is overflowed every year at high water. The Indian raises wheat, turnips, potatoes, Indian corn and onions. He has planted apple trees also. The island contains about 100 acres, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works recommends that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to give Charlie permission to pre-empt, under the provisions of the "Land Ordinance, 1870."

The Committee advise that the recommendation be approved.

(Certified,) JAMES JUDSON YOUNG,
*Clerk, Executive Council.*

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## APPENDIX B.

*Governor Musgrove to Earl Granville.*

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
29th January, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have had the honor to receive your lordship's despatch, No. 104, of the 15th November, 1869, transmitting copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, relative to the condition of the Indians in Vancouver Island.

2. If the statements made in Mr. Sebright Green's letter, forwarded to your Lordship by the Society, were statements of facts, they would be a matter of great reproach to the Colonial Government; but I have satisfied myself that his representations are in some cases quite incorrect, and in others greatly exaggerated. As the circumstances alleged and referred to by Mr. Green were antecedent to my acquaintance with the colony, I referred his letter to Mr. Trutch, the Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-General, for a report; and I now enclose a memorandum from that officer upon the subject. From other sources of information I have every reason to believe Mr. Trutch's statements to be correct.

3. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to place Indian tribes exactly in the same position as more civilized races, but they do, substantially, enjoy equal protection from the Government; and I believe that those of them who are most in contact with the White population, quite understand that this is the case. Complaints are frequently brought by the Indians in the neighbourhood of Victoria before the police magistrate, against each other. And since my arrival here, Indians have been the principal witnesses in trials for murder.

I have, &c.,

A. MUSGRAVE.

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*Memorandum on a letter treating of condition of the Indians in Vancouver Island, addressed to the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, by Mr. William Sebright Green.*

Mr. Green's letter contains a series of allegations against the Government, most of which are so entirely inconsistent with facts, and in the remainder the truth is so strangely distorted, that his statements in this matter, and the deductions drawn by him therefrom, urgently require to be met with most distinct and positive refutation.

It is not true, as he avers, that in this colony we have no "Indian Policy whatever;" that "there are no Indian Agents;" and that "the only friends the Indians have in the colony are the missionaries." On the contrary, for the past ten years at least, during which I have resided in this colony, the Government appears to me to have striven to the extent of its power to protect and befriend the native race, and its declared policy has been that the Aborigines should, in all material respects, be on the same footing in the eye of the law as people of European descent, and that they should be encouraged to live amongst the White settlers in the country, and so, by their example, be induced to adopt habits of civilization. In the more settled districts the Indians now reside mostly in the settlements, working for the White settlers, eating similar food, and wearing similar clothing, and having, to a great extent, relinquished their former wild, primitive mode of life. In these respects the native race has undoubtedly derived very material benefit from their contact with White people, whilst it is undoubtedly equally certain that it has thence contracted a large share of the vices and attendant disease which have ever been inevitably entailed by European races, on the Indians of this continent amongst whom they have settled.

This policy towards the Indians has been consistently carried out, so far as I am aware, by successive Governors, and under it the Indians have assuredly, as Mr. Green states "been made amenable to English laws;" but it is somewhat more than exaggerated to write, as he has done, that the Indians have been "suffered to shoot and kill one another within rifle-shot of the city, without interference." It may be, and I believe is, a fact, that during the past ten years there have been instances of Indians having shot and killed one another in the outskirts of Victoria without having been apprehended; but they certainly have not been suffered to do so. On the contrary, had they been detected in the commission of such crimes, they would most assuredly have been tried and punished according to English law. In fact, Indians have been tried for this very crime in Victoria and hanged. At the trial of all such offenders counsel have been assigned by the judge for their defence, unless specially provided by themselves or their friends, precisely as though they had been White men. For it must be pointed out that Mr. Green is again positively incorrect in stating, as he has done, that the defence of Indians is a "mere matter of chance." There is no more of the element of chance in this respect, as regards an Indian on his trial, than would affect a White man similarily circumstanced. Money must, of course, always have its effect in securing the services of able counsel and in other ways, when a man is under trial for any offence against the law; but in this respect a poor Indian is no worse off than a poor White man, indeed, he is probably not so friendless, as the judges in this colony have always made it their special care that Indians on trial should be at least at no disadvantage on account of their being Indians.

The Magistrates, too, throughout the Colony, are the especially constituted protectors of the Indians against injustice. They are, in fact, "Indian Agents" in all but the name, and I am confident that they have so performed this well-understood branch of their duty, that as full a measure of protection and general advantage has been bestowed on the Indians through their agency by Government, out of the pecuniary means at its disposal for this purpose, as could have been afforded to them through the medium of a special Indian Department.

The Indians have, in fact, been held to be the special wards of the Crown, and in the exercise of this guardianship Government has, in all cases where it has been desirable for the interests of the Indians, set apart such portions of the Crown lands as were deemed proportionate to, and amply sufficient for, the requirements of each Tribe; and these Indian Reserves are held by Government, in trust, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians resident thereon.

But the title of the Indians in the fee of the public lands, or of any portion thereof, has never been acknowledged by Government, but on the contrary, is distinctly denied. In no case has any special agreement been made with any of the Tribes of the Mainland for the extinction of their claims of possession; but these claims have been held to have been fully satisfied by securing to each Tribe, as the progress of the settlement of the country seemed to require, the use of sufficient tracts of land for their wants for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

In 1850 and 1851, shortly after the first settlement at Victoria by the Hudson Bay Company—at that time grantees from the Crown of the whole of Vancouver Island, with full executive powers of Government—their Agent, Governor Douglas, made agreements with the various families of Indians then occupying the south-eastern portion of the Island, for the relinquishment of their possessory claims in the district of country around Fort Victoria, in consideration of certain blankets and other goods presented to them. But these presents were, as I understand, made for the purpose of securing friendly relations between those Indians and the settlement of Victoria, then in its infancy, and certainly not in acknowledgement of any general title of the Indians to the lands they occupy.

In reference to the Cowichan settlements, it appears from the records—for I cannot speak of this matter from personal knowledge, as I had no official connection with Vancouver Island until the year before last—that portions of the Cowichan Valley were surveyed by Government and sold in 1859. The settlement dates, therefore, from that year, although the unoccupied lands in this district were not thrown open for pre-emption until 1862. When these lands were surveyed, certain sections, containing in all 4635 acres, were set apart as reserves for the use of the Cowichan Indians, and are now held in trust by Government for that purpose, with the exception of about 500 acres which have been since withdrawn from this reservation, with the consent, as appears from the recorded correspondence in this office, of the Indians interested therein.

I can find no record of any promise having been made to these Indians that they should be paid for the lands in the Cowichan Valley which they may have laid claim to, nor can I learn that any such promise has ever been made. But it is probable that the Cowichans, when the White people began to settle among them, may have expected and considered themselves entitled to receive for the lands, which they held to be theirs, similar donations to those which had been presented to their neighbors, the Saanich Indians, years previously, as before mentioned, on their relinquishing their claims on the lands around their villages. It is further very likely that it was Governor Douglas' intention that such gratuities should be bestowed on this Tribe, although no direct promise to that effect had been made; and, in fact, presents of agricultural implements and tools were authorized to be made to them through this department last year, although no demands for payment for their lands had, to my knowledge, been made by these Indians of Government.

It is unfortunately only too true that the law forbidding the sale of liquor to the Indians, although efficacious in the country districts, especially on the mainland, is virtually inoperative in Victoria and its neighbourhood, as its provisions, strict as

they are, are evaded by an organized system between White men who make the vile liquor for this trade, and the Indian traders who purchase it in quantities, to be retailed to their Indian customers on the Reserve. Government has endeavored to suppress this most baneful traffic, but the profits are so considerable that those engaged in it in a wholesale way cannot be tempted to become informers; and it is only occasionally that even the minor agents are apprehended and punished, whilst the principal offenders, some of whom it is hinted are most respectable persons, cannot be traced. It is easy for Mr. Green to say, "he could point out at least a dozen men known to be engaged in this nefarious traffic;" but it would no doubt have been difficult for him to have proved this, which he asserts as a known fact, otherwise he would surely have evinced his earnestness in the cause of those on whose behalf he writes, by giving such information to the police as might have led to the punishment of these offenders.

Prostitution is another acknowledged evil prevailing to an almost unlimited extent among the Indian women in the neighborhood of Victoria; but the prevention of this vice is at least as difficult to effect here as in more civilized communities, and the only direct step towards this result that appears open for Government to take would be to remove the entire Indian population to a distance of some miles from Victoria; a course against which the Indians themselves, and the majority of the White inhabitants, would strenuously protest, for a variety of reasons: but this course must certainly be adopted before any measures for the improvement in this respect of the moral and social condition of the Indian population can be carried into effect with any hope of success.

In direct refutation of the charges of utter neglect and inhuman treatment of the Indians at Victoria during the prevalence of Small pox in 1868, which Mr. Green makes against Government, it will be sufficient for me to recount what came under my own observation in reference to this subject.

Some time during the autumn of that year, whilst this disease was at its height, Mr. Young, at that time acting Colonial Secretary, called my attention to a leading article in that morning's *British Colonist*, of which Mr. Green was then editor, which contained most exaggerated representations of the horrible condition of the Indians on the Reserve at Victoria under this visitation, and charges against Government of having utterly failed to take any steps to prevent the spread of the fell contagion, or to alleviate the sufferings of those attacked by it, or even provide for the burial of its victims—statements, in fact, of a character and tenor identical with the charge which are so broadly made in the letter now under reference. Mr. Young informed me, that although he knew those statements had no foundation in fact, he was then going to investigate the matter thoroughly, and would be glad if I would accompany him. Accordingly, Mr. Young, Mr. Pemberton, Police Magistrate of Victoria, and myself, went at once to the Indian Reserve, and spent some hours in inspecting the Indian houses, hospital, graveyard, &c., and in inquiring into the arrangements that had been made by the Police Magistrate, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Owens, at that time resident on the Reserve in charge of the Church of England Indian Mission thereon, and who also joined us in our inspection.

We found but few—only three—cases of small-pox then existing on the Reserve, and these cases were in care of an attendant, paid by Government, in a building erected by Government specially as an Indian small-pox hospital, and under medical treatment also provided by Government. Those who had died on the Reserve and in the town of Victoria had been decently buried, to the number of about fifty, that being the number of newly-made graves. We could not verify whether these represented all the deaths up to that time from small-pox among the Indians; but we certainly saw no dead bodies of Indians left unburied on the Reserve, or elsewhere in the neighborhood of the town: nor did we learn that even one such dead body had been found "on the rocks outside the harbor," where Mr. Green says "hundreds of bodies were left unburied." The shanties which had been occupied by the small-pox patients, together with their clothes and bedding, had been carefully burnt; and from all that we saw on the Reserve, and from the information furnished to us by the Rev. Mr.

Owens, Mr. Pemberton, and others, we were satisfied that all practicable measures were being taken for the proper care of the Indian sufferers from small-pox, and for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

I will only add, in confirmation of the correctness of the impressions we then formed to the above effect, that this subject was brought under discussion during the last Session of the Legislative Council by the late Dr. Davie, then Member for Victoria District, who, speaking of his own knowledge, as he had been unremitting in his professional services to Indians as well as to White persons afflicted with small-pox, and who, being one of the medical officers appointed by Government for this purpose, had frequently visited this Reserve on such charitable errands, bore testimony to the zeal and unthinking disregard of the danger of contagion which had been exhibited by those to whom the duty of taking care of the Indians during the late visitation had been entrusted.

I have since ascertained that the deaths from small-pox among the Indians in 1868, amounted to eighty-eight, and that about two thousand dollars were expended by Government in the care of, and medical attendance on these sufferers, and in the burial of the dead.

Most of the Indians from the outlying districts along the coast fled from the city in their canoes, by the advice of the authorities, but under no compulsion, at the first outbreak of the contagion; but, unfortunately, not in time to escape its ravages, for they carried the infection with them, and those attacked by the dreaded disease on their way homeward were left by their friends on the shore to perish unattended.

Many Indians died in this way, in addition to those whose deaths were registered; but I am unable to perceive what measures it was in the power of Government to take, other than those which were adopted for the protection and succour of the white and Indian population alike.

I will only remark further, on the general subject of the condition of the Indians in the colony, that it is unhesitatingly acknowledged to be the peculiar responsibility of Government to use every endeavour to promote the civilization, education, and ultimate christianization of the native races within our territory, and that any practical scheme for advancing this object which it would be within the scope of the pecuniary ability of the colony to carry into effect would be adopted with alacrity.

At present this good work is almost exclusively in the hands of the Missionaries of various denominations, and much has been effected by their labours in those stations where the Indians under their teaching are not subject to those temptations which seem almost inevitably to overcome them when brought into close contact with the White population of the towns. But Government, although giving cordially to these missions every countenance and moral support in its power, has found it impracticable to grant them any pecuniary aid, from the consideration that by so doing it would be involved in the invidious position of appearing to give special state aid to particular religious bodies.

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

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## Appendix C.

*Copy of part of a letter on Indian Affairs addressed to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, by Mr. Duncan, May, 1875.*

Thus I have sketched the origin and growth of Metlakahtla, that from the facts and experience thereby shown, I may have good and safe grounds for recommending the following simple policy or principals of action to the Government in their future dealings with the Indians of British Columbia:—

A clear, practical, and satisfactory, Indian policy is now undoubtedly called for, and is of vital importance to the prosperity of the Province. The problem of Indian affairs, too, is confessedly difficult and solemn, hence I feel in duty bound to tender my humble aid to the Government toward its right solution.

Not having any personal or party ends to serve, but simply a desire to promote the spiritual and temporal interests of the Indians with whom my lot is cast, I will open my mind freely, and trust that what I have to say will be received by the Government in a like spirit of candour.

Let me then first assure the Government, that I believe the present organization of the Indian Department in British Columbia can never work successfully, and that however sincerely desirous those who now exercise the management of Indian affairs may be to do their duty, to my mind so palpably defective and misdirected are their labours, that I fear when the Government and the public come to look for results, they will be sorely disappointed.

The first anomaly that strikes one, is the isolated existence of the Department from the influence and control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Such an arrangement, however easy it may work in Provinces nearer Canada, will prove, I am fully persuaded, both perplexing and injurious to the Indians of British Columbia. Its tendency will be to lower the Lieutenant-Governor in their estimation; retard their loyalty; and engender toward the White race antagonism of interests.

The Governor of the Whites being no longer regarded as the guardian of their welfare, they will cease to respect him; while the Indian Commissioner, though he may succeed in enlisting their friendship, yet, from having no authority among or over the Whites, will fail to inspire them with that salutary reverence so necessary to their good government.

It is to be hoped that this impolitic state of things may soon be remedied, and that, with an Indian Commissioner by his side, the Lieutenant-Governor, as the representative of the Queen, may continue to be looked up to by the Indians as the head of all authority and public interests in the Province; and that though they may feel themselves inferior to the Whites in political and social standing, yet, that at least they have one and the same Governor, who will administer their affairs as impartially, and guard their interests as sacredly, as he does those of their otherwise more favored brethren.

I will now proceed with my suggestions for an Indian policy which I propose to place under the heads of *Surveillance*, *Reserves* and *Gifts*.

*First, Surveillance.*—This I conceive to be the proper starting point for commencing a right policy in Indian affairs; for without surveillance no satisfactory relationship can ever exist between the Government and the Indians.

But in looking at this subject I would ask the Government to lose sight of the tribal divisions of the Indians, which are so numerous and perplexing, and regard only the natural division of languages, of which I suppose there are some ten or twelve in the Province; each language being spoken, judging roughly, by about four to five thousand persons.

To each of these languages, I would recommend the Government to appoint a Superintendent, or more properly speaking a Sub-Agent who should also be a Justice of the Peace. This Sub-Agent should of course reside among his Indians and indentify himself with their interests. He should be a married man, of a good character, and a total abstainer from intoxicating drink. He must be a man of courage, patience, of orderly and industrious habits, and one who could command the respect of his people. He should possess some knowledge of medicine and of building, and be of a practical turn of mind. It should be his aim, as soon as possible, to learn the language of his Indians, and acquaint himself with their country, their pursuits, wants and difficulties; all which he should duly record and report upon to the Chief Commissioner in the Province. His duties for the Indians would consist in preserving the peace in their midst, helping any in sickness or distress, teaching and aiding the community to open up the resources of their country and to build themselves good houses, and thus lead the way to their becoming an industrious and prosperous people.

I would recommend that at first the Sub-Agent take up his quarters *pro. tem.* with the principal Tribe in his district, but that as soon as he shall have become acquainted with the country he shall choose out a good central position for his station or head-

quarters, and erect his house on a site suitable for a future native town. Before he moves he should make his plans fully known to his Indians and then encourage them to settle around him, without regard to tribal or sub-tribal distinctions.

As soon as possible after moving to the central station, I would recommend that he should choose out a native constable or two, and gradually increase the staff until he has a corps sufficiently strong for all emergencies. Simultaneously I would recommend he should select a Native Council with whom he should deliberate upon all matters affecting the public weal within his district.

The expense of these two native forces would be but trival if the plan as at Metlakahtla be adopted. There the council have only a badge of office, which consists of a cape trimmed with scarlet, while the constables have each a simple uniform about every five years, and are remunerated for their services only when sent on special duty.

For the protection and encouragement of the Sub-Agent, I would recommend that his station be visited once annually by the Governor or Chief Commissioner, and that his salary be not less than fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) a year, with allowances for medicine and canoe hire.

*Next as to Reserves :—*

Here again I would ask the Government to lose sight of scattered tribes, and rather be prepared when the time comes to grant a large district for the use and benefit of all the Indians of one language; that is, I would recommend one large Reserve for each tongue as the principle to be kept in view, and as opposed to having some ten or fifteen smaller reserves for each language if tribal divisions were followed.

But in practice this recommendation might require modifying in some cases, as where the Indians of the same tongue are very much scattered, or are divided by natural barriers which render their pursuits and means of living so dissimilar that their coming all on one Reserve is impracticable. In such cases two, or at most three, Reserves might be required.

In addition to the Reserve for each tongue, I would earnestly beg the Government to hold in trust for the benefit of each Tribe its respective fishing station, though it may not come on the Reserve and be only occupied (of course) part of the year. To allow the Whites to pre-empt or occupy *such clearings* would not only be a great injustice, but would, I am sure, be a fruitful source of trouble to the Province.

As the question of Reserves is one of *vital importance* both to the Indians and the Government, and serious evils may result from precipitancy, I would propose that the subject wherever possible should lie over until the *Government Agent* before alluded to has taken up his position in each district; and after he has learnt the number, wants, and pursuits of the Indians under his charge, and *the nature of their country*, he should duly advise the Government accordingly, thus pointing out the most suitable locality, and the quantity of land required by his particular Indians.

Without such advice I cannot see how the Government can be expected to act fairly or wisely in dealing with the subject.

Further, I would suggest as matter for caution that whatever system be adopted in granting reserves, that the Government will not sanction the establishing of an *Indian Settlement* on or near the *border* of a Reserve where it might at once or at some future day be in proximity to a *White Settlement*, but rather order that all new and permanent Indian towns or villages shall be built as far from the settlement of the Whites, or where such settlements are likely to arise, as the Reserve in each case will allow.

Further, I look to the Reserve question, if rightly settled, greatly to aid in remedying the present scattered condition of the Indians, and thus rendering them accessible to the Christian Missionary and Schoolmaster; for unless they become more collected it would seem impossible that education or civilization should ever reach them as a whole.

*Next as to Gifts :—.*

In no matter affecting the Indians can the Government do more good or harm than in the matter of gifts.

Money may be spent to a large amount upon the Indians and yet tend only to alienate, dissatisfy, and impoverish them if wrongly applied; whereas a small sum rightly administered will yield much good, both to the Indians and the country at large.

The policy of dealing out gifts to individual Indians I consider cannot be too strongly deprecated, as it is both degrading and demoralizing. To treat the Indians as paupers is to perpetuate their baby-hood and burdensomeness. To treat them as savages, whom we fear and who must be tamed and kept in good temper by presents, will perpetuate their barbarism and increase their insolence. I would therefore strongly urge the Government to set their faces against such a policy.

The Indians of British Columbia are by no means poor in the usual meaning of the word, *i. e.* they are not poor as to resources, but are ignorant, indolent, and improvident, and hence need a guiding and friendly hand before they can become a prosperous people. Thus may I recommend the Government in making pecuniary grants for Indian use, to lose sight of individuals altogether, even chiefs not excepted, and rather spend the money on *Public Works* which shall benefit the community as a whole, and be a palpable and *lasting* evidence of the interest the Government take in their welfare.

Of course such openings for thus helping the whole community would be set before the Government, from time to time, by the Agent, with the consent and approbation of the Native Council, and each proposition or call for help would stand or fall on its own merits; but, speaking generally, pecuniary aid might be well applied in opening up roads, helping all who built at the Government station to erect good houses, by providing, say, windows, nails, &c.; also assisting Indians in companies to open up any new industry: making this, however, a fundamental rule, only to assist those who are endeavouring to rise higher in social life, and are law-abiding subjects of Her Majesty.

Thus I would have the Government to employ their money grants, and the Agent his energies principally to build up a good and substantial *Native town* for *each language*, and as central as possible for all the Tribes of the same tongue.

These central Government stations being started, a *Government School* might be established in each, and good openings would thus be made for Religious Societies to step in with their aid, and no doubt a Minister would soon be provided for each such station, and thus for each tongue in the Province.

The three gentlemen—the Agent, the Minister, and the Schoolmaster—thus severally employed, and aiding and encouraging each other, might reasonably be expected to bring about such a state of things as would warrant the town, at no very distant date, being incorporated, and have its own Native Magistrate, and thus cease to belong to the Indian Department or need an Indian policy.

WILLIAM DUNCAN

## Appendix D.

*Mr. Duncan to the Hon. G. A. Walkem.*

Victoria, 6th July, 1875.

Sir,—Having read over the correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Indian Department, in reference to the question of Land Reserves for the Indians, I have now the honor to submit to you, for the consideration of the Government, the following remarks which contain my views on the subject:

Of the urgency and importance of the land question, and its vital bearing on the peace and prosperity of the Province, there can be no doubt. The Provincial Government will, I feel sure, readily endorse all that appears in the correspondence on these points.

The questions to settle appear to be:—

1. *Who* among the Indians shall be entitled to land?
2. What *number of acres* shall be granted to each Indian so entitled?
3. What is to be done with *existing Reserves?*

*Taking the first question:—*

The mode approved by the Government appears to be, *that each family of five* is to receive certain lands, while some of their correspondents urge rather to regard *every male adult* as eligible. With the latter idea I fully concur, as it seems to me the only workable course to pursue.

I should pity the officer appointed to carry out the arrangement about families; nothing but complication and annoyance would ensue, and ultimately (in my opinion) the plain would be thrown aside as untenable.

*As to the second question:—*

The Dominion Government ask for eighty (80) acres for each family of five persons, while the Provincial Government offer only twenty (20) acres for such family.

I cannot believe the great difference between the demand in the one case, and the offer on the other, denotes the comparative respect for the Indians' welfare as held by the two Governments. No; I am persuaded that the whole difference springs from the fact that no definite information is before the Provincial Government as to the number and pursuits of the Indians in respective localities or the kind of land to be reserved for their use.

I can fully understand that the Provincial Government are reluctant to impede the progress of the Province by handing over to the Indians what might in some localities prove to be the whole of the cultivable lands, without their having much prospect or any guarantee that such lands will be utilized; hence I beg to make the following suggestions:—

1st. That no basis of acreage for Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole but rather that each nation of Indians be dealt with separately on their respective claims.

2nd. That for the proper adjustment of such claims let the Dominion and the Provincial Governments each provide an Agent to visit the Indians and report fully as to the number and pursuits of each nation, and the kind of country they severally occupy.

3rd. That the Provincial Government deal as liberally with the Indians as other Provincial Governments in the Dominion. My opinion is that a liberal policy will prove the cheapest in the end; but I hold it will not be necessary in the interests of the Indians to grant them only cultivable lands; rather I would recommend that a large proportion of their Reserves should be wild and forests lands, and hence may be very extensive without impoverishing the Province, and at the same time so satisfactory to the Indians as to allay all irritation and jealousy towards the Whites.

4th. I think the Provincial Government might reasonably insist upon this with the Dominion Government,—that no Indian shall be allowed to alienate any part of a Reserve, and in case of a Reserve being abandoned, or the Indians on it decreasing, so that its extent is disproportioned to the number of occupants, that such Reserve or part of a Reserve might revert to the Provincial Government.

*As to the third question:—*

The existing Reserves are shown to be by the correspondence both irregular in quantity and misplaced as to locality by following tribal divisions, which is no doubt a mistake and fraught with bad consequences.

My advice would be in the meantime simply to ignore them, as it certainly would not be wise to regard them as a precedent, and it would be impolitic to have two systems of Reserves in the Province,—one tribal and the other national.

My opinion is that if the Dominion Government will establish Sub-Agents for each language or nation of Indians, and place and employ those Agents as I have recommended, that the Indians will without any outside pressure, be drawn and

gradually gather round such Agency, and ultimately be willing to abandon the small and petty Reserves they now occupy; and especially so, if the Provincial Government offer to compensate them for the improvements or clearing of any lands they are willing to resign.

I enclose you a copy of part of a letter I have lately had the honour to present to the Indian Department at Ottawa on Indian affairs.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the* 10*th November* 1875.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Minute in Council of the Government of British Columbia of the 18th August last, adopting the recommendations contained in a memorandum of the local Attorney General as the expression of the views of that Government as to the best method of bringing about a settlement of the Indian land question, and submitting those recommendations for the consideration and assent of the Government of the Dominion.

They have also had before them the memorandum from the Hon. Mr. Scott, acting in the absence of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior to whom the above mentioned documents were referred, and they respectfully report their concurrence in the recommendations therein submitted, and advise that a copy thereof and of this minute be transmitted for the consideration of the Government of British Columbia.

Certified.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
*Clerk Privy Council.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OTTAWA, 5th November 1875.

*Memorandum.*

The undersigned has had under consideration the Report of the Executive Council of British Columbia of the 18th August last, adopting the recommendations contained in a memorandum of the local Attorney General, the Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, as the expression of the views of that Government as to the best method of bringing about a settlement of the Indian land question, and submitting those recommendations for the consideration and assent of the Government of the Dominion.

The action of the British Columbia Government in this matter was no doubt brought about by the Order of Your Excellency in Council of the 4th November last, on the subject of the Indian Reserves of British Columbia, which was communicated officially to the British Columbia Government by the Secretary of State.

The suggestions contained in Mr. Walkem's memorandum and adopted by the Order in Council of the British Columbia Government, are as follows :—

1. That no basis of acreage for Indian Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole, but that each Nation (and not Tribe) of Indians of the same language be dealt with separately.

2. That for the proper adjustment of Indian claims, the Dominion Government do appoint an Agent to reside with each Nation.

3. That Reserves of land be set aside for each nationality of Indians, such Reserves to contain, in addition to agricultural land, a large proportion of wild and forest land. Every application for a Reserve shall be accompanid by a report from the Agent having charge of the Nation for whom the Reserve is intended; and such Report shall contain a census and give a description of the habits and pursuits, and of the nature and quantity of land required for the use of such nation.

4. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation of Indians to which it has been allotted, and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the case may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserve shall be allotted from vacant Crown Lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province.

5. That the present local Reserves be surrendered by the Dominion to the Province as soon as may be convenient, the Province agreeing to give fair compensation for any improvements or clearings made upon any Reserve which may be surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province.

The suggestions in question are stated by Mr. Walkem as having been made by Mr. Duncan in a letter which is appended to the Order in Council.

The undersigned would remark that the suggestions as given by Mr. Duncan in the letter in question, do not correspond precisely with the propositions formulated by Mr. Walkem.

Mr. Duncan's suggestions are as follows:—

1. That no basis of acreage for Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole, but rather that each Nation of Indians be dealt with separately on their respective claims.

2. That for the proper adjustment of such claims let the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, each provide an Agent to visit the Indians, and report fully as to the number and pursuits of each Nation, and the kind of country they severally occupy.

3. That the Provincial Government deal as liberally with the Indians as other Provincial Governments in the Dominion. My opinion is that a liberal policy will prove the cheapest in the end; but I hold it will not be necessary in the interests of the Indians to grant them only cultivable lands: rather I would recommend that a large portion of their Reserves should be wild and forest lands, and hence may be very extensive without impoverishing the Province, and at the same time so satisfactory to the Indians as to allay all irritation and jealousy towards the Whites.

4. I think the Provincial Government might reasonably insist upon this with the Dominion Government that no Indian shall be allowed to alienate any part of a Reserve, and in case of any Reserve being abandoned, or the Indians on it decreasing, so that its extent is disproportioned to the number of occupants, that such Reserve, or part of a Reserve, might revert to the Provincial Government.

Mr. Duncan adds: "The existing Reserves are shewn to be by the correspon-"dence both irregular in quantity and misplaced as to locality by following tribal "divisions, is no doubt a mistake and fraught with bad consequences."

"My advice would be in the mean time simply to ignore them, as it certainly "would not be wise to regard as a precedent, and it would be impolitic to have two "systems of Reserves in the Province, one tribal and the other national."

It will be observed that Mr. Walkem speaks of the appointment of an Agent by the Dominion Government, whereas, Mr. Duncan proposes that the Dominion and Provincial Governments shall each provide an Agent to visit the Indians and report upon the question of Reserves.

While the undersigned is of opinion that in view of the very large experience Mr. Duncan has had amongst the Indians of British Columbia, and the marvellous success which has attended his labors amongst them, that gentleman's suggestions on matters of Indian policy are entitled to the greatest weight, and while he concurs entirely in the general principles enunciated by Mr. Duncan, yet he thinks that both the suggestions of Mr. Duncan, and the propositions of Mr. Walkem, adopted by the Government of British Columbia in their minute of the 8th August, fail to provide a prompt and final settlement of this long pending controversy.

Mr. Walkem provides merely that the Agent shall make an application for a Reserve and report upon the subject, and Mr. Duncan recommends that the Dominion and Provincial Agents shall report merely as to the number and pursuits of the

Indians. Looking to Mr. Walkem's admission "that the Indians have undoubtedly "become discontented and that they are restless and uneasy as to their future," and to his further statement "that the Local Government have been keenly alive not "only to the advantage but to the absolute necessity and *urgent importance* of a "*speedy settlement* of all the questions connected with their Reserves," and again, to Mr. Duncan's expression of opinion "as to the urgency and importance of the land "question and its vital bearing on the peace and prosperity of the Province," the undersigned submits that no scheme for the settlement of this question can be held to be satisfactory which does not provide for its *prompt and final adjustment.*

In lieu therefore of the propositions submitted by Mr. Walkem and sanctioned by the Order in Council of the British Columbia Government, the undersigned would respectfully propose the following:

1. That with a view to the speedy and final adjustment of the Indian Reserve question in British Columbia on a satisfactory basis, the whole matter be referred to three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the Government of the Dominion, one by the Government of British Columbia, and the third to be named by the Dominion and Local Governments jointly.

2. That the said Commissioners shall as soon as practicable after their appointment meet at Victoria and make arrangements to visit with all convenient speed, in such order as may be found desirable, each Indian Nation (meaning by Nation all Indian Tribes speaking the same language) in British Columbia, and after full inquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question, to fix and determine for each Nation separately the number, extent and locality of the Reserve or Reserves to be allowed to it.

3. That in determining the extent of the Reserves to be granted to the Indians of British Columbia, no basis of acreage be fixed for the Indians of that Province as a whole, but that each Nation of Indians of the same language be dealt with separately.

4. That the Commissioners shall be guided generally by the spirit of the terms of Union between the Dominion and the Local Governments which contemplates a "liberal policy" being pursued towards the Indians, and in the case of each particular Nation regard shall be had to the habits, wants and pursuits of such Nation, to the amount of territory available in the region occupied by them, and to the claims of the White settlers.

5. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation of Indians to which it has been allotted, and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the case may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserve shall be allotted from Crown Lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province.

6. That so soon as the Reserve or Reserves for any Indian nation shall have been fixed and determined by the Commissioners as aforesaid, the existing Reserves belonging to such Nation, so far as they are not in whole or in part included in such new Reserve or Reserves so determined by the Commissioners, shall be surrendered by the Dominion to the Local Government so soon as may be convenient, on the latter paying to the former, for the benefit of the Indians, such compensation for any clearings or improvements made on any Reserve so surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province, as may be thought reasonable by the Commissioners aforesaid.

It will be observed that the preceding paragraphs Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are substantially the same as those submitted in the memorandum of Mr. Walkem, approved by the Order in Council of the British Columbia Government.

The undersigned would further recommend that each Commissioner be paid by the Government appointing him, and that the third Commissioner be allowed $10 per day while acting, and that his pay and other expenses be borne equally by the Dominion and Local Governments; and the undersigned would further recommend

that if this memorandum be approved by Your Excellency, a copy thereof and of the Minute of Council passed thereon, be communicated to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia for the consideration of his Government, and that another copy be placed in Your Excellency's hands for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The whole respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Acting Minister of the Interior.*

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*The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.*

DOWNING STREET, 19th December, 1875.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 158, of the 17th November, enclosing, with other papers, a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council on a memorandum of the Acting Minister of the Interior relating to the course proposed to be adopted with the view to a satisfactory settlement of questions connected with the Indians of British Columbia.

I observe with much gratification that a cordial co-operation in this matter seems to be established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and I trust that their efforts will be attended with success. I feel satisfied that their conclusions will be dictated by an enlightened spirit of humanity and regard for the best interests of the Indian population.

I have, &c.,
CARNARVON.

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*The Under Secretary of State for Canada to the Minister of the Interior.*

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1876.

SIR,—Adverting to previous correspondence on the subject, I am directed to transmit to you, herewith a copy of a despatch from His Honor the
8th January, '76. Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, and of the Minute of his
6th January, '76. Executive Council therein referred to on the subject of the Indian land question in that Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. LANGEVIN,
*Under Secretary of State.*

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*His Honor Lieutenant Governor Trutch to the Secretary of State for Canada.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
8th January, 1876.

SIR,—With reference to your despatch of the 15th ultimo,* and the order of
*Memo. Should be November. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, therewith transmitted, on the subject of the Indian land question in British Columbia, the receipt of which was acknowledged by my despatch No. 72,
Minute of Council. of the 4th ult., I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Governor General, a Minute of my Executive
Despatch of Lieut.-Governor. Council advising that the proposals conveyed in the Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, above referred to, and which are set forth afresh in the Minute of my Council now enclosed, be accepted.

In accordance with that advice I have to state for His Excellency's information that this Government accepts the said proposals. I have also to enclose a copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, which upon the advice of my Council, I have this day addressed to that Minister, covering a copy of the Minute of Council, herewith transmitted.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH W. TRUTCH.

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*His Honor Lieutenant Governor Trutch to the Earl of Carnarvon:*

BRITISH COLUMBIA
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
8th January, 1876.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith for Your Lordship's information upon the advice of my Ministers, a minute of my Executive Council on the subject of the Indian land question in British Columbia, in reference to which this Government was apprized by the Government of the Dominion in October, 1874, that a communication would be addressed to Your Lordship conveying the views of that Government, and I beg to state, that in accordance with the desire of my Council, I have this day, by despatch to the Secretary of State for Canada, signified the acceptance of this Government for the settlement of this question, and which are set forth in the Minute of Council now enclosed.

Minute of Council, 6th January, 1876.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TRUTCH.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on the 6th day of January, 1876.*

On a memorandum dated the 3rd day of January, 1876, from the Honorable the Attorney General, reporting upon a minute of the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada, bearing date the 10th November, 1875, and making the following propositions for the settlement of the Indian land question in this Province.

1st. That the adjustment of the question be referred to three Commissioners, one to be appointed by the Dominion Government, one by this Government, and the third to be jointly named by the two Governments.

2nd. That the Commissioners shall meet as soon after their appointment as possible at Victoria, and make arrangements to visit with all convenient speed, in such order as may be found desirable, each Indian Nation (meaning National Indian Tribes speaking the same language) in British Columbia, and after full enquiry on the spot into all matters affecting the question, to fix and determine for each Nation separately the number, extent and locality of the Reserve or Reserves to be allowed to it.

3rd. That in determining the extent of the Reserves to be granted, no basis of acreage be fixed, but that each Nation of Indians be dealt with separately.

4th. That the Commissioners shall be guided generally by the spirit of the British Columbia Terms of Union, which contemplates a liberal policy being pursued towards the Indians, and in the case of each Nation, regard shall be had to the habits, wants and pursuits of such nation to the amount of territory available in the region occupied by them, and to the claims of the White settlers.

5th. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation to which it has been allotted, and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the case may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserve shall be allotted from Crown Lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province.

6th. That as soon as the Reserve or Reserves for any Indian Nation shall have been fixed and determined by the Commissioners, the existing Reserves belonging to such Nation so far as they are not in whole or in part included in such new Reserve or Reserves so determined by the Commissioners, shall be surrendered by the Dominion to the Local Government as soon as may be convenient, on the latter paying to the former for the benefit of the Indians such compensation for any clearings or improvements made on any Reserve so surrendered by the Dominion and accepted by the Province, as may be thought reasonable by the Commissioners aforesaid.

7th. That such Commissioners be paid by the Government appointing him, and that the third Commissioner be allowed $10 per day while acting, and that his pay and other expenses be borne equally by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

The Attorney General remarks that all the proposals except the first two are virtually those made by this Government in their late minute on the subject.

With respect to the appointment of Commissioners as suggested instead of Agents, the Committee feel that strictly speaking, the Province should not be responsible for any portion of the expense connected with the charge or management of Indian Affairs which are entrusted by the Terms of Union to the Dominion Government, but regarding a final settlement of the land question as most urgent and most important to the peace and prosperity of the Province, they are of opinion and advise that all the proposals mentioned, one to seven inclusive, be accepted.

The Committee therefore request that if this minute be approved, Your Excellency will be pleased to inform the Dominion Government that the above proposals have been assented to, and also to cause a copy hereof to be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Certified.

W. J. ARMSTRONG,
*Minister of Finance, and Clerk to the Executive Council.*

PART I.

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OF

# INDIAN AFFAIRS.

# REPORT

OF THE

# DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL

OF

# INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, December 31st, 1875.

The Honorable DAVID LAIRD,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the Departmental Report on Indian Affairs for the past year.

The Department has much cause to congratulate itself on the beneficial effects, to the Indians generally, occasioned by the suppression, to a great extent, of the liquor traffic, previously so prevalent among them. This result is mainly attributable to the operation of the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 21.

From all parts of the Dominion we receive satisfactory reports regarding the administration of the law in this respect; and it is trusted, that by a persistent enforcement of its provisions, the terrible evil of drunkenness will be almost entirely extirpated from among the Indians. When this much to be desired end shall have been attained, increased prosperity must be the result.

Monetary assistance has been continued and, in some few cases, increased aid has been given to educational institutions already established among the Indians; and in accordance with the wise policy which has hitherto guided us in this respect, every possible encouragement, consistent with the limited means at our disposal for the purpose, has been extended towards the establishment of other schools amongst Indian bands hitherto unprovided with such institutions.

In this connection the additional grant of two thousand dollars, made with this object last Session by the Legislature, on your suggestion, was most opportune.

Schools were brought into operation during the year at Mattawa and Temiscamingue, on the Upper Ottawa; at South Bay, at Wikwemikongsing, and one for girls at Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island; as well as a school at Norway House, in the North-West.

Aid has also been promised to schools at Shesheguaning, on Manitoulin Island, and at Fort William, on Lake Superior, as soon as it is shown that the requisite average attendance thereat has been attained.

The increased anxiety evinced from time to time, by Indians, for enfranchisement, indicates that the efforts of the Department to advance, by education and other means, the aboriginal race, in intelligence, have not been fruitless; and it is hoped that facilities will be afforded by judicious legislation, for the emancipation from tutelage of such Indians as may be found fit for and desirous of enfranchisement.

With regard to the financial operations of the Department, the revenue which flows into the Indian Fund, year by year, is of two classes, namely, that which is derived from the sale of land, timber, stone, and so forth, and which is placed to the credit of *Capital* account; and that derived from interest accruing on invested capital from legislative grants, rents, fines, &c., which is distributed semi-annually amongst the individuals belonging to the various tribes in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

In former years the Balance Sheets, showing the condition of the Indian Fund, did not define clearly how much of the revenue had been capitalized, and how much set aside for distribution. An effort has been made, at your suggestion, to remedy this in the accompanying Balance Sheet lettered C, by grouping together the various items of revenue, which, with the interest at the credit of the fund on the 30th June, 1874, were available for distribution during 1874-75, under the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; and showing on the opposite side of the sheet, under the numbers 2 and 4, the expenditure properly chargeable to interest or distribution account. In like manner the revenue to be capitalized is shewn under the numbers 5 and 6; and the expenditure chargeable against capital (being for building and repair of roads, bridges, &c.) is shown under the numbers 1 and 3 on the expenditure side of the sheet.

The synopsis at the bottom of the sheet, shows the revenue received during the year 1874-75, and available for distribution, to have been $249,991.37; and the expenditure $194,215.50, leaving a gross balance of $55,575.87, less $431.51 of interest overdrawn in the case of the Abenakis of St. Francis, and the Chippewas of Lake Superior; and thus reducing the balance to $55,144.36 net, being in the case of the various tribes and bands mentioned in the balance sheet, the accumulation of interest, fines and rents during the three months which have elapsed since the last semi-annual distribution, to the 31st March last; and in the case of the several funds specified therein, the gradual increase resulting from a careful expenditure of the usufruct of the capital at the credit of those funds.

Of the $55,144.36 above referred to, $30,119.71 is at the credit of the various tribes and bands of Indians, and will (except in the case of the Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Superior; and certain tribes in the neighborhood of Lake Nipissing, who receive their annuities only in the *spring* of each year) be distributed amongst them as soon as possible after the 30th September next, while $25,024.65 is at the credit of the undermentioned funds, the first three of which are subject to a constant drain from the expenses attending the management of Indian affairs; the cost of maintaining, in whole or in part, educational advantages for Indian children; and the liberal relief extended towards impoverished bands, and individuals amongst the Indians, in the Province of Quebec:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian Land Management Fund | $21,424 05 |
| Indian School Fund | 320 33 |
| Province of Quebec Indian Fund | 2,819 57 |
| J. B. Clench | 82 20 |
| Suspense Account | 378 50 |

The revenue received and credited to Capital Account is shown to have been $74,955.91; and the expenditure $19,622.11, leaving a balance of $55,333.80; in all $110,909.67 gross, or $110,478.10 net.

In other words, the Indian Fund has increased during the year 1874-75, to the amount of $110,909.67; of which sum $55,333.80 was added to capital, and $55,575.87 was held on 30th June, 1875, to be distributed amongst the Indians at the next semi-annual distribution, or to be otherwise expended for their benefit.

The quantity of land sold during the year was 33,649¾ acres, as shown in detail in the statement marked E, being an increase of 4,575¾ acres over the transactions under this head, of the previous year; and the aggregate price of the land sold was $38,065.47.

As was to be expected, from the want of activity in the lumber market, very little has accrued from that source; and, in accordance with your instructions, the Visiting Superintendents and Agents of the Department were recently directed to charge only single ground rent, from April 1874, on unworked limits, instead of double, as had been heretofore the practice.

In connection with the general administration of Indian Affairs, several important matters, some of which had been before the Department for many years, were, during the past year, brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Prominent among these, is to be recorded, as regards the Province of Ontario, a further surrender obtained from the Chippewas of Sarnia, on the 14th January last, of six of the front lots of their reserve, abutting on the town of Sarnia.

This surrender was agreed to by the Sarnia Indians, mainly to put a stop to the complaints of their White neighbours, that they were retarding the growth of the town of Sarnia, by declining to surrender any of the land for sale.

The Wyandotts of Anderdon also surrendered, on the 20th of August, certain lots, having an aggregate area of nearly 2,700 acres, in the rear concessions of their reserve in that township, to be disposed of for their benefit.

The desirability of obtaining the surrenders above described, had for a length of time been urged upon the Department; and with a view to a final determination of the question, a visit to each locality was made by yourself, at the dates above named, with the satisfactory results just described.

A surrender was likewise obtained from the Indians owning the St. Peter's Reserve, in the Province of Manitoba, of certain lots in the town plot of Selkirk, to be sold for their benefit, through which it is expected the proposed Pacific Railway will pass.

We have also to record the general satisfaction given to the settlers of the Saugeen Peninsula, by your recent visit to that locality, to enquire into the causes of complaint as to overcharge for their lands, which visit resulted in a reduction of price in such instances as it was found consistent with justice to effect, and in remission of interest in almost all cases of settlers on unpatented lands.

A settlement of the long pending claims of the town of Brantford, as representing the Grand River Navigation Company, to certain lands in that vicinity required in connection with navigation, was also successfully effected through your personal mediation—the town paying therefor at the rate of above twelve dollars per acre. And the New England Company were allowed to purchase at the same rate, about six acres adjoining the land connected with the Industrial Institution of that Society, their rights to which had long been disputed by the town of Brantford, as representing the Grand River Navigation Company.

By an Order in Council of 22nd July, 1875, the annuities payable under the Robinson treaty of 1850, to the Ojibewas of Lakes Huron and Superior, were this year advanced, from less than one dollar *per capita* in one case, and slightly over that amount in the other, to four dollars, the maximum amount to which, under the terms of those treaties, they could be increased.

This question had been for a long time before the Department, and the increase this year to their annuities (which it is trusted will be continued) has given great satisfaction to the Indians interested.

Among the year's transactions have also to be reported, a survey into lots for agricultural and mineral purposes, of the two ceded tracts designated respectively, the townships of Laird and Meredith, and lying immediately south and east of the township of Macdonald, in the district of Algoma, Ontario; also the sub-division into town lots, of the tracts set apart for that purpose, at Gore Bay, in the Township of Gordon, on Manitoulin Island, Ontario, and at the junction of the rivers Desert and Gatineau, in the township of Maniwaki, in the Province of

Quebec; which have been named respectively the Town plots of Gore Bay and Maniwaki.

The appointment of an Agent at Prince Arthur's Landing, for the Indians of the upper portion of Lake Superior, and for those of the eastern section of country covered by Treaty No. 3, has likewise to be noted. On the one hand, the Indians of the upper part of Lake Superior are too far removed from Sault Ste. Marie, to be properly supervised by the Agent resident at that point of the Garden River and Batchewana Bay Indians; and on the other hand, the Indians of the easterly section of country covered by Treaty No. 3, are too remote from Fort Francis, the place of residence of the Agent of the Indians interested in that tract of country. Hence the necessity for the appointment of a resident Agent at Prince Arthur's Landing, lying as it does between those two points.

The removal of one of the Indian Commissioners, Mr. James Lenihan, from the City of Victoria to New Westminster, has also to be recorded. The cause of this change was the great need existing for a resident Commissioner on the mainland.

The various tribes on the west coast of Vancouver Island were visited by Lieut.-Colonel Powell, the resident Indian Commissioner at Victoria, in the autumn of 1874. His report of this visit, which accompanies this Report, numbered 28 (*b*), will be found at once interesting and instructive.

There is little or nothing to record in relation to Indian matters in the Province of Quebec, or in the Maritime Provinces. In the former, perhaps, might be mentioned, the prevalence of a malignant type of fever at Lac St. Jean, in the county of Chicoutimi, to which many of the Montagnais resident there, fell victims. The extra expenses, incident upon the relief of the sick and of their families on this reserve, drew seriously upon the limited funds at our command for the Indians of this Province.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island, much distress was experienced by the Indians last winter, owing to the extreme severity of the weather, as well as from sickness.

Additional funds were, as soon as the Department was advised of the fact, placed in the Visiting Superintendent's hands, wherewith to relieve pressing cases of destitution or distress among those Indians.

Reports from the various Superintendents and Agents of the Department, numerically arranged, are placed herewith. They will be found to contain much general information in regard to the progress and condition of the various bands or tribes within each Superintendency or Agency.

The statistical information, however, which in last year's Report was embodied in the different reports of these officers, has, this year, in accordance with your suggestion, been collated and included in one complete Return attached to this Report, and lettered H; which Return shows at a glance the number in each band or tribe, value and description of their property, area of reserve, improvements, crops raised, fish and furs obtained, amount of money distributed by the Department, number of children attending school, &c.

The usual Returns prepared by the Accountant, arranged in alphabetical order, likewise accompany this Report. These Returns show the names of the officers and employes at head-quarters, and at the various outposts, the positions held by, and the salaries paid to them, allowances and payments made on Indian account from the various Trust Funds and from the Management Fund, as well as those made from the Legislative grants.

The condition of the various Indian schools, names of teachers, salaries, and from what fund paid, will be found under Return F.

Forms of school returns, recently prepared under your own direction, have been forwarded to the various teachers. They will contain a great deal more information than the Department has hitherto been in the habit of obtaining, in regard to subjects taught, attendance, and general progress of the pupils, which will enable the Department, in next year's Report, to give fuller particulars on these heads, in connection with educational institutions among the Indians.

The arrears of work to which I had the honor to allude in my Report of last year, have, I am happy to state, been entirely brought up.

Before drawing this Report to a conclusion, I have the pleasant duty to perform, of testifying to the general efficiency and zeal of the officers employed, both at head-quarters and in the outside service of this Branch; notwithstanding that their capabilities have been tested to the utmost by the large augmentation of work occasioned by the constantly increasing requirements of the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

# PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

### Ontario Superintendencies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | Grand River | Superintendency, | J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner. |
| 2. | Western | do | 1st Division, no report from R. Mackenzie, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner. |
| 3. | do | do | 2nd Division, W. Livingston, Agent and Commissioner. |
| 4. | Central | do | Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and do |
| 5. | Northern | do | 1st Division, J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent. |
| 6. | do | do | 2nd do C. Skene, do |
| 7. | do | do | 3rd do W. Van Abbott, Agent. |
| 8. | do | do | 4th do Amos Wright, do |

### Quebec Superintendencies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 9. | Caughnawaga | Agency, | J. E. Pinsonneault, Agent. |
| 10. | Lake of Two Mountains | Agency, | do do |
| 11. | St. Régis | Agency, | W. Colquhoun, do |
| 12. | St. Francis | do | No report from H. Vassal, do |
| 13. | Viger | do | do A. Lebel, do |
| 14. | Lake St. John | do | do L. E. Otis, do |
| 15. | River Desert | do | Patrick Moore, do |

### Nova Scotia Superintendencies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | District No. | 1, | John Harlow, Agent. |
| 17. | do | 2, | Rev. P. M. Holden, do |
| 18. | do | 3, | No report from Rev. P. Danaher, do |
| 19. | do | 4, | Rev. R. Macdonald, do |
| 20. | do | 5, | No report from Rev. W. Chisholm, do |
| 21. | do | 6, | Rev. J. McDougall, do |
| 22. | do | 7, | J. B. McDonald, do |
| 23. | do | 8, | Rev. A. F. McGillivray, do |

### New Brunswick Superintendencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 24. | North Eastern, | C. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent. |
| 25. | South Western, | W. Fisher, do |

### Prince Edward Island Superintendency.

No. 26. Theophilus Stewart, Visiting Superintendent.

### Manitoba and North-West Territories.

No. 27. J. A. N. Provencher, Indian Commissioner.

### British Columbia.

No. 28. (*a*) I. W. Powell, Indian Commissioner.
28. (*b*) do Report on visitation to Indians of West Coast of Vancouver Island.
29. James Lenihan, Indian Commissioner.

## TABULAR STATEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. 1. | Return of Officers and Employés at Headquarters. | |
| A. 2. | do do | Outposts. |
| B. | Statement of Expenditure from the Indian Fund. | |
| C. | Analyzed Balance Sheet of the Indian Fund. | |
| D. 1. | Indians of Nova Scotia. | Statement of Revenue and Expenditure. |
| D. 2. | do New Brunswick. | |
| D. 3. | do Prince Edward Island. | |
| D. 4. | do British Columbia. | |
| D. 5. | do Manitoba. | |
| E. | Statement of Indian Lands sold and unsold | |
| F. | School Returns. | |
| G. | Census do | |
| H. | General Statistical Statement. | |

No. 1.

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 15th NOV., 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with the circular of September last, I have the honor to report:—

Referring to my Report in the Blue Book of last year, I have the satisfaction to state that the Six Nation Indians and the Mississaguas of the Credit continue to progress, and the health of the people has been good.

Much has been done in clearing partially cleared lands and disposing of old timber, hitherto considered valueless—such results arising from the judicious wood law and its regulations.

1. The population of the Six Nations is 3,052, an increase since last year of 80, deaths 61, births 120, natural increase the past 12 years 451, or an average of about 38 each year.

The Mississaguas number 203; decrease since last year, 3; deaths, 6; births, 5; natural increase of 9 in 12 years.

2. The real and personal property, in the absence of statistics not yet taken, the estimated value of last year is $1,460,000, which does not include the land.

3. Additional houses have been erected, also barns and other outbuildings.

4. Of the 52,000 acres of uncleared and cleared land forming the reserves, a considerable addition has been made to the cultitivated land, while fall ploughing has been very general.

5. The produce of the land this year is very fair, with the exception of fall wheat, much of which was winter killed.

6. Their farming implements have been in active use, but many labour under the disadvantage of not possessing either horses or oxen.

7. The stock of horses, oxen, cows, &c., is improving.

8. Two hundred and ninety-three licenses have been issued to Indians only, covering 6,652 cords of wood, some logs, staves and ties, such license is signed by the undersigned upon the report of the Committee of Council. No white or others allowed to take wood from the reserve, except by special permission.

Indians hostile to the wood law, still defy it, causing continued vigilance on the part of the bailiffs; but it is yet hoped all will yield and learn to respect the law, by seeking the license to cut and sell.

9. The amount of interest monies divided among the Six Nations last fall and spring, was $43,229.00, or $14.60 per head; and among the Mississaguas, $4,404.00, or $20 to each.

10. They provide themselves with what they require in seed grain, and indeed everything as far as their means will admit.

11. Their moral condition is believed to be improving under the influence of the Missionaries, and the Temperance Societies appear to have some good effect.

12. The children number 1583, of whom 608 attend school.

The Pagans generally are averse to education, while some other parents omit sending their children to school.

13. There are fourteen schools on the Reserve, and the Institute near Brantford. Of the sixteen teachers, eleven are of Indian origin.

14. The Institute and nine of the schools continue to be maintained by the New England Company, of London, England; two by the Wesleyan Conference; two by the Mississaguas; and one, a voluntary effort, by a few of the Six Nations.

The usual branches are taught, and in connection with the Institute, the boys learn practical farming, and the girls household and domestic work.

The Institute is admirably conducted by Mr. Ashton, its Superintendent, and a discipline established which cannot fail to have the best effects upon the youths who are so fortunate as to be there.

Industrial schools are the best adapted for Indian children, and were it possible to have all of them in such schools, the most beneficial and happy results would follow.

It is a matter of much regret, that the Six Nations do not take the interest they should in the cause of education. They contributed nothing, though well able to do so, arising no doubt from the fact, that hitherto, as now, they have been furnished with schools free of charge.

The subject, however, in all its bearings, has been lately brought before the Council of Chiefs by the undersigned, who is hopeful in the performance of a duty long neglected.

It is 48 years since the New England Company began its benevolent work with the Six Nations, and during that period, have disbursed the large amount of at least half a million dollars—their expenditure during the past five years being about $18,000 per annum.

15. The Agricultural Society of the Six Nations continues to prosper, and is attracting increased interest, as shown in the Exhibition of last October, which compared favorably with those of their White neighbours.

Ploughing matches have been revived under the encouragement given by His Excellency the Governor General, who has considerately directed a plough to be offered annually as a prize to the best ploughman. The gift has been accepted and duly appreciated by the Six Nations.

I requested the Society to make arrangements for a ploughing match, and appoint a Committee to act with me in the selection of the plough, which having been done, the match came off on the 4th November in the most creditable manner. Five other prizes were included for competition, namely, two in ploughs, and three in money.

The judges having made their report, declared John Davis, a young Indian, entitled to the first prize, which I presented to him.

16. The Six Nations and the Mississaguas now number over 3,200, the largest body of Indians probably in any one settlement in the Dominion. They are Christians of several denominations, except about 800 Pagans, who do not appear disposed to abandon the ceremonies of their fathers.

17. Opposite to the Indian Council House are extensive stores, erected by Mr. James Styers, of the Six Nations, in which are large stocks of goods and provisions. Mr. Styers holds the office of Postmaster there, and the mail matter is considerable.

18. Statute labour continues to be very well done, and the roads are as good if not better than in adjoining townships.

19. The Council, having for good cause decided upon the removal of Whites and others occupying reserved lands, without authority, steps have been taken to carry the order into effect. It is intended, however, that widows and others unable to work their farms, shall, under regulations, have Whites to do so.

This action on the part of the Council is necessary, as the renting of farms and farming on shares was becoming serious—even among the young men, thus inducing indolence with all its attendant evils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. T. GILKISON,
*Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.*

No. 2.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—1ST DIVISION.

No Report from R. Mackenzie.

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No. 3.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—2ND DIVISION.

INDIAN AGENCY,
DELAWARE, Ont., 16th Nov., 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with request contained in a circular received by me, instructing me to transmit a Report for the year ended 30th June, 1875, on Indian matters in general coming under my supervision, and in connection therewith to fill up the enclosed Return,* in so far as the same may be applicable to the several bands within my district, I have now the honor of complying with said request, regretting they have been so long delayed.

The affairs of the three Bands under my management have, I am glad to say, gone on very quietly and pleasantly during the year now being reviewed. The general health of the members of the several Bands has been good; and although the Munsees show a small decrease, the Chippewas and Oneidas, especially the latter, have increased in numbers.

There is much less intemperance amongst the Indians now than formerly. They have some flourishing temperance organizations amongst themselves, and the stringent law passed recently for the punishment of those who supply the Indians with "fire water" has also had a salutary effect in suppressing that sad evil.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. LIVINGSTON,
*Indian Agent and Commissioner.*

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No. 4.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

INDIAN OFFICE,
TORONTO, Ont., 29th Oct., 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a statistical Report* on Indian Affairs within my Superintendency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1875, showing the produce of the farming, fishing and hunting, also the number and value of horses, cattle, &c., as well as the real and personal property belonging to each Band.

THE MOHAWKS QF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

This Band now numbers 804, being an increase of 20 persons for the year.

They have three schools, taught by one man and two women—one of the latter being an Indian woman. There are 320 children in the Band; about 120 of them attend school. The schools are supported by Indian funds, and from subscriptions of the White Settlers on the Reserve, whose children also attend the schools.

*See statement H.

There has not been any perceptible progress in farming or other industrial pursuits during the year, most of their farms being leased to White men. In the few instances, however, in which they work their own farms they do so with much success and credit.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

There are 196 in this Band, showing a decrease since last year of 5.

The evidence of the Missionary goes to prove an evident improvement in this Band, and which from my own observation I am glad to confirm.

Drunkenness is not so common amongst them. They are more industrious and present a much better appearance.

There is one school, taught by a white woman, and supported by the Methodist Missionary Society.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This Band numbers 111, showing a decrease of 10 for the year. As I before reported, this is a very unhealthy situation, and the number of deaths amongst the young men and women reaches a higher percentage than at any other point with which I am acquainted.

As is usual with Indians, the women of this Band contribute largely to the support of their families, by making baskets and barkwork, and assisting to gather the wild rice, which they store for winter use.

They have one school, taught by an intelligent white girl, supported by the Methodist Church, of which they are members.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

There is an increase of 11 in this Band; 8 by births and 3 by immigration.

They are under the care of the New England Society, and are well looked after by the Agent of that Society and their excellent teacher. Their progress is steady and encouraging. They support themselves by farming, hunting and fishing, and during the winter season their wives and children make a large number of baskets, for which they obtain a ready sale.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

This Band numbers 40, and shows a decrease of 3.

With the exception of one or two families, they farm but little; their hunting is also limited, and I am at a loss to understand how they support themselves.

There was a school for a short time during the year, taught by one of the Indians, but which I am informed has been discontinued.

They occasionally have religious services, being visited for this purpose by a minister of the Methodist Church.

It would be much better if they could be got to join their brethren at Mud Lake, where there is quite enough of land for them. They would be welcomed by the New England Society, and in a great measure protected from the influence of whiskey.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

This Band shows a decrease of 3, notwithstanding that a family from another village was admitted amongst them.

They were in the early part of the year visited by measles of a severe type, from which many of their children died.

They belong to the Methodist Church, whose Missionaries visit them. They have two schools taught by White men. I regret to say, however, that one of the teachers is altogether unqualified.

That portion of the Band residing on Georgina Island farm and fish a good deal for the support of their families, but those residing on Snake Island make their living principally by hiring out to the farmers and lumbermen of the neighbourhood.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

The census of this Band shows a decrease of 7; 6 by deaths and 1 expelled for immoral conduct.

They have one teacher for their school, and a resident Missionary, who, it seems, appoints the teacher, who is paid, one half from Indian funds and the other half by the Methodist Church.

These Indians are not so much addicted to drink as they were; and I am glad to say they seem to be much more industrious.

CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL.

There are altogether in this Band 282 persons, 92 of whom reside on the Manitoulin Island, while the larger portion reside on Christian Island.

There is no change in the habits of these Indians since my former report. They continue to farm a little, to fish and hunt, and in the summer they earn a good deal of money at the saw mills.

There are also on these Islands 40 Indians of the Odawah and Pottawattimi Tribes who do not participate in the distributions.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH AT CAPE CROKER.

The census shows a decrease of 4, leaving the number of the Band 374 persons.

I have no special report of these Indians for the past year. I regret to say that in too many instances they depend more upon their semi-annual receipts from the Department than upon their own efforts for support; nevertheless there are those among them who cultivate their farms very creditably.

They have three schools, taught by two Indian men and one white woman.

During the past year the Protestant portion of the Band have built a church, at a cost of $1,000, out of their own funds.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

These occupy a portion of their Reserve near the Village of Southampton. There are 330 members, showing an increase of 6. There are two schools on the Reserve, one taught by a White and the other by an Indian woman, with a resident missionary supplied by the Methodist Church.

These, like the Indians of Cape Croker, place more dependance on the moneys they receive from the Department, than on their own efforts for support.

There are residing on the peninsula, many families of foreign Indians, who are permitted to farm and fish on the Reserves, but do not participate in the money payments.

There are about 3,100 Indians under my charge, 2,672 of whom participate in the half-yearly distribution.

The total amount of money distributed by me for the year 1875 to the different Bands as annuities, pensions and salaries, was about $45,000.

The Act 37 Vic., cap. 21, has been the means, in many localities, of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, and has been highly beneficial to them; but in many places the Act does not work so well, from the fact of local Justices of the Peace fining delinquents a mere nominal sum, which is regarded as not any punishmeut whatever.

I would suggest that the Act should be amended so as to give a minimum fine as well as a maximum. The minimum should not be less than $20 and costs for the first offence.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PLUMMER,

*Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.*

No. 5.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION.

INDIAN OFFICE,
MANITOWANING, ONT., October 5th, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit a Report upon Indian matters within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last, and have much pleasure in being able to state that most of the Indian Bands, more especially those upon this Island, have enjoyed a very considerable degree of prosperity and comfort—the result of greater industry, and which has afforded them an increased supply of the necessaries of life. As their progress towards civilization will be materially aided by a more prosperous condition, it is very satisfactory to note the gradual improvement that is taking place in this respect.

The liberal grant by the Department in aid of the Industrial School at Wikwemikong will largely increase the capacity for usefulness of that institution, while the additional grant towards the payment of the teachers will enable instruction to be afforded on an enlarged and liberal scale: more attention will now, it is to be hoped, be paid to the instruction of the children in the English language, without which much material progress cannot be hoped for, as the inability of the Indians to speak or read any but their own language places them at a disadvantage when brought into competition with White men; while the knowledge of English not only opens to them a wide field of literature, but by enabling them to read the public prints, will enlarge their ideas and stimulate them to qualify themselves for enfranchisement, so as to be upon an equality with their White countrymen.

The schools in operation within this Superintendency on the 30th of June last, were:—

*Wikwemikong.*—Number on register 160, average attendance 121; under the supervision of the Roman Catholics.

*West Bay or Michiguedinong.*—Number on school register 52, average attendance 14; under supervision of Roman Catholics.

*Sheguiandah*—Number on register 47, average attendance 10½; under supervision of the Church of England.

*Serpent River.*—A school has recently been opened at this place by the Congregational Society of Toronto; it is in charge of an Indian teacher; number on register 20, average attendance 10.

*Shesheguaning.*—A school was opened in this place by the Congregational Society of Toronto, on the 15th June; number on register 40, average attendance 14; the teacher is Mr. John L. Lester, who also supervises the school at Serpent River.

The Congregational Society have occasionally sent teachers to this place during the past three or four years.

*Spanish River Mills.*—A school has been established here by the Congregational Society for about two years, and kept open during the summer season; it is attended by White children, and also by the children of Indians employed at the mill. No particulars of attendance have been furnished.

*Little Current.*—A school has been established here for many years, under the supervision of the Church of England; it is principally attended by White children during the months of June and July each year, at which time the Indians are usually camped on the Islands in the neighborhood. There is a daily attendance of about eighteen Indian children, but at no other season are there any Indian scholars.

The enforcement, as far as practicable, of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, has checked an evil from which they have long suffered; it still however continues to be furnished to them at isolated points by trading boats;

but the traffic is carried on in a very guarded manner, and is very difficult to detect, the Indians being unwilling witnesses.

The demand for the farming lands upon this Island has been good during the year, and settlement is progressing rapidly; the soil is productive and yields an ample return to the agriculturist, and the exemption from summer frost that this Island enjoys, causes the land to be highly appreciated by those conversant with its value, not only for the growth of cereals and roots, but also for fruit culture. All the industrious settlers are doing well, and to such it has proved in all cases a land of plenty.

The amount of money distributed amongst the Manitoulin Island Indians during the year, for interest on land sales, is $1,053.97, or $1.79 per head. There is now a large sum due by settlers for land upon which the first instalment of twenty cents per acre only has been paid, leaving thirty cents per acre still due; this amount, when collected and funded, will largely increase the amount for annual distribution.

The Indians on the North Shore have been fairly prosperous, and the establishment of a school at Serpent River, and the projected school at Mississagua, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence. The precarious nature of the principal occupation of the Mainland Indians, hunting, and the want of a constant supply of food which the Island Indians who devote themselves to agriculture enjoy, places the former at a material disadvantage: their condition would be greatly improved if they were to form settlements upon this Island, where they could devote themselves to agriculture and fishing, and where churches and schools are accessible, and medical aid can be obtained. I have reason to think this subject is frequently discussed amongst them, and that ere long many will exchange the life of the hunter for that of the agriculturist.

The efforts of the Missionaries both at Wikwemikong and Sheguiandah are constantly exerted for the best interest of the Indians; the visit of one of the Missionaries to the White Fish Lake Indians has been productive of much good—the Chief and the greater part of the Band, who had before been Pagans, having become Christians.

I enclose statistics * showing the progress made in agriculture, &c., as also the attendance at the schools; but as the Indian Bands do not preserve their distinct tribal organization at the settlements upon this Island, where schools are established, it has been difficult to furnish the information as to school attendance of the children of each Band separately.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. C. PHIPPS,
*Visiting Superintendent.*

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No. 6.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—2ND DIVISION.

PARRY SOUND, Ont., 15th September, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the tabular statement* for 1875, as called for by your circular.

As to the tabular statement, the form generally is drawn as for Tribes in a more advanced state of civilization than those in this Superintendency, but as far as possible I have filled it up.

With regard to the money, I have included in the statement all received on account of the Indians since last report, up to 30th June, 1875, and all has been paid to them as per pay-list sent in.

* See Statement H.

I am glad to be able to say that I think the inclination for work is becoming more general amongst the Indians; but, unfortunately, there was not as much call for their labour at the saw-mills this season as usual, still I did see some of the Parry Islanders at work there; yet the inclination to work seems of a desultory character —more to work hard for a short time than for regular labor. As to the vice of intemperance, although personally I have seen none of it, I know that it prevails with some of the Indians; and I have it on sure information that after last pay-day there was a heavy debauch on Parry Island. Although I believe they do contrive to get liquor here, I think it is far more what is got from Penetanguishene that causes the drunkenness; but the sale is managed in such a manner that there seems to be no way of getting at those who sell the liquor, and I am sorry to say I can suggest no remedy.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. SKENE,
*Visiting Superintendent.*

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No. 7.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—3RD DIVISIGN.

INDIAN LANDS AGENCY,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., September 30th, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that I forwarded you the statistics * asked for by your circular of September last, of the Bands of Augustin, Garden River Indian Reserve; and the Bands of Nubenaigooching, of Batchewana, residing on the Garden River Reserve, Goulais Bay, Batchewana Bay, and Agawa River, showing the number of members of each Band to be as follows:—Augustin Band—males, 171; females, 154; total, 325. Nubenaigooching Band—males, 161; females, 146; total, 307. Those residing in the United States are not included in this census. They may, however, return at any time. The total value of personal property of the Augustin Band amounts to $6,465, that of the Nubenaigooching Band to $8,600. Considering the area of the Reserve, the amount of land cultivated is very small, only 286 acres being farmed by the two Bands, out of the entire 22,000 acres comprising the Reserve of Garden River.

This season some as fine potatoes were grown there as in any part of the District; the total amount of growth by the Bands being 5,502 bushels. These are valued at this season of the year at from fifty to sixty cents per bushel; and were a larger tract of land planted, would form quite an item towards their winter stores. The only other article of any quantity produced by them is maple sugar, of which last year they manufactured 29,045 lbs., valued at $2,852. Indian corn was planted by several this season; but owing to the very early frost, by far the greater part of the crops were destroyed.

The return of fish for the last year is very small; this is owing to the very severe weather during the fishing season last fall. Fur taking is very little gone into by the members of these Bands; the total value taken during the last winter only amounting to $712. 241 tons of hay have been cut during the summer, mostly from the marshes along the lake shore.

The last winter was an extraordinarily severe one; and owing to the stoppage of Messrs. McRae, Craig & Co's saw mills at Garden River, many were deprived of employment.

The permission granted by the Department to the Indians of the Augustin Band, to cut three thousand saw logs, at half the dues, proved a great boon to many; but

* See Statement H.

there was a great difficulty in finding a purchaser. Eventually Mr. P. S. Church, of Sugar Island, agreed to buy their logs in the bush; but owing to the extreme quantity of snow, he was unable to remove any of them. No timber was cut on the limits of Messrs. McRae, Craig & Co. during the past year. On the limits of Messrs. Cameron & Co., of Batchewana, 800,000 feet were cut. The Forest Bailiff in that District is Mr. David Crawford.

I think that during the coming winter an amount of $100 to each Band should be placed at my disposal for extra cases. Last year $150 was distributed to the sick and aged of the Augustin Band; and only $28 to the Nubenaigooching Band. There are no less than five aged Indians residing at Batchewana, who will scarcely live the winter through. I instructed Messrs. Cameron & Co. of that place (in case of need) to supply two of them with provisions to the amount of eight dollars. These are the widow of the late Wahboose, and her son. Should they live, they will be sadly in want of blankets for the coming winter. These I hope to receive from the Department in time to forward.

There are two schools on the Garden River Indian Reserve, which receive a grant of $200 each per annum from the Department. One is under the supervision of the Church of England, and claims to have an average daily attendance of thirteen children; the other is under the supervision of the Catholic Church, but the attendance there is not so large. Both Mr. Frost, the Church of England teacher, and Father Kottmann, the Catholic Church teacher, complain that they have great difficulty in getting the parents of the children to send them regularly. There is also a school on the Reserve, conducted by the Methodists; this school gets no grant from the Department. Batchewana Bay has a mission house and school, under the Church of England; Mr. Little, the Superintendent, claims to have an average of five scholars per day.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
*Indian Lands Agent.*

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No. 8.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—4TH DIVISION.

PRINCE ARTHUR LANDING, ONT.,
12th November, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor of transmitting to you, tabular statement * of census for year ending 30th June, 1875.

The four Bands under my charge make but little progress in agriculture: a few potatoes seem to be the chief crop, and that to a very limited extent.

They do not engage in fishing further than to meet their own immediate wants.

Furs they get in considerable quantity; but the trade is so cut up between small traders, I have no data by which to determine the amount taken by them.

They keep no stock of any kind; and the only agricultural implements in their possession were furnished by the Government last spring.

Hoping the above account is satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS WRIGHT,
*Indian Agent.*

* See Statement H, Page——.

Nos. 9 and 10.

INDIAN AGENCY,
CAUGHNAWAGA, P. Q.. 9th December, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following Report on the various subjects of interest in my Agency for the past year.

The whole tribe, which is Iroquois, resides in the village, there being no dwellings on any other part of the Reserve.

The men are chiefly engaged in navigating steamers and rafts over the Lachine Rapids: some cultivate land, and others voyage to the United States. The women are chiefly occupied in bead work, and some of them go to the United States to sell those wares.

The roads in the Reserve were repaired in 1874; and in the spring and autumn of the present year the sum of $205.44 was expended for the same purpose, and the roads are now in excellent condition. These works were done under direction of the Department, with funds of the tribe. To make the repairs more durable, drains should be made at each side of the roads.

About 200 toises of stone have been taken out of the quarry situated about half a mile from the St. Lawrence, under a lease to Mr. John Donnelly, of Montreal, contractor for the aqueduct there. His lease having recently expired, the same quarry has been let to Messrs. McNamee, Gaherty & Frechette, contractors for widening the Lachine canal. The stone in this quarry is of very superior quality.

Another quarry has been let to Mr. François Barbeau, contractor for the erection of a church at St. Isidore. This quarry is about three miles from the St. Lawrence; and the stone in it is of an inferior quality to that in the one above referred to.

I have been told that the Indians have found some indications of the existence of iron ore in a part of the Reserve near the village, but in such small quantities that I am unable to surmise whether it is likely to prove considerable or not.

The forests in this Reserve now consist chiefly of the Sugaries, where many Indians and Half-breeds make sugar every year. The wood is exposed to pillage by the Whites; and some Indians who have sold the wood of their own land, now want to destroy the sugaries of those who have preserved them.

There is in these forests wood, of other descriptions than maple, in sufficient quantity for the use of the Indians for many years.

In spite of the repeated fines imposed during the past year for the sale of intoxicating liquor in this place, there are still three or four taverns kept by Indians, where strong drink continues to be sold, from which great disorders constantly arise.

The number of children attending the school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher has largely increased during the past two years.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS.

The greater part of the Indian population of this place are engaged in agriculture: some voyage to the North-West. The chief occupation of the women is in bead-work.

They are of the Iroquois and Algonquin Tribes.

As these Indians have no Reserve, they have acquired, by purchase or otherwise from the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, farms of greater or less extent in this Seigniory.

The Indians have no common right (*communanté*) in the forest of this place—each has his own land, each his own wood. Formerly the gentlemen of the Seigniory permitted them to take wood from their forest without payment, but as a part of this tribe have changed their religion from the Catholic to the Protestant, they have no longer permission to take wood without paying for it.

I am not aware of any traffic in intoxicating liquor in this place. As disturbances, however, occur among the Indians, caused by drink, they must procure it in the neighborhood.

There are two Indian schools here; one maintained by the Seminary of St Sulpice, the other by the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. E. PINSONNEAULT,
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 11.

ST. REGIS AGENCY,
CORNWALL, 3rd November, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your circular of the 1st September, I have the honor to forward you the returns,* and submit the following report on Indian matters in connection with the Iroquois Indians of St. Regis.

The population in June last was 922, showing an increase of 18 in the last year. The increase is through natural causes.

The real estate and personal property is, according to my valuation, about $289,700, divided as follows: Real estate, $242,500; improvements on Reserve, $24,000, and personal property, $23,200. The real estate comprises about 24,250 acres, of which about 3,750 acres are occupied by Indians; the remaining portion, 20,500 acres, is situate in the Township of Dundee, and certain Islands, and is leased for a term of years. Many of the Indians make a very good living by cultivating their land, and some of them are very good farmers. A large portion of them leave in the fall for different parts of the Province, to hunt, make baskets, bead work, &c., and in the summer many follow rafting and boating, as pilots and hands. The moral status may be considered as fair, a large majority of them being sober and industrious.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WALTER COLQUHOUN,
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 12.

No Report from H. Vassal, Agent.

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No. 13.

No Report from A. Lebel, Agent.

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No. 14.

No Report from L. E. Otis, Agent.

* See Statement H, page ——.

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No. 15.

River Desert, Maniwaki, P.Q.,
17th September, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—As I have so recently become Indian Agent, I have no records of the resident Indians of Maniwaki Reserve to inform me which Band they belong to, or if they belong to one or more Bands. I am informed there has several Indian families come here lately of different Tribes or Bands. But now the Indians are principally all away to their hunting grounds, and I imagine it would take me all winter to find them, and get the necessary information from them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PATRICK MOORE,
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 16.

Indian District No. 1, N.S.,
Bear River, 17th November, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have this day mailed to your address my yearly returns* I regret that I have been unable to send them before; the principal hunters have been in the woods, where it was impossible for me to see them, in order to get at the probable amount of furs taken. I will try for the future to get the Indians to report to me, so that I can have a record of it.

Taking it as a whole, the Indians have not done near as well this year, either in hunting or fishing, as the Game Laws forbid the killing of beaver, and porpoise oil has only been half the price of former years. But with the blessing of God, I hope we will get the poor creatures through another winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HARLOW,
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 17.

Indian District No. 2, N.S.,
Kentville, 25th October, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor, as Indian Agent for District No. 2, to present my report for the year ending June 30th, 1875.

The number of Indians in this District is about 200, but from their wandering habits it is almost impossible to speak correctly of their number.

The large tracts of Indian grants in this District were laid out more for the purpose of hunting reserves than farming, and it is hard to estimate their value.

Twelve small houses and three barns are owned at present by the Indians, but thers are now preparing to build on their respective lots.

See Statement H.

The Reserves, with few exceptions, are not suitable for farming purposes.

The produce is hay, oats, potatoes and buckwheat.

They have two yoke of oxen, eight cows and heifers, and a few of the necessary implements for planting and securing their crops.

No timber is cut or sold by Indians under licence.

A few salmon are taken in the spring; there are so many looking for them that the Indians stand but a poor chance.

Very little trapping is done.

The monies received from the Department I have used for the purchase of blankets, and supplying the wants of the sick and needy; and to encourage the Indians in tilling the soil for a livelihood, I have purchased small lots of land for them, helped them to build, and supplied, from time to time, more than the Department was pleased to send me.

I can speak favourably of the advancement of the Indians. Wealth of course they have none, but there is a growing desire for more comfort than the wigwam affords; and that rightly directed, will, I think, induce many of the young men to abandon that roving, reckless life they have hitherto led, which alone can bring the comforts they look for.

We have no schools in this District. I hope in time, where there are a sufficient number settled together, to procure an Indian teacher for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. M. HOLDEN, P.P.,

*Indian Agent.*

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No. 18.

No report from Rev. P. Danaher, Agent, District No. 3.

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No. 19.

INDIAN DISTRICT No. 4, N.S.,

PICTOU, 23rd Nov., 1875.

The Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for the information of the Indian Office the following report of the Indians and the Indian Reserves within my District.

The total number of Indians in the County of Pictou, which comprises District No. 4, is about 210.

Within the last few years I perceive a very appreciable improvement in their industrial habits.

Several of the able-bodied young men of the tribe are employed in the Public Works at remunerative wages. Others engage in fishing at the proper season, and sometimes with good results. Once a year, a month before St. Anns, all men and women simultaneously betake themselves to coopering—making butter firkins; this they regard as the most legitimate, as well as the most lucrative, branch of the Indian profession. The women are most industrious. The Micmac woman is indeed seldom idle: she is either discharging the duties of housekeeping, or making baskets; and if she has nothing else to do she goes a-begging.

Farming, of all other employments, is the one to which Indians seem most averse. Nothing can induce them to take the requisite interest in the cultivation of their Reserves. When there is anything to be done on their farms they almost invariably hire. The consequence is there is no system in their farming, and no marked improvement.

The area of Indian Reserve in this County is now considerable; if properly cultivated it should be sufficient to support all the Indians of the District. We have a farm of fifty acres at Indian Cove; a farm of ninety odd acres at Indian Harbour, lately purchased by the Dominion Government; and the two fertile islands in Merigomish Harbour, Chapel and Moley Islands.

All the Indians of my District are Roman Catholics.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

R. MACDONALD, P.P.,
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 20.

No report from Rev. W. Chisholm, Indian Agent.

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No. 21.

INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 6, N.S.,
RED ISLAND, 1st October, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with request of the Indian Department of the Dominion, I beg to transmit to you the following report on the state of affairs in my District.—

The number of Indians in District No. 6, N.S., which includes, at present, the whole of Richmond County, may be put down at 220. I find a decrease of twenty since I took the census last year. This is, I am aware, owing to their migrating disposition.

The Indians of this District own but little personal property—ten boats, a small quantity of fishing gear, thirty guns, three horses, four cows, some coopering tools, and some Indian house utensils, would be a fair inventory of their effects. Four small houses, an old church, and a new one in course of construction, comprise all the buildings belonging to them: the majority of them have wigwams.

The area of the Reserve is about 1,281 acres. About 200 acres of which are under cultivation; the best portion is under wood.

The produce raised by the Indians of this district is confined to oats, barley and potatoes. I could not ascertain the quantity they raise; but I know that it is not sufficient to support them over twelve months at most.

Their farming implements consist of two ploughs, as many harrows, and some hoes and spades.

There is no timber or wood sold by the Indians of this District.

It is difficult to ascertain the quantity of fish taken by the Indians of this District, and also the value, as they generally sell it fresh in small quantities, and keep no account of it.

There are no fur bearing animals killed by the Indians of this District, with the exception of some muskrats.

During the past year I received from the Indian Department $300, and distributed the same. The money allotted for farming purposes was given to the Chief and his Captains; and they distributed the same under my supervision. All money for provisions and blankets I applied myself.

The Indians of this District are sober and industrious.

I regret to report that we have no schools in this distr ct, for the reason that we have no school-houses, or means to build any.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

JOHN McDOUGALL,
*Indian Agent.*

No. 22.

INDIAN DISTRICT, No. 7.

PORT HOOD, N.S., 15th September, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on Indian affairs within my Agency, as follows:—

Since my report of 1874, I have pursued the course therein mentioned, in distributing the money forwarded to me by the Department for the purchase of seed-grain and blankets.

The Indian school at Whycocomah, within this Agency, during the summer term of the present year gave general satisfaction.

I have little to report otherwise, except on the two following heads, viz.:—

1st. That although the squatters on the Reserves within this Agency have been removed, still trespasses are committed thereon by the cutting and carrying away therefrom by several parties, who reside outside the Reserves, of wood, timber, hay and fencing; and by actual planting, sowing and harvesting thereon; and that I am as yet powerless to prevent such trespasses, owing to the vagueness of the Dominion Statute referring to some of such trespasses, said Statute not referring to the rest of them at all. Although it refers to some of the trespasses enumerated, and fixes the penalty, yet the difficulty is to understand from it to what court in Nova Scotia the Agent can go for redress. I would therefore recommend that the Act be so amended during the coming Session of Parliament, as to make the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia that before which the Agent can sue, enabling him to sue in the name of the Queen or his own; and requiring the same rules of evidence and general procedure to be followed as to proof, etc., on the trial, as obtain in Nova Scotia, and other cases of trespasses; and giving the form of the writ. In point of grievance, annoyance and loss to the Indians, these trespasses are hardly exceeded by actual squatting. I therefore trust that Parliament will not fail to make the necessary amendment.

2nd. That the School Board for the Southern District of the County of Inverness have decided to give a portion of the Provincial Grant, at their disposal. to the teacher of the Indian school at Whycocomah, according to his standing and the grade of the license which he holds as teacher. This will have the doubly beneficial effect of throwing the Indian school open to the inspection of the School Inspector for said County, and of saving some of the allowance given by your Department; to help a similar appropriation at Middle River, if the School Commissioners of Victoria County will act as generously towards the Micmacs as those of Southern Inverness did.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH B. McDONALD,
*Indian Agent.*

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No. 23.

INDIAN DISTRICT NO. 8, NOVA SCOTIA.

GRAND NARROWS, CAPE BRETON,
22nd November, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on Indian Affairs within my District since my last Annual Report made in November, 1874.

The number of Micmacs coming under my supervision at present are 254, of whom 134 are females. In November, 1874, the number in Band had been 234, showing an increase of 20 in November, 1875.

The improvements made on the Reserve can reasonably be valued at $3,000. There are no less than 1,200 acres in said Reserve, 181 acres of which are under pasture, ane 300 under wood, leaving 720 clear, or under cultivation.

The actual value of each acre of Reserve, considering the prices at which lands are bought and sold in Cape Breton, would be about $6.

To cultivate 720 acres of land it will be seen that only four ploughs and as many harrows are used, together with 15 other inferior implements.

They have 13 horses, 10 cows, 11 sheep, 5 pigs, 6 oxen and young stock to the number of 25.

Wheat, corn and peas are raised in small quantities, while potatoes, hay and oats are raised in much larger quantities.

The quantity of fish caught by and for the Indians in my District is comparatively small, as there is hardly any length of time between hooking the fish and quietly reposing it on the red stomach. I am at a loss to report the exact value thereof, which however I suppose to be about $75.

There are no furs caught by the Indians under my Agency, unless an occasional muskrat, which if added together ought at least to be worth $36.

Coopering is their principal, and I may say only occupation during the cold and severe months of winter.

The amount of money sent by the Department to be distributed among the Indians of my District since November, 1874, was $500, $100 of which I received from the Rev. John McDougall, Indian Agent for the County of Richmond. The amount distributed among the Indians during the above period was $400.70. The amount in hand in November, 1874, had been $33, leaving at present a fund of $63. This fund, however, shall be duly distributed among the extremely poor and destitute when necessity and prudence dictate.

As their power of exaggeration is very considerable and consequently cannot be relied on, I find it necessary to dispose of the monies sent by the Department through the Agency of the Chief, their recognized and venerable head and leader. I have also to report that the sum of $46.50 had been sent by the Department during the past year, to pay for medical attendance rendered to Indians residing in District No. 8, of which sum Dr. A. D. McGillivray, of Sydney, C.B., received $15, and Dr. H. B. McPherson, $31.50. In conclusion I have to report with pleasure a very important item, of which the Micmacs at present under my supervision had been hitherto deprived, namely, a public school. A new school house has been erected and externally finished on the Reserve at Eskasonie, the proportions of which are such as to meet the present requirements of all the school-going children residing at Eskasonie and surrounding localities.

Seventy-five dollars had been sent by the Department and totally spent in erecting said school-house. Since the 1st November a public school is taught in this building, under the superintendency of R. McNeil, teacher, a big able Scotchman, whose profession was for the last ten years to teach a public school in Cape Breton, his native country. I must further remark that this public school is under the immediate supervision of Roman Catholics.

The are 105 children in Band, 83 of school age, 48 attending school; daily average at present, 29.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. F. McGILLIVRAY,
*Indian Agent.*

No. 24.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 30th September, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement* embodying the information asked for by you in circular received in the latter part of August.

This return is as correct as can be made at present.

I cannot ascertain the area of some of the Reserves: some time ago I applied to the Crown Lands Department of New Brunswick for such information, and could get none.

You will observe there is a decrease of four in the census list. I do not think this is by death, as I found on visiting their places a few had gone to Nova Scotia.

I may say, on the whole, I observe a slight improvement; and am confident that the stringent regulations in reference to selling them liquor, are having, and will have, a good effect.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. SARGEANT,
*Visiting Superintendent.*

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No. 25.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, N.B., November 23rd, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your circular, I enclose herewith a report and tabular statement* upon Indian Affairs connected with my Superintendency, for the year ended the 30th June, 1875.

The Indians in the several Bands, stated in the census returns, which I now make to your Department, to the 30th June, 1875, number, 502; decrease since last census, 7.

The causes of decrease are, that several Indian men and women have died since my last report, some of whom were quite aged, and others had been sick for a longer or shorter period. The chief mortality among that class has been within the County of York; and although there has been the usual number of births, quite a number of children have died, showing that there has been considerable prevalence of sickness among the Indians, especially in the County of York and River Counties.

The Indians are not possessed, as far as I am aware, of any real property in their own right. The land upon which they chiefly reside is held in Reserve for them by the Government, and they have erected thereon wooden habitations of various kinds: others live within different parts of my Superintendency, upon either public or private lands other than the Reserves, upon which they settle down and build shanties or wigwams or other places of shelter. As to personal property, the Indians are very poor, and, generally speaking are possessed of personal property to a small extent of very little value, hardly worth describing more fully than the tabular statement shows.

The Indians residing upon the Reserve at Tobique, Victoria County, have a very

*See Statement H.

good chapel, to which they have been making an addition of a fine tower, and require a small amount of money to enable them to pay the debt incurred in consequence of the addition and repairs made upon the same; and, I think, such a chapel as they have built for prayer and praise, deserves consideration on the part of the Indian Department, and sincerely trust, that a small amount, at least, will be granted to the Indians of Tobique, for so laudable an undertaking. They have on the same Reserve, a house set apart for the officiating priest, quite suitable for that purpose, and which he occupies during his visitations among them, all proving that there must necessarily be great devotion and sacrifice among the Indians for the purposes of the sanctuary and the comfort of the minister.

There also stands upon the Reserve, at Kingsclear, in the County of York, a beautiful chapel, comparatively speaking, upon which the Indians have from time to time to the present, expended quite a sum of money for the purpose of making it neat, substantial, convenient and comfortable; which has been painted internally and externally, presenting to the visitor a very pretty church, and well adapted for worship, which is an ornament to the place, and highly creditable to the Indians. They are also erecting, at the same place, at considerable expense, a building for the accommodation of the officiating clergyman, who, upon his visitations to the Reserve, may occupy a neat, comfortable, and commodious building. Surely, such devotion to the cause of religion and humanity, deserves to be reasonably requited by a small grant, at least, on the part of the Indian Department.

There are no more chapels for public worship nor houses for the accommodation of a minister, upon any of the other reserves, within my superintendancy, and the Indians, near towns and villages, attend the services of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they belong.

The gentlemen who very kindly act for me in the different localities during my absence, are as follows:—

John T. Hodgson, Esq., merchant, Little Falls, Madawaska County; Benjamin Beveridge, jun., Esq., merchant, Andover, Victoria County; John S Vermont, Esq., merchant, Woodstock, Carleton County; Rev. Joseph Michaud, City of St. John, St. John County; William J. Rose, Esq., Mayor, St. Stephens, Charlotte County; Rev. Edmund Doyle, St. George, Charlotte County.

I have received from the Indian Department, including a sum which was forwarded for special relief the latter part of last December, the sum of $1,237.78, The expenditure of part of which necessarily extended beyond the 30th June, 1875, as will more fully appear upon reference to the accounts which will hereafter be forwarded, showing the expenditure of the whole amount up to that period.

The Indians within my Superintendency, as a body, cultivate the soil to a very limited extent. Agriculture is carried on in a small way on the Reserves at Little Falls, Tobique, Woodstock, Kingsclear, Saint Marys, opposite Fredericton, and at St. Croix, and probably to a smaller extent in some, if not all the other localities, and the seed money is generally distributed among all the Indians, irrespective of purposes intended, this course meeting with the approbation of the Indian Chiefs and Indian people at large.

The Indian people do not appear to progress much, if any, in wealth. As a body they are poor—many of them very much so, indeed. Their chief mode of subsistence consists in hunting, fishing, farming, and attending to the work of their trade or calling, and labouring at or near the Reserves in various ways, from which sources they derive, generally speaking, their living.

Hunting, from the slight information I have been able to glean from some of the Indians, is not carried on to the extent it was formerly, owing to the great distance of travel, and occupation of the hunting-grounds by so many other people in common with themselves. They employ themselves partially in catching muskrats on the rivers and streams during the proper season for that purpose.

Fishing is carried on in a small way, especially the catching of salmon to a limited extent; in consequence of the operation of the Fishery laws, they merely obtaining a small supply for their own use, and occasionally being enabled to sell a

few in their own immediate neighbourhood and market, if there is one convenient. And I would recommend the amending of the Fishery Act, in so far as the Indians are concerned, regarding the catching of salmon, so as to enable the Indians to spear legally, that being their life-long and hereditary mode of catching, which until within a few years was a means of subsistence, the loss of which they feel deeply, and are much aggrieved in consequence.

Farming is conducted upon a very small scale, indeed, and I can see very little, if any improvement since I have had charge. I have frequently called their attention to the fact, particularly in the localities where the Reserves are amply large enough to enable them to pursue this branch of industry with advantage. Some of the Indians at Kingsclear and Saint Marys would like to have land provided for them in some eligible place in the County of York or Sunbury; and further provided, similar to the provisions made, from time to time, by the Provincial Government, for the White emigrant. I have informed them that there is an abundance of good land on the Tobique Reserve, but they decline removing so far away. The Indian character being migratory, I am at a loss to know what is best to recommend, more especially as the Indians connected with the Tobique Reserve, which contains a very large quantity of land well adapted to agriculture, have made, for all time past, such small progress. I have also recommended the Tobique Indians particularly, to have a number of lots surveyed, so that each head of a family, and active young men, could each occupy a lot on the most promising part of the Reserve; but in consequence of a disagreement among them, nothing has been accomplished. and I am at a loss to know what other course to suggest.

As to civilization, their frequent intercourse among the white population must necessarily increase their knowledge of the usages and customs of that class of people; and if by any possibility schools could be established, an improvement no doubt would be the result. They can generally speak very good English; are apt to learn, and if a commencement could once be made to educate them, there is nothing to hinder the Indian, in time, from taking a reasonable position, in point of civilization, beside his White brother.

The moral character of the Indians as a body, taking into consideration their uncultivated condition, is quite good, more particularly taking into account the manner in which they are brought up; and certainly much allowance ought to be made in consequence of their social condition and their want of education. I think that they will compare favourably with their more civilized brethren. The too free use of ardent spirits among many of them has certainly an immoral tendency. The ministers of the Roman Catholic Church, to whose body they almost invariably belong in some districts, visit them occasionally, thereby affording them spiritual instruction and consolation, and give them good advice, particularly against the use of strong drink. For many years I have been trying to suppress the use of spirituous liquors among them, and have been sorely tried. The magistrates in many instances not taking the same view of the law that I did, some cases heretofore were dismissed; but more recently a case was brought before another magistrate, George A. Perley, Esquire, of this city, who convicted the person, and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment, and also imposed a small fine. The case was brought before Mr. Justice Wedon, who referred it to the Supreme Court to decide upon. When the motion was made by the defendant's attorney to review the same, the Court unanimously supported my view of the law, and ordered the conviction to stand, which finally settled a long-vexed legal difficulty, of which I never had any doubt; neither should any person of even ordinary ability question it, the law being so plain. And I am satisfied that the result has had, and must continue to have, a tendency for good. During my visitation in Saint John this autumn, where I remained nearly a fortnight, chiefly occupied upon that business, I was much pleased with the course taken by Henry J. Gilbert, Esquire, Police Magistrate of that city, and also of David Tapley, Esquire, Police Magistrate of Portland. These gentlemen were exceedingly kind, anxious and willing to do all in their power to strengthen my hands, and employ the forces at their command, now necessary to carry the law into effect; and from what

I can learn, the course taken in Saint John County especially, and in other parts, has already had a good effect.

During the month of August last, I received from your Department notices calling the attention of the public to the penalty incurred by persons supplying liquor to the Indians. I immediately had several of the notices posted up in my own county, and addressed circulars sending notices to my Agents and others in various parts of my Superintendency, requesting them to post them up, &c., and have no doubt but that the result will be beneficial to the Indian people.

Upon different occasions, since my last Report, I have called the attention of the Indians to the great necessity and benefit of having schools established among them, particularly at Tobique, Kingsclear and at St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton. Suffice it to say, with regret, that they appear quite indifferent upon the subject, and there are no schools at present in operation among them; however I shall still continue, when possible, to call their attention to the subject.

I have been unable to obtain the concurrence of the Indians to permit any persons lumbering upon the Reserve, and have no return to make beyond the return for trespass during the year upon the Tobique Reserve, which has already been forwarded to your Department; and I think the trespassers have been taught a lesson which they will not soon forget, and which I hope will have a deterring influence upon others. The Indians of the Tobique Reserve (upon which stands the largest quantity of lumber) have been requested by me, frequently, to look after and watch trespassers for which they would be reasonably compensated; but I have been unable to procure their services in that capacity. They appear very indifferent, believing that the proceeds of the lumber should be paid directly to them, and that they ought to be allowed to lumber free of charge and not be compelled to pay the Crown dues to the Department the same as others; although I have informed them that all the monies derived from the proceeds of the Reserve are placed upon interest for the use of the Indians of each.

During the year I have called the attention of all the settlers upon the Tobique Reserve to pay the arrears, due long since, upon lands which are occupied by them, belonging to that Reserve; and from what I know of the state of business generally, during the past year, it would have been imprudent to enforce payment, as a large class of the settlers are now possessed of very small means, and at present many of them would be utterly unable to pay even a part of the amount due.

The New Brunswick Government have opened up for settlement, during the past year, near the Tobique Reserve, on the Tobique River, a large tract of good land suitable for agricultural purposes, and are holding out favorable inducements to persons to settle upon the same. I would suggest, in view of the long occupation of the Tobique Reserve by so many persons, some of whom are very poor and unable to pay even the prices now fixed, that a reduction of the price of the land or change in the mode of payment be made, with a view to the settlement of as much of the lower part of the Tobique as possible; because I firmly believe that some of the settlers are not inclined to pay, and many of them are too poor to compel; and some of those who are now occupying lands upon that Reserve may probably leave and occupy the land set apart recently by the local Government, the inducements for settlement of which being so much greater than those of settling upon lands belonging to the Reserve. And taking into consideration the small amount of money realized from the sale of land of the Reserve for all time past, with not the brightest prospect for the future of realizing a large amount under the present circumstances, with the probability of losing the interest upon a certain portion of the lands sold but not yet paid for, and the danger of the fire running through the Reserve and injuring it, and the retarding of the growth and improvement of one of the finest localities in the Province, is, to my mind, a matter of serious consideration on the part of the Indian Department.

I have been requested by gentlemen connected with the looking after of the local Government lands, near the Tobique Reserve, to secure a free right of way through that Reserve to the lands recently set apart by that Government.

The Indians, especially those living in the River counties, have complained of the insufficiency of the grants of money given them. For years past, but more particularly during the past year, many complaints have been made by many of the Indians to me, and in a very unpleasant manner, and to others regarding me. They have an idea that I can command for their purposes any sum they may require. I have remonstrated with them and generally made a point to keep funds on hand nearly if not quite all the time. The custom which prevailed (no doubt with the best intention, and for the most benevolent purposes) previous to my taking office was more indiscriminate than the course adopted by me. I have generally appropriated the funds at my disposal to those most in need, and have had to discriminate at times when the funds were being reduced, even among that class, and relieve the most pressing cases of want, because if I gave more generally it would most certainly be the means of depriving those most in need of what they really required, believing the course adopted as most conducive to their general welfare, thereby incurring the censure of others. But I do believe that the amount which the Indian people within my Superintendency receive annually is altogether too small, and so far as the amount they receive as a body is concerned, their complaints are just. Imagine upwards of five hundred (500) Indian people of all ages and sexes, scattered over a large extent of country, most all of whom are poor and many of them very destitute, struggling through a hard winter during the present hard times, especially so for the poor Indian, and you can picture to yourself how far five hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents ($547.78) amount appropriated for ordinary purposes during the past year, and two hundred dollars ($200) additional for special relief, making a total of seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents ($747.78) divided among that number for ordinary necessary purposes: doctors, medicine, funeral expenses, &c., and even admitting, which is the fact, that part of the money granted for seed is appropriated for pecuniary purposes, it does not amount to two dollars ($2.00) a head for the year. Or take another view of the case. Suppose I give to the Indians, over whom I have direct personal control, from below Woodstock, including the Counties of York, Sunbury and Queens, one dollar ($1.00) per month each for twelve (12) months to twenty (20) Indians, which is a large estimate, what does it amount to? Why only two hundred and forty dollars ($240) per annum, which is a small amount to be distributed among the twenty (20), and less, very much less than is distributed among the poor for out-door relief within my own city (Fredericton), what remains to be done for the remainder, nearly two hundred (200), and then compare their condition now with what it was formerly. The Indians being at one time the original proprietors of the soil, have been in the ordinary course of Providence, wisely, no doubt, deprived in some way of the right to most of that soil, have since been cared for by the Queen's Government for a long period by grants called Reserves being allotted to them in several places within the Province, and received some other immunities in the form above described of pecuniary aid, &c. But I contend, taking everything into consideration, they being the original proprietors of the soil or lords of the soil, loyal to the Crown, being now dispossessed of the lands which they formerly owned, in their own right, and being almost universally, within my Superintendence, very poor, having also been dispossessed as civilization advances, of their former hunting grounds, and prohibited from spearing salmon, at one time their chief source of subsistence, I feel that the poor Indian is entitled to greater consideration on the part of the Dominion Government, and sincerely trust that the annual grants for them will be increased.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FISHER,
*Visiting Superintendent.*

No. 26.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
9th December, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In following up your request for a Report from this Superintendency as an accompaniment to the Tabular Statement* showing the Census and other details of the Prince Edward Island Indians up to the 30th June last, forwarded on the 16th of last month, I am at no loss for a topic in what is admitted to be of primary importance among Indians, namely, *blankets*. It will be recollected that the sum of $267.45 was, in the fall and winter of 1874, expended in the purchase and distribution between the 8th October, 1874 and 12th March, 1875, of 85 pairs of this article (including 18 pairs of the grey kind) out of $300 remitted for this specific object, and in my visitation at Lennox Island, from which I returned last evening, I found such a scarcity and destitution of this article among 19 out of 25 families there, that I am compelled to urge the necessity and propriety of a fresh supply being extended to them without unnecessary delay; in the meantime it will be my duty to check and prevent any continued suffering on account of this, as on account of other privations at this inclement portion of the year. I am satisfied that a similar scarcity and destitution awaits my visitation of the other different localities, which I shall shortly make, having had several written applications for blankets from parties amongst them. I have learnt by personal experience that it is a false economy to purchase an inferior article in the way of blankets or other things for Indians. A like grant this year with the last, therefore, will enable me to meet this prominent necessity, without which it will be vain to think of attempting to raise these people in condition and character, and with it, matters will, so to speak, go on smoothly.

Several deaths having occurred since the 30th June, the next return will probably show a decrease in the population from the number now given. Under the head of personal property a horse is mentioned: it was raised by the teacher on Lennox Island; was four years old, and has since been disposed of by him at the sum of $150. He has been pretty successful as an agriculturist, having with two or three of the other settlers stored a sufficiency of potatoes and other produce to help their families over the winter; the rest of the families will doubtless require and stand in need of occasional assistance as the winter progresses, a few of these latter mentioned having but a few bushels of potatoes remaining of their late crop, one of whom, as mentioned in previous communication, having been so unfortunate as to have had his crop of potatoes entirely destroyed by the cattle breaking in upon it. All of these families will, as they are now doing, continue in the manufacture of basket-work, the wood for which they are obliged to bring from a distance of 15 or 20 miles, the carriage of which occasions a serious deduction from the profits which would otherwise arise therefrom; for this reason I have sometimes found it necessary to relieve them from the latter charge. Taught by bitter experience, they are beginning to see the wisdom of attending more to the cultivation of the soil, and to the erection of wooden or frame buildings as places of abode, so that should their lives be spared for another year, an improvement in both these respects may be looked for upon Lennox Island. A like spirit of enterprise as agriculturists has been manifested by two members of the family of Mathew Prospere, who for many years enjoyed a holding in the neighborhood of Murray Harbor, but being dispossessed of it most unfarily had been obliged to fall back on a camp life. A son of the old man, Simon Prospere, experimented in the purchase of the goodwill of a White settler in 20 acres of land on lot or township No. 40, four of which were in a state of clearance with a dwelling house upon it, for which he agreed to give $120 to the White settler who held an agreement for the purchase of 50 acres (payable in 10 years) from the Government.

* See Statemeut H.

Since then, the father though greatly advanced in years, has resumed his farming pursuits, and purchased, or agreed to purchase, a like holding in his son's neighborhood. The son this year has succeeded well as an agriculturalist, besides attending to his manufacturing pursuits.

The Indian tract on Township 39, remains in *statu quo;* two families only being upon it; they, few as they are, have no means of egress or ingress to or from their camp but for the forbearance and mercy of neighboring White settlers by whom they are completely hemmed in and enclosed. So much for the carelessness of the officials of the Local Government: the remedy for this neglect will hereafter be touched upon. Six families have for the last few years been suffered to camp on what is known as the Warren Farm, near the entrance of this Harbor, and they would like to have their present position become their permanent abode, if this was possible: they feel encouraged to look for some concession of this kind from a consideration of Lady Wood's devise to them, to whom, and her surviving sisters, this farm has been leased by the Local Government, and the uncertainty of any benefit otherwise accruing to them from the devise in question.

Since the 30th June, a school-house has been erected on Lennox Island at a cost of $245, furnished by the Department, and is now in operation under favorable circumstances, and promises to be a source of blessing, I should hope, to the Indian settlers on the Island.

The $200 remitted to purchase seed potatoes and grain and for farming implements, was expended as carefully and judiciously as possible; and as relates to the necessary supply of seed potatoes and grain, will, I trust in the proper season, early in May, be renewed. The farming implements which were procured by means of this remittance were much needed; the other remittances towards the mitigation and obviation of the general destitution prevailing at the time among the Indian population of this Province were much needed, and dealt out in accordance with the benign intentions of your Government.

Thanking you for the cheque recently received to meet the constant and uninterrupted recurrence of Indian exigencies from one quarter and another,

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your Obedient Servant.
THEOPHILUS STEWART,
*Visiting Superintendent*

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No. 27.

MANITOBA.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 30th October, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following Report on Indian Affairs for the past year.

I am happy to be in a position to inform you that the intercourse between the Indians and the Government, through me, has been of the most peaceful nature, and denotes, on the part of the former, a general feeling of satisfaction and of contentment.

The appearance of difficulties, which had been anticipated the preceding year, and which had been considerably exaggerated by the circulation of outside rumours, entirely disappeared when sufficient explanations had been given.

The Indians now understand the position secured to them by the treaties; and, if all causes of misunderstanding have not yet disappeared, they only bear on minor details and cannot create any serious disagreement.

These discussions only tend to show, on the part of the Indians, a firm purpose to defend their interests, according to the spirit and the letter of the Treaties and Covenants, in which purpose they ought to be encouraged, inasmuch as these interests cannot be in discrepancy with the intentions of the Government. It is gratifying to see that the first steps taken with a view to bring about confidence, and to provide for the future welfare and advancement of the Indians of the North-West, have been so fully successful.

I already had the honour to mention, in a former report, that at the time of the execution of Treaties in 1871, several promises, not mentioned in the Treaties, had been made to the different Tribes, and that the nature and particulars of those promises were of too indefinite a character to allow of a settlement without calling a new convention to annul all engagements—real, or given as such—with the exception of those expressly mentioned in the Treaties.

This solution has been accepted by the Government, who now offer an annuity of $5 per head, instead of $3, on condition that all claims not mentioned in Treaties shall be given up. All the Indians of Treaties 1 and 2 have eagerly accepted that proposition, with the exception of one Band, who refused on private grounds—that is, in reference to the extent of the Reserve to be granted to them.

These results assume a greater importance, from the fact that public opinion is very easily aroused by rumors which may circulate in reference to the supposed troubles of which the Indians would be, or could have been, the originators.

Such reports, magnified by distance, could affect the advancement of the country, and especially notably decrease the influx of emigration, to which so much importance is attached.

It is to provide against all pretext to possible complaints and reports of this nature, which would have been the consequence thereof, that I have authorized the incurring of certain expenses to which the Government was not strictly held, but which were necessitated by the apprehensions already alluded to.

The final location, and the surveying of the Reserves, where they have been completed, have, as an immediate result, caused the Indians to settle on the grounds allotted to them, and induced them to abandon that roving and wandering life to which they would otherwise adhere, to the detriment of their present morals and of their future condition.

The improvements made on those Reserves are not in themselves of great importance.

As in all things, the beginning was difficult; but the first steps have now been taken everywhere, and the first obstacles have been overcome, and everything leads to the belief that the improvements will be carried on.

The Indians have now been made to understand the necessity of devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits, since hunting and fishing can no longer supply them with sufficient means of subsistence. This conviction, which they possess, facilitates to a considerable degree the action of the Government, since nothing remains but to devise the best, safest, and most practicable means to attain a result which all parties acknowledge as being the only possible one.

Indian Reserves being generally situate in the midst, or in the immediate vicinity of settlements, there is no necessity (as is the case elsewhere) to teach the several Tribes the rudiments of the new way of life which they are called upon to embrace.

These Indians have for several years past, lived among the Whites, and have become sufficiently familiar with the elements of industry and of agriculture, so that reliance may be had in their willingness to put to good profit the several advantages tendered to them.

If their education is susceptible of great improvement, it has at least been commenced, and they are in a position to improve it themselves. This proximity to settlements gives them another advantage; they may supply themselves, on the same terms as other inhabitants of the Province, with all the articles they may be in need of, and can dispose with the same facility of the produce of their hunt and of their fishing.

For these reasons the Government is exonerated from the obligation, which it has to fulfil elsewhere, of establishing model farms, erecting mills, &c., in the middle of an Indian population, and of regulating the conditions of trade.

Nothing therefore remains to be done but the superintendence of real estate and the prevention of the sale of spirituous liquors.

The practice followed to this day of distributing agricultural implements, some tools and some cattle, has met the requirements of the Indians, and nothing more will be claimed by them.

The use they make of these articles, and the care they give to the cattle, exonerates the Government from all further responsibility.

But I will repeat what I had already the honor to urge, on the importance of the appointment of Local Agents, which will carry with it a great weight of influence.

It is the presence of a Local Agent of the Government, residing with the Indians, watching their progress, ready at all times to give advice on all questions put to him, and being in a position to give to anybody the encouragement and information he may require.

These local appointments would have a most beneficial result, and no measure, no expense, can ever have so good an effect.

Important changes have recently taken place among the Indians and the Half-breeds of the North and of the West, and these changes have, in a great measure, reacted on the condition of the Indians of Manitoba. It is a well-known fact that the hunt is rapidly decreasing every year, and is now profitable only to those who travel a considerable distance and who sever themselves entirely from the Settlements.

At the same time the system of navigation inaugurated on the lakes and rivers of those Territories, leaves without work a great many of those who gained a livelihood in that line of labor.

By the treaties concluded to this day with the Indians, no steps have, as yet, been taken in reference to the position of the Half-breeds. The common law settles that matter.

From the second section of clause 15 of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 42, are to be considered as Indians, "all persons residing among those Indians of whom their parents "from either side were descended from Indians, or reputed Indians, belonging to the "Nation, Tribe or particular people of Indians interested in real estate, or their "descendants."

The question of residence has always received a very liberal interpretation, as was necessary in a country whose inhabitants lead such a wandering life.

Trusting to this system, a great many Half-breeds and Indians now return from the North-West, and claim their place among the Indians of this Province.

They maintain that their absence was but a temporary one, and that they never have ceased to belong to the Tribe of which they formerly were members.

This desire to come back to this Province is still increased by the amount of arrears to be paid to them. In consequence, the annual grant is raised to $10 for the first year, and $8 for the four subsequent years.

It is true that the settlement of Half-breed claims in Manitoba has resulted in doing away with that difficulty, insomuch as it refers to the inhabitants of this Province; but it again occurs in that part of country covered by Treaties 2 and 3, and even, in part, under Treaty No. 1.

I have even reason to believe that this difficulty assumes a special feature in localities where Half-breeds are in numbers; they wish to be acknowledged as special Bands, distinct from the Indian Bands which surround them, taking, at the same time, their share of the privilege granted the Indians, and claiming under the two heads of White and of Indian descendants.

All those among the Half-breeds wishing to avail themselves of the law above quoted, have all facilities for so doing, and the law has always been broadly interpreted in the most favorable meaning to this class of claimants. The parties concerned have only been given to understand that their joining an Indian Tribe, with the intention of sharing in the benefits accruing to them as an Indian Tribe consit-

tuted a complete abandonment of the privileges granted to White citizens or to Half-breeds.

If the new claims which I have now mentioned were entertained, the result would be the springing up of a new class of inhabitants, placed between the Whites and the Indians—having, in a political and legal point of view, special and separate rights, or, at least, this is the interpretation which will certainly be given to that measure—and this acceptance of their rights, far from being considered as a final decision, will only be a starting point for them to prefer new claims as issue of the first White settlers of this country.

The principle of the proprietary right, insomuch as it refers to the Indians, has been again revived in the several meetings which we had this year ; and I mention this specially as from the manner of its acceptance will depend the system of administration to be adopted in this matter.

The Indians, as may be expected, claim the exclusive right of property to lands : they deny to the Government the right to possess without their consent; and, as a natural conclusion, reserve to themselves the right of stating their terms, and of selecting their Reserves. On all questions which might arise in the future in reference to those rights, it follows that their opinions, their demands, and their interests ever ought to predominate.

There are many, who, for several reasons, and in all good faith, do everything in their power to keep the Indians in that belief: on the other hand, other parties, under the widespread belief that the Indians are useless to the country, and especially to their neighbors, maintain that they ought to be, at most, only tolerated ; and that every restriction to their rights, claims, and actions should be held as of advantage and benefit to the public.

Should the Indians ever come to the knowledge that such is the system to be followed regarding them, they would fall into a state of discouragement to be deplored as much in regard to themselves as to the Government. Should they lose faith in their rights, or in the acknowledged obligations contracted towards them, they will shut themselves up to all inducement tending to better their condition; uncertain of their future, without any guarantee that the proceeds of their labor shall not be lost to them and to their children, that the parcel of land which they are asked to improve shall not be taken away from them, they will relapse into a total unconcern and depend on public charity for the means of sustenance.

The fact that the Government has treated with the Indians for their hunting grounds, is looked upon by them as an acknowledgment of their absolute right to the whole country, and this, along with the outside advice they receive, requires a good deal of caution and patience to bring them to understand the true meaning of these conventions, and the exact amount of the rights acknowledged.

The recent legislation of our country does not recognize the Indians as the proprietors of the land, and, in its dispositions, has only kept in view the general interests of the public.

The Indians are subjects of the Crown, as well as other citizens, and as such have a right to the protection granted by the authorities to all the inhabitants of the country.

This protection manifests itself in several ways. All classes of citizens cannot prefer the same claims, since they are in proportion to their individual condition, and they can only claim at the hands of the authorities, the sum of assistance necessary to their ordinary way of living.

This protection is not altogether beneficial, since its existence is in opposition to individual enterprise, without which there cannot be any economical progress.

According to these principles the Indians certainly have claims and rights to press upon the Government. They are British subjects, they have a right to a living, and consequently to all that is necessary to secure it to them.

But it must not be believed that for this reason the Government is bound ever to provide for their wants; such a measure, let alone the expense, would be detrimental to the recipients thereof.

The interest shown towards them ought to manifest itself in the shape only of gratuities in proportion to their individual endeavors in the same sense. The advantages conferred ought to be considered by them, less as a payment for their former pursuits, which they abandon, than as an assurance of their future welfare under the new conditions pressed by circumstances and the state of the country.

Such are the ideas which I have endeavored to impress upon the Indians under my charge, and I have found it to be the only rational way to point to them the justice of the legislation which is now to guide them.

It is especially in these intricate and self-interested discussions that the want of able and faithful interpreters is felt; one word may sometimes give rise to difficulties which no possible explanation can smooth. This branch of the service lacks organization, for, as a rule, we have to accept the interpreter the Indians themselves may select.

Experience has taught me the danger incurred in relying on the first version of the interpreter.

If I insist at such length on these details, it is because I have been in a position to ascertain what importance the Indians themselves attach to it, and with what logic they derive all the consequences of each of the concessions made to them.

Evil counsellors are at hand who desire to lead them astray, or at least to exaggerate their rights, a practice so common, as to warrant the Government and its representatives in not leaving any doubt on the important points which are the main basis of all negotiations with the Indians.

All those who have taken an interest in the future welfare of the Indians have directed their minds to their education, and have insisted on the necessity of raising the level of their knowledge, of enlightening their minds, and above all of acting early on the minds of the children, so as to give them at an age when they are more susceptible of receiving an impression, intellectual habits, which are the most striking feature of civilization.

On the principle itself of the necessity of education, there is but one opinion, but not as to the best means of obtaining the greatest sum of success, in the promptest manner, and at as low a rate as is possible.

Education, in the present instance, does not only mean the use of books, but also the intellectual, social, and religious advancement of the children, and of the class to which they belong.

So long as the families themselves are not settled in a more permanent manner, the education of the children must always be made under very precarious circumstances. As they are obliged to follow their families in their hunting and fishing expeditions, they cannot attend school, but with such irregularity as to lose most of the advantages they might have otherwise derived. As soon as their age renders them fit for useful service, they must leave school at too early an age to have received all the benefit they ought to have derived therefrom.

Moreover, the cold winter, the want of proper clothing, and the distance to the school-house often keeps them at home at a time which, under other circumstances, would be the most favorable to them. A special difficulty in the way of the education of these children is that many of them understand the Indian language only, and that the teaching must be done in that language.

The necessity of having the Indians forget their native tongue has been urged several times, and under many circumstances, and it was believed that if it ever could be accomplished, it would be the main step taken towards their advancement, and there is a good deal of objection in allowing them to learn or to speak it.

With regard to the result of the teaching itself, this opinion raises objections which can be overcome but with difficulty during the time that the children have at their disposal.

It is evident that there is a great loss of time in these attempts at education which are nothing more than sounds of which the child understands neither the signification or application, and consequently cannot see its usefulness.

The first principle in education is to interest the pupil in what he is taught; it is for that reason that teachers are required to know the Indian language, so as to give the children all the necessary explanations in their own language without fear that this custom will prove detrimental to their learning other languages.

Considering the now constant intercourse with the Whites, among whom they live, it is impossible for the Indians not to learn the idioms in use around them; and then, the education they may have acquired, even should it be in the Indian language, shall receive the desired application.

I might add that the Indians will ever preserve among themselves the use of their own language. Past experience shows this.

Now, if we go back to philosophical, ethnographical and historical reasons, well have we the right to enquire whether every language has not its reason to subsist, and whether it is the duty of a civilizing Government to use its influence to extinguish a language spoken by thousands,—a language well-formed, and well adapted for its purposes; the study of which may one day contribute to throw light on the darkest and most interesting points in the history of half a world.

I do not mean to say that these questions are within the immediate province of the Government; neither do I contend that considerable outlays should be made with the sole object of completing a work which is generally left to scientific corps; but I merely wish to express an idea that there are sufficient reasons to maintain the study of these ancient languages of the continent, so that the education of children may not be sacrificed to the prejudices or the antipathy which may be felt regarding them.

Another feature of education to which I will call your attention is the education of girls.

The aim, in this instance, is to elevate the moral and social standing of the Indians.

The best means to induce the Indians to give up their nomadic habits, is, that they should find home-comfort, a well-brought-up family, and all the peace and contentment given by an industrious wife and an intelligent mother.

It is especially in a new country like ours that the mission of woman is appreciated. When we see one class of people in advance of the other, one may safely state, without fear of contradiction, that it is due to the education of woman. Men, brought up to the habits of their fathers, very soon forget the notions which they may have imbibed in their youth; but women, on the contrary, from the very nature of their daily avocations, the tendency of their mind, and their relative want of distraction, preserve within themselves this primitive influence, and it will be their ambition to transmit it to their children.

The experiment of Industrial Schools, which has sometimes elsewhere been attended with success, cannot, in this case have any application. To benefit by a more complicated system of teaching, the pupils must be better acquainted with the elements of education.

The first intercourse of the Indians with the Whites is always extremely dangerous to the former, and it is, then, the duty of the Government to see them constantly protected if they want to guard them against the abuse of strong liquor and the ambition of traders, who will not shrink from the commission of any fraud with a view to extort from them, at nominal prices, the little produce which they may have to exchange against articles most necessary to them.

But no such fears need be entertained in the present state of things. The Indians have long since gone through the first stage of their intercourse with the Whites, and their experience of civilization runs as far back as half a century.

As to the Bands dwelling near the limits of this Province, trading is to them of but very little consequence, and cannot give rise to any dangerous competition. The price of all trading articles is well known, and there cannot exist frauds so serious as to call for the direct interference of the Government.

The credit system, still in existence, may cause some impositions, but is not of so grave and general a character as is generally supposed.

If, in some cases, advances of provisions, ammunition and clothing have been made compelling the debtor to give in exchange the produce of his hunt or the amount of his annuity money, these conditions have all been freely entered in o, and for full value received. One may judge of this fact, from the orders given by the Indians to draw the amount of their annuity. These orders are few, and in the hands of honest and trustworthy traders, and we have still to learn that any of them had been obtained under false pretences or given without valuable consideration.

I had the honor to mention above that the survey of the Indian Reserves has, as an immediate result, had the effect of keeping the Indians within those limits, and of keeping them away from settlements where they have so many opportunities to give way to their most dangerous inclination, the use of strong liquors.

With a view to leave no excuse for their visiting Winnipeg, as they were fain to do to their great loss and to the annoyance of the inhabitants of the city, all payments have this year been made on the Reserves. In one or two instances, this rule has given rise to some complaints, but I thought it better to submit to some inconvenience with the object of laying down the principle that all intercourse between the Government and the Indians should take place on their Reserve, and above all to provide against the temptation to spend a part, if not the whole, of their annuity money in the purchase of useless or injurious articles.

It must not be said, however, that these several measures have had the effect of keeping the Indians altogether away from drunkenness, but they have considerably diminished its results. If there still exist some disorders they are merely individual, and do not bear that general character with which, unfortunately, we had become familiar. The passing of the new law regulating this matter has greatly contributed to bring about this commendable result.

Another danger, which it was very important to guard against, was the sale or barter of cattle and agricultural implements given to the Indians for their sole use. There were at first some cases of that kind, but the parties who had obtained these articles having been compelled to return them without being left a remedy to recover the money paid for the same, their failure has proved a sufficient warning to those who would have felt inclined to do likewise, and for more than one year no illegal transaction of that nature has been brought to light.

During the past year a considerable amount of sickness has prevailed among the Indians at St. Peters and Fort Alexander, especially amongst the children which, to all appearance, and somewhat strangely, had its origin in the introduction of measles. So far as I have been able to ascertain, by inquiries made by myself and the medical man sent among them at the time, the breaking out of the epidemic was spontaneous, no cases being known at the time among the White and Half-breed population within a distance of forty miles, and there had not been a case of measles among the Indians themselves, or in their neighborhood within twelve years, thus rendering the whole child population liable to contact, and, with singularly few exceptions, the whole of the children became involved in the epidemic. The first few cases were of the ordinary mild character terminating in rapid recovery, but as the disease became more widely spread and embracing a larger number of cases, the type of disease became more serious and the disease in many cases fatal. I sent a medical man to St. Peters to examine into the affair, and he pronounced the epidemic to be of a very malignant type, and in danger of reproducing itself amongst the surrounding White population, if not mitigated. Whereupon I authorized him to take such steps as he might think proper to give relief, and to make all possible efforts to prevent the spread of the mischief.

From the beginning of his labour among them, a marked change was visible. The number of cases was lessened although the epidemic was just about its height, and in a few weeks it subsided altogether. I was told by the doctor, that much of his success in all the cases was due to their adoption of a few rational practices in the method of diet and nursing, instituted at his direction, but previously neglected though

in the more serious cases he was obliged to have recourse to medical treatment, tonics, &c., to which their constitution is very quickly responsive.

At Fort Alexander, where the disease broke out quite in the same way, and which in its earlier stages was of the same ordinary mild character as that of St. Peters, the type became malignant and continued so to the end, until it had embraced the whole population.

I did not receive intelligence of its existence until it was too late to send any aid.

During the existence of the disease, and for some months afterwards, though not noticed to be an unusually unhealthy season in other years, a greater number than usual of adult Indians were also sick. I am informed by the doctors, however, that it is always more or less the case that any epidemic of a severe type has the effect of calling into active play any latent disease, though the subjects so affected may be perfectly free from the epidemic itself.

It certainly has been so in this case that a greater number of chest and liver diseases, and more deaths from these diseases have occurred this last spring than for many years past.

Taken in conjunction with this probable cause, however, there is another very apparent reason for it which is that as the Indians conform more and more to the habits of a civilized life, they become less able to stand their former mode of living, to which they are constantly returning at intervals from necessity as well as inclination, such as fishing, hunting, dog driving, without taking the precautions whieh tneir new mode of life has rendered neeessary.

It is much to be feared that a recurrence of the various epidemics such as scarlet fever, whooping cough or small-pox, which they have hitherto escaped, but which is becoming every year more probable through immigration, will make sad havoc among the entire population. I think the lesson of the last epidemic, however, will not have been without its uses in showing them what may be done by attending to the obvious rules of nursing and sanitary comforts

Some attempts have been made during the year to obtain the division of certain Bands, the members of which, for several reasons, said they could no longer remain under the same chief. Some of these demands had no other grounds than personal ambition, or arose from complaints which the Government could not entertain. In this case the promoters of these dissensions were peremptorily told that their propositions would not receive the sanction of the authorities.

Other demands have been entertained and were submitted to you, with the approbation of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and my own.

Some of the Reserves, such as St. Peters, are of too great an extent for only one chief to meet out justice to everybody. In other localities, for instance at the Portage, it is the diversity of interests and customs that seem to call for a separation. Those who feel inclined to devote themselves to agriculture, are thwarted in their designs by the other party who wish to resume the old way of living by hunting and fishing. The first need some encouragement in the shape of agricultural implements, seed grain and money to assist them during the period of their farm labors. The others, on the contrary, can give up every advantage to obtain a Reserve of such an extent as to enable them to continue their usual mode of life.

When the population shall have increased to a sufficiently large figure, and circumstances will allow of it, I do not think it would be inopportune to allow the interested parties the privilege to form a separate Band, if it is self-evident that it is to their advantage, and that they cannot continue to form part of the same Band without prejudice to their own interests.

### ST. PETERS' BAND.

The Band at St. Peters is the most numerous, the best settled, and most progressive all of the Bands which have been party to Treaty No. 1. It numbers 1,943 souls, and their Reserve is of 51,200 acres in area. More than half of the Band consists of

Half-breeds, for many years settled on the banks of the Red River, who compose the Parish of St. Peters.

There are in that parish 130 proprietors of 15,000 acres of land, of which about 2,000 are under cultivation; 120 houses valued at $30,000, and 190 other buildings, having an approximate value of $28,500.

Moreover 55 families are settled outside of the Reserve, where they have their farms, houses, &c.

The balance of the Band, to the amount of 160 families, make a living from hunting, fishing and voyaging.

The first of these occupations has the least to do with the resources of those Indians.

Fishing, though not the element of a large trade, contributes nevertheless to the support of a great many families at a time of the year when they would lack all other means to procure the necessaries of life.

When fall fishing is productive, it provides the necessary food for the greatest part of the winter. Unfortunately, good luck does not always attend them; and last year this source of supply was far below the wants of the Tribe. Then it becomes necessary to meet this deficiency by outward assistance.

These remarks, however, have no reference to that part of the Band who derive a livelihood from agriculture and voyaging.

This Reserve is large enough to support two schools. The Indian Department pays one-half of the salary to each teacher (in all $300), and an equal sum is paid by the Board of Education of Manitoba. A third school will have to be established next summer at Nettly Creek, where about twenty families will then be settled.

The Reserve of St. Peter is placed under peculiar circumstances from the great number of inhabitants residing within the limits of the Reserve, who do not share in the annuities, and, in fact, do not form part of the Band. The question of claims of Indians to lands which they occupied at a date anterior to the Treaty having only been settled since last session, it is from that date only that positive instructions could be given to the Indians on the principle of their tenure in the Reserve.

Unfortunately, considerable damage has been done, caused by the destruction of timber, which it was impossible to prevent, by reason of the number of claimants to those properties.

It must be hoped that these trespasses may now be less frequent, especially if a Commission settles at once the claims of the Whites and of the Half-breeds within the Reserve.

### FORT ALEXANDER BAND.

This Band numbers 506 persons, settled at the mouth of the Winnipeg River. Their Reserve, surveyed during the fall of 1873, embraces 7,500 acres, on both sides of the river. They have made remarkable progress, if consideration is taken of their isolated position, and of the want of communications with the settlements of the Provincé, who could have set them an example.

These Indians have no less than 45 houses, well and strongly built, of the value of $12,000, and farm about 1,000 acres of land.

They have not as yet suffered from that ruinous plague, the grass-hoppers.

For many years they have had a school, originally supported by the Missionary Society of the Church of England, and at present by the Indian Department. This one school not being sufficient for the requirements of the teachings, principally on account of the extent of the Reserve, they have built another school-house in the hope that the Government would assist them as well in the finishing of the building as in the payment of the teacher's salary. From last accounts, about 36 children attended the school already established, and 30 more are of age to attend the other school when built.

BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND.

The Fort Garry Band, now better known as the Broken Head River Band, had formerly selected their Reserve on Rousseau River, near Pembina.

At their request this Reserve has been transferred to the mouth of the Broken Head, on the shores of Lake Winnipeg. The first survey indicates 10,920 acres, in proportion to the population, numbering 439 souls.

But the land being very swampy, and to a great extent unfit for farming purposes, a new limitation will have to be made with a view of giving to every one the share of arable land to which he is entitled.

This Band had for a long time been in the habit of spending the greater part of their time in the vicinity of the settlements, seeking a living a little by hunting and fishing, and at other times begging. For a year past they have definitely settled on their Reserve, and I have reason to believe that their position is remarkably improved. Ten houses have been erected since that time, and they manifest the intention soon themselves to provide for all their wants.

This Band is still altogether Pagan, and, through religious prejudices have opposed the establishment of schools, which they persist in regarding as closely connected with religion itself.

In the same locality, a part of St. Peters Band, numbering about 92 persons, are settled. This post has formerly been of some importance, on account of its proximity to the river which was the outlet to a large tract of country lying between Red River and the Lake of the Woods. Formerly the Hudson Bay Company kept there a trading post. It is the establishment of the Dawson Route that has put a stop to trading in that direction. Those Indians, who ought to be called Half-breeds, for the last year and a-half have a school, whose teacher is paid $200 a year by the Indian Department—an average of 24 children attend the school.

This Band is industrious, well-behaved, anxious to improve, and in general give full satisfaction. Some signs of dissatisfaction had appeared in the spring between these two bands, who were compelled to live in proximity to one another. They both complained of encroachments commited by each other. It was afterwards ascertained that these complaints had no serious foundation, and that harmony existed between the two parties.

PEMBINA BANDS.

The Pembina Bands, under the three chiefs who were party to Treaty No. 1, number 480 souls. This number has decreased since 1871, some having gone back to the United States where they always had resided.

Their Reserve, as surveyed from the outlet of Rivière aux Rousseau, going up the Red River, comprises 13,554 acres. The Pembina Indians contend that this reserve is not located in conformity to the conventions of the Treaty, and they claim the grant of the land on both sides of the Rousseau River, running east. These lands having been set aside for Half-breed claims, or for settlers who had already taken possession, it does not seem possible that their request could be granted. They gave as a reason for the necessity of a change that they already had commenced large settlements at the places which they claimed, but it is now in evidence that the number of houses built does not come up to one-half dozen.

There are altogether eleven houses belonging to these Indians. They are very docile and well conducted and are anxious to put to good profit the advantages they derive from the Government. They have expressed the desire of having a school established amongst them next spring.

PORTAGE BANDS.

At the time of the first Treaty, it was agreed that the Reserve allowed to the Portage Bands should be of 160 acres per family, and a tract of five miles around the Reserve.

By virtue of this disposition of the treaty, these Indians, though numbering only 738, have claimed a superficies of about twenty townships, on both sides of the Assiniboine River, from (easterly) the middle of Range 7, to (westerly) Range 12, and running from the centre of Township 5, to the middle of Township 10.

These demands, which cannot possibly be taken into serious consideration, have been left open for a future understanding.

The settlement of this question has proved the more difficult, that the Indians themselves do not appear to take much interest in its solution; twice, surveyors have been on the spot to run the necessary lines, and each time the Indians have refused to give or to ask for the least information, even when required to do so.

It is for this reason that the Portage Band has refused this year to accept the increase of annuity tendered to them.

Through their Chief, they positively refuse to make the least change to the Treaty before the settlement of this question of Reserve. As it is not probable that any application shall be made before several years for the lands which have been appropriated for that purpose, it has not been thought necessary to hasten their decision.

The majority of the Portage Indians live by hunting and fishing, the produce of which is sufficient to afford them a comfortable living.

The settlements have not driven away the game for which that part of the country has always been noted.

At the mouth of the White Mud River is found part of the Portage Band who have refused to submit to their Chief, and who have persisted in requesting the Government to acknowledge them as a separate Band from that with which they have been associated in the Treaty.

For several years past, these Indians, to the number of 180, have devoted themselves to farming, and they contend that they would be prevented from pursuing their avocations if they were compelled to join the others. This year, they were entirely disposed to accept the conditions proposed by the Government, and it is impossible not to notice the apparent injustice in consequence of which their families found themselves deprived of this increased annuity, the result of a misunderstanding to which they were not parties, and about a Reserve on which they positively declare they will never reside.

The locality where they wish to remain, and where they have settled, and on which they have already built about twelve houses, is situate to the south-west of Lake Manitoba. The locality suits them, because it gives them the arable ground they need and a good hunting and fishing country.

The conduct of the Chief in refusing to accept the increase of the annuity on the conditions offered, has given rise to other dissensions, and brought to light other motives of division for a long time already pointed out.

Some few other families already own eight houses to the south-east of the Portage, and bid fair to give themselves entirely up to agricultural pursuits. They also ask to be separated from the party having Ozooquan the present Chief.

Though their reasons are not so disinterested as those of the White Mud River party, and that there is a slight show of personal ambition on the part of those who would like to become the Chiefs of the new Band, their demands claim some attention since the Chief has shown himself so averse to accept for his Tribe the advantages offered by the Government.

## Treaty No. 2.

From the changes which have taken place among the Bands of Lake Manitoba, the discussions which have taken place in reference to the Reserves have delayed the surveys, and as a consequence deferred the settlement of the Indians.

At Fairford two parties are in contention as to the localization of the Reserve. The Band, recognizing Woodhouse as their Chief, wish to have both sides of the Fairford River, from Lake Manitoba to Lake St. Martin, so including in that Reserve all the settlements in that locality, the Hudson Bay Company's Post and the Mission.

The other Band, on the other hand, want their Reserve to be located on the shores of Lake St. Martin, where they are actually settled.

Those two Bands are not large, numbering respectively 240 and 146 souls, and it is not to be expected that large settlements will ever spring up in their midst. There are, however, several houses, gardens, &c., along the banks of the Fairford River.

About fifteen families from Fairford have been settled for the last two years at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. In the spring they had erected ten houses, and were sanguine of the progress of their establishment.

The other Bands are not numerous and their success in agricultural pursuits is merely nominal.

Their population is as follows:—Lake Manitoba, 213; Crane River, 86; Water Hen River, 145; Riding Mountain, 194. The Crane River Reserve has been surveyed and contains 10,865 acres. The question of Reserves has been finally settled to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The Riding Mountain Indians having, last summer, expressed the desire to locate on the shores of Little Saskatchewan River, in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Company's Post at that place, a Reserve has been surveyed there, having a superficies of 5,600 acres; but as their is some doubts as to the real opinion of the majority of the Band, the questions remains open until further enquiries have been made into the matter.

## Sioux.

During the year important measures have been adopted in reference to the Sioux.

It had been at first determined to grant them a Reserve at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, near the Assiniboine.

A closer survey of the locality having disclosed the fact that timber was not plentiful enough for the proposed settlement, a new Reserve was surveyed, further to the west, at the mouth of Oak River, which Reserve, comprising 7,936 acres, is sufficient for 100 families, with a grant of 80 acres to each family.

Since that date the Sioux have less visited the settlements of the western part of this Province, where their presence was always the subject of numerous complaints. Their improvements are but few, but several among the heads of families seem to have determined to settle permanently on the Reserve. Five or six houses have already been erected. This result should not be unappreciated, if it is considered that the settlement was started only a year ago, and that this Tribe seems to have, more than any other, led an altogether nomadic life.

At their request another Reserve of 6,885 acres has also been surveyed at Bird Tail River, near Fort Ellice. Those interested seem to be well pleased with the locality selected for them, and at once, last spring, started their gardens, and commenced the construction of their dwellings.

And, finally, everything seems to warrant the belief that no more grounds of complaints, arising from the constant visits of parties of Indians (chiefly Sioux) without any known means of livelihood except begging and, may be, thieving, will be left to the inhabitants of the settlements.

I have good grounds of belief that, in a year or two, all these complaints which have been constantly and for a long time made, will have entirely disappeared.

These habits of the Indians were so deeply rooted in them, that it has been, up to this date, altogether impossible to protect the settlers who were constantly complaining of the depredations committed by those Indians whom it was impossible to keep within the boundaries of their Reserves.

But as the authorities had no means at their disposal to prevent these outrages, no coercion was possible. The Indians, in the eye of the law, being in the same category as other citizens are to be treated as such.

This is the only possible information we can give in answer to those who prefer grievances of this nature.

Some of the parties have in consequence been brought before the courts, sentences were pronounced against them with the good effect of rendering the Indians more careful in following the good advice given them and more wary of the threats made to them.

## Treaty No. 3.

The Indians included in Treaty No. 3, to the number of about 2,700, cannot be said to have made great progress in their settlement. They have, however, given sufficient evidence of the sincerity of their intention to devote themselves to agriculture to warrant the Government to deliver into their hands a large proportion of the agricultural implements and cattle which are promised them by the Treaty, and next spring no less than twenty-five Reserves, out of thirty, will have been put in a position to show whether or not their plans of settlement were permanent.

These Indians have, up to the present time, obtained a livelihood from hunting and fishing. This produce represents to their country an annual revenue of more than $25,000.

The main settlements are established on Rainy River, at White Fish Bay (north from the Lake of the Woods), and at Lone Lake.

Up to this date their agricultural productions have consisted in corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. Their first attempts to farming will be considerably increased as soon as the Reserves are surveyed, and the land distributed to the several families of each Band.

No school has yet been established by the Government in the part of the country they live in, but some requests have already been made, and three or four teachers will have to be appointed in the course of the coming year.

The Agent specially appointed for the Indians of Treaty No. 3, Mr. R. Pither, has at different times expressed his satisfaction with regard to the good behaviour of the Indians under his care.

It is a known fact that in their intercourse with the Whites who visit their Reserves on Government service, or in any other capacity, they have always tendered them all the help and assistance which it was in their power to bestow.

The staff of this office has not allowed of the taking of a complete census of the Indians who are the subject of this report, but if the figures above written do not always prove strictly correct, they have only been arrived at after using all the means and best sources of information at my disposal.

One assistant only is given me at Winnipeg, Mr. J. F. Graham, and notwithstanding the zeal and intelligence he exercises in the fulfilment of the duties assigned to him, we cannot bestow all the care and give all particulars which might be given by aLocal Agent touching the details of each Reserve.

Mr. Pither has continued to fulfil his duties at Fort Francis with an experience and willingness deserving of the highest praise.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. A. N. PROVENCHER,
*Indian Commissioner.*

No. 28. (*a*).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, Oct. 1, 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June 1875.

The unfortunate condition and non settlement of the Indian land question, has rendered it undesirable to make official visitations this year, and hence I am precluded from the possibility of furnishing you with ample and interesting matter in regard to the various nationalities of Indians inhabiting the Province, which I have no doubt would have been both acceptable and exceedingly useful to the Department.

Indians however expect at a visitation, that the policy of the Government respecting their affairs will be then made known, and therefore when a question of such vital import to a large proportion of them, as that concerning the quantity of land to be reserved for their benefit and support remains in doubt, an official visit is much more detrimental than useful in carrying out the object in view, of promoting confidence and amicable relations between them and the Whites.

This statement is no doubt more applicable to the Indians of the Interior who are extensive owners of stock, and possess considerable knowledge of, and much appreciation for, agricultural poursuits, than to those of the Coast who depend almost exclusively upon the products of the sea for their existence. Still it is of importance and interest to all, and without some definite settlement it would seem a matter of great difficulty, if not impossibility, to establish that confidence among them of justice and fair dealing so necessary to the future peace and welfare of the Country.

Owing to the savage character of the natives inhabiting the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and the frequency of shipwrecks there, it was very desirable that an exception should be made in regard to them ; and in accordance with your instructions, the only official visit during the year, was made to the various Tribes of this portion of the Province last autumn, in Her Majesty's gun vessel, " Boxer."

The Indians of the West Coast comprise some twenty Tribes, and though no accurate census of those above Barclay Sound has been taken, their number I think is pretty correctly estimated at some three thousand souls. Though heretofore noted for their treacherous and warlike character, I found them tractable and remarkably well disposed. Somewhat shorter in stature than the Indians of the East side, they are darker in complexion and more robust and strong in appearance.

The language of these Indians is spoken by twenty different tribes, and the resemblance of many of their words to the Quackewlth tongue on the North, would convey the idea that at one period they were all united under one head, and must have been a powerful nation.

They are a hardy and industrious race, and so far as I could perceive, the richest of any Indians I have met in the Province. Were a proper disposal made of their immense gains they could, without a doubt, live independently, and furnish themselves with every comfort, and even luxury to be wished for. There seems to be scarcely a limit to their productive resources, and I am told that it is not at all uncommon for any Indian to realize from $500.00 to $1000.00 per annum, from their sealing grounds and fisheries alone.

Notwithstanding the above statement, it would seem almost paradoxical to add, that as a general thing they appear to be poor, if not in many cases absolutely in want. There are however two serious obstacles to be overcome ere a change can be looked for in this latter respect, or before their present condition can be much ameliorated by the blessings of civilization.

Firstly. They are inveterate gamblers, and this vice has taken such a firm hold of them, that from childhood to old age there is no attendant sacrifice they are not ready to make to gratify and encourage it.

Secondly. The frequent assemblages of the different tribes for the purpose of holding donation feasts ("potlatches"). On such occasions a large amount of property is given away or destroyed, and the continual round of feasting at a period of the year most important to the development of perhaps the most valuable source of wealth, is quite destructive to any settled habit of labor and industry.

They care very little for, and their knowledge of agriculture, is exceedingly limited. Indeed their facilities for obtaining support, and even plenty, from other and more profitable means are so great, and the extent of cultivable land is so limited, that Nature has furnished these rude savages with every requisite to make them what they really are, "Toilers of the Sea," and happily so—for placed where they are, they can never become tillers of the soil.

From the dangerous nature of the West Coast they have become splendid seamen and expert canoe men.

The timber which often attains magnificent proportions in this region, affords them excellent material for the manufacture of canoes, from the tiny toy of the young papoose, to that which gives safety and defense to one hundred warriors. A canoe was formerly dug out from a single tree, generally by means of a chisel and stone mallet, a gimlet from bird's bone, a muscle shell or stone adze, and perhaps the addition of a little fire as an assistant, these primitive tools have however long given place to the axe and chisel of the white's. The exterior is fashioned with the same implements, and the canoe is then thoroughly steamed, and light cross pieces are inserted from side to side which improve the form and render it symetrical. Both ends are raised by means of separate pieces highly ornamented, the bow being long and pointed, the stern square or slightly rounded. These canoes whether for whale catching or war purposes, are not only most useful but splendid models of marine architecture, and certainly merit special mention in respect to the manufactures and genius of the Aht Indians.

With the exception of potatoes raised by the women in limited patches, the food of the Ahts is wholly derived from the sea Salmon is their great staple, and their winter stores are taken in August and September from the extensive inlets and rivers with which the whole coast is intersected. Many other varieties of fish, such as halibut, cod, herring &c., are obtained in any quantity, and with the greatest facility.

In May and June whales appear, but an attack is only made on one by a carefully selected crew, and after the most artistic preparation.

A set of whaling gear presented me by a Clayoquaht Chief consists of two barbed bones (deer's horn) pointed with a sharp and polished piece of steel used as a harpoon, and fastened to a few feet of whale sinew line, and this to a long bark rope, at one end of which are seal skin air bags and bladders to make it float. The harpoon is also fastened to a staff or shaft from 15 to 30 feet in length, from which it is easily detached. This rude and simple arrangement is very effective in the hands of a dauntless and dexterous crew, and if a sufficient number of floats or air bags can be attached to a whale, the largest of these "monsters of the deep" soon fall an easy prey.

Blubber and oil have always been esteemed delicacies by the Ahts, being much preferred when rancid or nearly putrid. Clams, shell fish, all kinds of fish spawn, wild fowl, deer, bear, and the meat of other land animals, afford them variety in food; while seaweed, lichens, "Camass," and other roots are regularly collected and preserved by the women for their winter supply of vegetables. Seals and Sea Otters are killed in large numbers by them, and the profits realized from the sale of their furs are comparatively great.

The sealing grounds of the Ahts are from 25 to 40 miles distant from the coast and extend from East to West (with a width of four or five miles) a great distance. In July the Seals leave for the Northern Seas, and are said to return in December,

when they are frequently killed on rocks bordering the sea coast or in the different sounds or inlets.

Another source of wealth these Indians have is in their oil fisheries. The ordinary dog fish, from their great number, furnish them with an almost inexhaustible supply, and they sell large quantities of oil every year to traders at the rate of twenty or twenty-five cents per gallon. The dog fish are found in all seasons, but most abundant in March. August, and December. I am informed a canoe will average during these months about 200 fish per diem, and as the livers are said, often to produce a quart of Oil, each Indian whilst so employed would earn from four to six dollars.

The Ahts have strict customs in regards to their exclusive right to every thing their country produces. The limits of tribal properties, or tribal claims to land are clearly defined. Anything for instance cast up by the Sea being considered at once the property of the tribe claiming the locality. Frequent and bloody disputes in times gone by have occurred between different Tribes from this reason, and have led to the establishment of distinct boundary posts by which the lines of each little locality are distinctly defined and respected by neighbouring Tribes. A knowledge of this fact led me in addressing them at each point along the Coast, to impress upon them the importance of living on friendly terms with the Whites, and particularly to afford shelter and hospitality to those who were unfortunate enough to be shipwrecked on the Coast. In every instance I was listened to with profound attention, and in their replies, the different Chiefs assured me of their intention to follow my advice. A gratifying proof of their sincerity was soon after exemplified in the great bravery of a party of Hes-qui-aht Indians who at imminent peril to themselves, rescued from certain death the Captain and crew of an American barque, which foundered during a gale off Hes-qui-aht Cove—great kindness of heart and humanity which would have distinguished any of our own race, were afterwards evinced in relieving the urgent wants of these distressed mariners, and in conveying them from one tribe to another until they reached Victoria in safety. I had much pleasure with your subsequent approval in promptly rewarding these Indians, and a further recognition of their services came in due course through the United States Consul from the Government, at Washington, an act of justice and appreciation which cannot fail to be followed by a most beneficial effect upon all these sea-faring tribes. Observation and personal inspection have convinced me, that the Ahts are a race of people confiding and easily controlled. Their prolific resources will render them independent of any material aid or assistance for years to come, and even their latent wealth may also be made subservient to general prosperity by simply treating these simple but fearless people with firm and judicious management.

No doubt the different tribes of this nationality have been decimated by bloody and ruthless internecine wars, but with scarcely any effort on our part, they evince a great desire by the sincerity of their acts, for a permanent change, and there seems to be no reason to anticipate a repetition of past troubles with any of the natives on the West Coast so long as we ourselves, are not the aggressors.

In addition to the implements named above, these Indians manufacture with neatness and facility chests, boxes, buckets, cups, eating ladles, baskets, mats, and ornaments painted or carved and adorned with shell work &c.

Their intercourse with the whites and the adoption of many of their customs have lessened their necessities for native manufactures and no doubt checked their inherent ingenuity.

An American Commissioner—Mr. I. G. Swan, a gentleman of long experience among Coast Aborigines is now engaged at the request of the United States Government in making a collection of their handiwork which cannot fail to be of interest at the approaching Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in showing the character and ethnological history of all our Coast Indians.

Many rare and curious relics exhibiting the ancient manners, customs, and habits of distant Northern tribes of the Province have already been added to the

repertoire of Mr. Swan, and the specimens of native genius as exemplified in the present manufacture of various useful implements, gold and silver jewelry, ornamental carvings in slate, stone, &c., will not be among the least of the attractions furnished from this Coast.

PRESENTS.

Agricultural implements, and seed grain to the value of $5198.13 have been distributed to the Indians of the Interior, the lower Fraser River, and other places, and much improvement is already noticeable in both the quantity and quality of the crops grown on many of the Reserves. In making these presents in the name of the Government, I have endeavoured to avoid giving the impression that they were indiscriminate gifts, but rather as aid and encouragement to those only, who gave me evidence that they were able and desired to utilize them. Learning from personal inspection those articles which would really be appreciated, I placed them in the hands of the Chief. whom I authorized to act as Custodian and who became responsible to me for their care and preservation ; in this way any Indian could obtain the use of any article in the possession of the Chief, but as it was intended for the benefit of the Tribe, he was obliged to return it safely to the Chief for the further use of others. The Indians thus do not experience that feeling of dependence which they otherwise would, and whilst acquiring the confidence of all Chiefs by investing them with a certain amount of authority, I have not been harrassed as I should have been by individual appeals for gifts and assistance which anything like the present appropriation for this Province would not by any means justify.

For the articles presented in the manner described, I have had the honor of forwarding receipts of the various Chiefs duly attested, along with the ordinary vouchers for payment.

SURVEYS.

No surveys have been undertaken during the past year owing to the unsettled condition of the land question. The correspondence which has already taken place in regard to this vexed subject is so voluminous, that I do not feel it necessary to add more to the present report concerning it, than to express my great regret that the usefulness of the Department to the peace and prosperity of the Province, continues to be so retarded, if not indeed destroyed by its non settlement.

FISH AND FURS.

Until sub-agents are appointed to reside among the various Indian nationalities, no concise estimate can be formed of the quantity of fish, fish oil, and furs, taken by the various tribes of the Province.

The Exports for the year ended June 30, 1875, are as follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fish | $114,170 00 |
| Oil | 19,816 00 |
| Furs | 411,810 00 |
| Cranberries | 3,568 00 |
| Total | $549,364 00 |

Nearly the whole of the above exports are contributed by Indians. I beg also to submit a comparative statement for similar exports last year, shewing the increase in favor of the present.

| 1874. | | 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish | $69,665 00 | Fish | $114,170 00 |
| Oil | 44,453 00 | Oil | 19,816 00 |
| Furs | 307,625 00 | Furs | 411,810 00 |
| Cranberries | 2,011 00 | Cranberries | 3,568 00 |
| Total | $423,754 00 | Total | $549,364 00 |

Gold is mined by the Indians—principally the "Shushwaps," who obtain it in considerable quantities from the various tributaries of the Fraser.

SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the Wesleyan School at Fort Simpsom, no additional schools have been opened by any of the Christian Missions this year.

The grants inaugurated in 1874 have been continued, and the following schools have received aid subject to the conditions contained in the Order in Council of April 7, 1874.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *St. Mary's industrial | R. C. | $350 00 |
| *Nanaimo | W. | 250 00 |
| *Metlakatla | A. M. | 500 00 |
| Do (special grant) | | 1,000 00 |
| Comox | A. M. | 250 00 |
| Quamichan | A. M. | 250 00 |
| Kincolith | A. M. | 250 00 |
| Fort Simpson | W. | 300 00 |
| Victoria | W. | 300 00 |
| Lytton (amount to aid) | A. M. | 75 00 |
| Quamichan (tools to assist) | | 49 47 |
| Total | | $3,574 47 |

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

During the past year medicines and attendance have been freely bestowed on all suffering Indians and have contributed greatly to relieve the distress heretofore experienced from the absence of such a boon. Many of the Missionaries resident among distant tribes have been furnished with medicines and medical comforts, so that the benefits under this head have been pretty generally dispensed throughout the Province.

Owing to the small pox having lately appeared among the Natives sojourning in this city, I established a Pest House and Quarantine grounds which have been greatly instrumental in preventing the spread of the disease not only in this vicinity, but along the whole coast. The Indians confined in this place have been regularly attended by a medical man, and supplied with all necessary food and medicine.

The Indian however is not blessed with the *vis naturæ* capable of withstanding an attack of small pox, and recoveries among them are rare and exceptional. In previous years whole Tribes have been decimated and swept off by this much dreaded disease, and a chief object I had in view in establishing quarantine grounds, was to confine the contagion to this place.

Many of our Northern tribes however visit Puget Sound regularly, and as it seems to have been brought thence to this City, it is not at all improbable that the disease may yet be carried to distant Camps at present out of reach of protection. Shortly after accepting the appointment of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, I applied to the Medical Department of the Privy Council in England for some pure lymph, and thanks to the kindness and courtesy of the medical gentleman in charge, I am now furnished every six months with an abundant supply of fresh vaccine virus, by which a large number of Indians have been regularly vaccinated.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

This nefarious trade has considerably declined since the adoption of the new liquor law, both on Vancouver Island and the mainland; on the American shore however, the British Columbia Indian can still obtain it in large quantities, no law

*The grants paid to these three schools do not appear in the accounts for the past fiscal year, having been paid in May 1874 and July 1875. Metlakatla grant not yet paid, for year ending June 30, 1876.

existing in the United States against the selling of spirits to other than American Indians; consequently a considerable quantity is still purchased at the various ports on Puget Sound by the Stydahs, and other Northern Tribes, and taken by them direct to their own houses.

The knowledge of the distillation of alcohol by the Natives in the Alaska territory, as stated in my report of February 3, 1874, does not appear, so far, to have spread beyond the boundaries of that State.

### RESERVES.

There are many places in the Province where Reserves are urgently needed as anticipating White settlement, and the difficulty of selecting them subsequently.

No Reserves have been made north of Burrard Inlet on the Coast of the Mainland, nor north of the Shuswhap Nationality in the Interior. On the Island no land has been reserved for any of the Tribes north of Comox, nor on the West Coast.

I have, with your concurrence, considered that until all doubt was dissipated as to the basis which should determine the acreage of existing Indian lands, any application for reserves to meet future requirements, would only complicate the present untoward condition of Indian affairs. The schedule of Indian Reserves therefore remains the same as that furnished the Department last year.

### SONGHESS RESERVE.

Negotiations have been opened with the Songhees Indians in regard to their removal to a more suitable place. The Reserve at present occupied by them being in the suburbs of Victoria, and consequently open to the visits of whiskey sellers, and other disreputable characters.

Two tracts of land were selected for this purpose, Sallas Island lying about 20 miles from the City, and a farm at Cadboro Bay about 3 miles distant. Neither of these places seemed altogether acceptable to them, for various reasons, the former from its distance and consequent liability to be exposed to raids from marauding bands of Northern Indians, and the latter, though favored by the young men of the tribe, was considered to contain too limited an extent of arable land. Much opposition has been given to any intended removal of these Indians by traders and others, who regard such an intention as most detrimental to their interests. They do not act as Mentors to the Indians, for their advice is generally neither faithful nor wise, but they instigate obstacles which greatly retard the accomplishment of the object in view. Added to this, the Indians cling with great tenacity to their old village sites and burial grounds, and were no consideration shewn to these valued predilections, so much confidence in the reasonableness of one's advice would be lost, that its acceptance would be much delayed, if not indeed quite rejected.

An appropriate place for these Indians in lieu of their present Reserve is exceedingly difficult to be found, owing to the scarcity of suitable locations in this vicinity; but I trust at no distant day that a favorable selection may be made, when I may be able to effect their much required removal, peaceably and without any great difficulty.

It would almost seem superfluous to repeat, or add to, the recommendations I have in previous years had the honor of submitting for your approval, in order to perfect and facilitate the management of Indian Affairs in this Province. I am aware that pending the settlement to the land question, any policy in the power of the Department to pursue, must of necessity be merely a temporizing one. A very large number of our Indian population I believe understand this, and it is most creditable to their intelligence and desire to cultivate friendship and peace with the Whites, that no disturbance has taken place in any part of the Province. Fortunately too, for the past security of the Whites, Indians *are divided into small bands* under as many chiefs, and I am not aware of any instance where the *different tribes of one nationality or tongue, have been able to combine in any united movement under one Chief*, or head, either to act on the offensive or defensive. No doubt present complaints among them on accoun oft

the deficiency of the Reserves chiefly exist among the Indians of the Interior, who depend for support almost solely on pastoral lands and small cultivable contiguous areas. From these people I have had frequent evidence of the serious dissatisfaction which prevails amongst them, and which if not allayed, may possibly culminate in something more to be dreaded and of greater difficulty to control. The land question excites much less attention and anxiety among the generality of Coast Indians who obtain all their necessities or desires require, from the sea and its tributaries.

Their prolific fishing resorts are as yet unmolested, and the wild and rough aspect of their hunting grounds bordering on the Coast, have been too repellent to foster and encourage the encroachments of White settlers experienced in the Interior.

Should difficulties occur they are at any season easily reached, either for the purpose of satisfying their complaints or punishing their misdeeds, and hence they are not wanting in respect or admiration for Her Majesty's law and power. Notwithstanding this however, it is important that Reserves which may include many of their most valued fishing stations should be set aside for them without delay, in order to prevent possible intrusion and consequent disturbance.

Justice and fair dealing with a due allowance for the perplexity possible to their primitive nature in regarding our different roadways to attaining the superiority of the Christian Race, and civilizing habits, will then render them contented, law-abiding—in most instances industrious and useful citizens.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
I. W. POWELL,
*Indian Commissioner.*

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No. 28. (*b.*)

British Columbia.

Indian Office,
Victoria, October 29, 1874.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to report my return in H. M. Gun Vessel "Boxer" from a visitation to the Aht Indians inhabiting the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and to enclose, for your information, copies of correspondence between the Senior Naval Officer and myself relative to having one of Her Majesty's ships of war placed at my disposal for the purpose above referred to.

Agreeably to the arrangement made I embarked on board H. M. Gun Vessel "Boxer" on the 3rd ultimo, accompanied by Mr. Blenkinsop who had just returned from Barclay Sound, and a photographer to take views of Indian Villages and inhabitants at different points on the West Coast.

The "Boxer" steamed down the straits de Fuca and arrived at Neah Bay, W.T. at 5 o'clock p. m., at this point there has long been an American Indian Agency, which is now in charge of a Mr. Harlington. Upon invitation of the Agent we landed and inspected the Village, and buildings erected by the United States Government for the uses of the Agency. Some 250 Indians called Mak-Kahs, reside here, and though large sums of money have been expended upon them annually by the American Government, they are seemingly no better off nor farther advanced in civilization than the Coast Tribes of this Province, who have always been obliged to provide for themselves.

These Indians still live in their primitive houses (rancherias), and preserve their former customs and habits. The fine school house erected here appears decidedly more "ornamental than useful," nor could I find that they had made any advances n mechanics or agriculture, such as I expected to witness.

Mr. Harlington informed me that they obtained food too easily from the sea to expect that their attention would be directed to any other means of living, and they had evinced no desire to partake of any of the advantages of education, which I saw could be afforded them by the Government.

Besides the Agent, there are other officials such as Doctor, Farm Instructor, School Teacher and Blacksmith, and in addition to this village, there are some three others of 100 inhabitants each under the control of this Agency.

4th. Left Neah Bay at 5 a. m. but impenetrable fog drove us back, and we remained here until evening when we steamed over to Port San Juan, where I visited the Pach-e-Nahts resident at this place. The Pach-e-Naht camp is prettily situated at the mouth of the San Juan River, decaying fish, (from which oil had been pressed) garbage, and the usual surroundings of an Indian camp, made it filthy in the extreme.

Besides, there was an entertainment of a neighbouring tribe going on at the time and a plentiful supply of whiskey with consequent drunkenness, gave the village the worst appearance of any yet visited.

I informed the Chief in rather severe terms of my sorrow and annoyance at finding his Camp in such a disgraceful state, and unless he cooperated with me in preserving order among his people, and preventing the abominable whiskey trafic which seemed to be freely carried on there, some man would be selected of more weight and greater influence, to take his place, &c., &c.

The Chief stated in reply that he was averse to the continuance of the condition in which I had found his Village, that his people were fast dying off, and he would be glad if outsiders could be prevented from bringing liquor to his Camp. They could procure liquor with facility in Victoria, and mentioned to me the place from which the present supply had been obtained. He was glad to hear that steps would be taken to stop it, and would act strongly in preventing any more from being landed there.

A census of the Tribe showed them to number 74 men, women, and children. A Victoria firm have a station here for the purchase of dog fish oil and furs.

5th. Proceeded to Barclay Sound and anchored off the Ohe-haht Village which we found deserted. Steamed thence to Christie Bay (Noo-moo-kamis) where the ship was anchored for the night. Some Indians coming alongside I sent word to the O-heh-alts and Ou-chuk-lis-ahts to meet me here on Monday. The following three days were used in visiting all the Tribes living in Barclay Sound, and I am glad to report that the visitation made to them last fall, and the fulfilment of my promise to see them again at this time, has had an excellent effect in preserving order among them and cultivating their good will and friendship. Speeches were interchanged with each Tribe, and I presented them with tools to assist them in building their houses and cultivating gardens. In respect to their general condition, character, wants &c., I have pleasure in referring you to the comprehensive Report of Mr Blenkinsop who at my request has resided among these Indians during the last three months, for the purpose of acquiring an intimate knowledge of their wishes in regard to lands to be hereafter reserved for them, and whose long experience in dealing with Coast Indians renders his statements important and valuable. These Indians are all well satisfied with their present treatment and should their just expectations be realized in setting aside the lands for fishing stations, and village sites, which they greatly desire, I have no doubt of their future friendly disposition to the whites, and obedience to recognized law.

8th. Left for Kla-oo-qua-aht Sound where we arrived in the afternoon and were soon honored by a visit from the A-hous-aht Chief, Seta-ka-nim Chief of a neighbouring tribe and his two sons, with many of their people. These tribes are the most powerful and warlike of all the Aht Indians, and have long been a source of terror to their weaker brethren.

In 1864 their villages were shelled and destroyed by Her Majesty's ships of war under Admiral Denman, in consequence of the murder of the Captain and crew of a trading sloop and their refusal to give up the murderers. They suffered a good deal in this brush and incurred a wholesome dread of our men of war, though really, the

guilty ones managed to elude arrest. Seta-ka-nim has been a great warrior in his day and even now is as strong and athletic as in his palmy days. He is, however, to all appearances frank, open, and generous, and were his energy and ambition under different guidance would no doubt be as powerful in peace, as he has been bloodthirsty in war. Our interchange of salutations was of the most friendly character and the greatest satisfaction was evinced by his people (by whom he is held in great respect) when I invested him with a military coat and cap, and confided to his care a British Ensign as a distinguishing emblem of law, order, and protection. Seta-ka-nim has promised to control his people and preserve peace and good government among them, and reciprocal assurance of assistance, and a repetition of my visit early next year were given by me in return. Like the Barclay Sound Indians the Kla-oo-qua-ahts are rich in all the resources the sea can furnish them. They find no difficulty in procuring all kinds of fish at any time during the proper season, and their trade in large quantities of dog fish oil, sea otter skins &c., is both constant and extensive. They subsist principally upon the whale, halibut, cod and salmon, which they take in any quantity with the greatest facility. The implements used for whaling consist of harpoon, staff, rope, and sealskin buoy. The harpoon head is a flat spear-shaped piece of iron or copper, to which a couple of barbs made of deer's horn are secured, and the whole covered with gum.

The staff is about eighteen feet in length, thickest in the centre and tapering at both ends. When the harpoon is driven into the whale, the barb and buoy remain fastened to the fish, but the staff comes out. The harpoon thrown into the body may have many of the buoys attached to it, thus preventing the whale from sinking, and enabling the Indians soon to dispatch it with spears &c. On the 9th I visited the Hish-quay-ahts, and Man-oh-ah-sahts at Refuge Cove, and arrived at friendly Cove Nootka, the house of the Moo-cha-ahts on the 10th at noon.

This latter point was made a rendezvous by Captain Cook in 1778, and later became the head quarters of the English and Spanish discoverers, Vancouver and Quadra. Immediately on landing I was greeted with the same salutation referred to by both Cook and Vancouver, "Wan-kash-wan-kash," a circumstance by which I could at once account for the appellation, "Wan-kash" Indians applied by Cook to all inhabitants of the West Coast.

The great Chief alluded to in these early days "Maquinna" has his successor of the same name now, though the present representative does not appear to be the brave stalwart savage extolled by these distinguished voyagers so many years ago.

The camp was anything but clean, though the site is one of the prettiest and most picturesque I have seen. The houses are built in the same style as those of the Northern Indians, and are quite extensive.

After addresses had been made and the usual presents bestowed, the Indians formed themselves in a circle and honored me by chorus singing, and other friendly demonstrations of kindly feeling.

The day was spent in visiting and photographing all points of interest about this historic camp, and inquiring into the general character and wants of its inhabitants.

On the 11th taking the inside passage the "Boxer" steamed round Nootka Island to Esperanza Inlet where I visited the Noo-chatl-ahts, and Eh-aht-tis-ahts, proceeding thence to Kay-u-kaht Sound the camping place of a large tribe of that name. With the exception of a few old men all the Ky-u-kahts were away procuring their winter supply of fish, so our call at this point was necessarily a short one. I left a few presents for the Chief and a message that his people would be visited next year.

On the 13th I started for Quatsino Sound, but on account of being overtaken by a heavy south-easter, it was not deemed advisable to proceed in, but direct our course at once to the East Coast.

I visited the Quahkeulth Indians on our way down, and reached Victoria on the 17th, thus completing a most successful visitation, though precluded by the lateness of the season and consequent storms from making it as thorough as I could otherwise have wished. I have the honor to enclose photographs of Indians and camping grounds met with on our trip, though the weather was most unpropitious for the

success I hoped for in obtaining this object. I should recommend that lands be selected and set aside for the Tribes in Barclay Sound, a matter not at all difficult now, as you will observe by glancing at the plan of that locality which accompanies this report.

Lands may be selected for the other West Coast Tribes as circumstances will permit. The occasional visit of a man-of-war is most beneficial, in order to promote respect for constituted authority, and at the same time encourage friendly relations with these Savages.

The West Coast of Vancouver is most exposed and dangerous to navigation, shipwrecks are therefore not unfrequent, and it is important for the safety of luckless mariners, if these savages can be taught the human principles of kindness and hospitality, instead of allowing them to follow the evil promptings of their savage spirit as they have in times gone by.

They are mostly strong and hardy, and have sufficient resources for support to make them independent of the white man's assistance, but I believe them generous and easily controlled; and a policy of kindness, attention, with strict justice, will make these rude and savage people, who have never been under the civilizing influence of any Christian mission, friendly and peaceful citizens.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. Servant,
I. W. POWELL,
*Indian Commissioner.*

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No. 29.

MAINLAND DIVISION, B. C.

NEW WESTMINTER, Nov. 7 1875.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit this my first Annual report on Indian Affairs in this part of the Province for the year ending 30th June 1875.

Circumstances over which I had no control, and with which you are already acquainted prevented me from making a report for the preceding year.

Owing to the unorganized state of the Department here, the unsettled state of the Indian land question, the presence during a portion of the past summer of the small-pox, and having as yet no assistant, this report will not be as complete as I would wish.

Immediately upon the opening of the office here the Indians of this section visited me in large numbers to enquire about the settlement of their Reserves, to ask advice and information upon various matters concerning them, and seeking medical aid, and other assistance all of which occupied the greater part of my time, and confined me to the office. Consequently my visits were limited to the Indians of the Lower Fraser and of Burrard Inlet. I also availed myself of two opportunities to meet large gatherings of the Indians of the above section, and of the Coast of the Mainland as far north as Bute Inlet, which opportunities occurred at St. Mary's Mission, where they assemble at least twice in each year for the purpose of receiving religious instruction and the performance of their religious duties.

The number who visit St. Mary's has been estimated at between 2,000 and 2,500; they include those from Lillooet, a portion of the Thompson, and Harrison Rivers, and speak five different languages.

In my various interviews with those Indians I observed that the paramount question with them was the settlement of their Reserves.

Knowing the earnest desire which has been evinced by you to obtain from the Local Government a satisfactory solution of this question, it is needless to urge the great importance of it, or the necessity which exists for a final and permanent settle-

ment of the Indian land question in this Province, in order to establish confidence among the Indians. They are patient and reasonable, at the same time they are quite sensitive upon this question, and view with suspicion and alarm, the encroachment of the settler, the land speculator or the surveyors. They know that they are being rapidly hemmed in upon their limited reserves, and that their domain is fast diminishing; under such circumstances it is not an easy matter to convince them that full and complete justice will be done them.

In a recent interview which I had with the Indians of the Lower Fraser, their head Chief addressed me in the following language viz: "You told us that our great Mother the Queen was good and powerful, and we believed you. We know she has only to speak to this Government and our lands must be fixed (defined); we wonder why our great Mother does not speak, we want you to tell Her that we have said, we were promised 80 acres of land to each family and now we are treated like children and are put off with 20 acres, which is not enough, if we are to do like the whitemen, shall we be obliged to turn to our old ways?" The Chief spoke in a tone of deep earnestness, he is a remarkably intelligent, clever man. The comfortable appearance of the dwellings of his Tribe, and the neat and substantial church erected and finished by himself, at his own village (Cheam) speak well for his industry and skill.

In his garden I observed vegetables of various kinds, including tomatoes, also some flowers, and fruit trees. It was after much hesitation that he consented to accept of a present of apple trees, fearing that by doing so, he would be impairing his claim to an extension of his present limited Reserve.

The Indians generally appear to know that they are now under a new form of Government, and, having heard of the fine tracts of land and the valuable presents which have been given to their brethren East of the Rocky Mountains, they very naturally look for similar treatment.

The rapidity with which the wild lands of the Province are being taken up for settlement or speculation, renders it imperative that the necessary additions should be made to their present Reserves with as little delay as possible. I believe that if the matter was promptly dealt with, a satisfactory compromise could be effected with the Indians which would be entirely satisfactory to them.

Some Tribes have taken upon themselves to lay out their own Reserves. I am informed that the Chilcotin Indians have staked out a large tract of land in the Chilcotin Valley, and declared that it should not be encroached upon by the whitemen.

The antecedents of this Tribe are such, that great prudence should be exercised in dealing with them. The sad fate of the Waddington survey party is still fresh in the memory of the people of this Province. Happily they are now under Missionary influence, which will do much towards averting any trouble in dealing with them. We must not forget, however, the readiness with which the redman becomes himself again under a sense of wrong, fear, anger, or other exciting cause.

In one or two places in the interior of the Province, the Indians have also taken upon themselves to adjust this matter, and have entered upon the lands of the white settler, erected houses thereon, and cultivated as much of it as they pleased asserting that until the land question had been finally settled it was their duty to make ample provisions for themselves and their families.

This state of things is much to be regretted, and should be prevented as soon as possible, as it cannot but produce disorder and disaffection.

Many of the Indians have spoken to me in high terms of praise of the manner in which they were dealt with by Sir James Douglas when he was Governor of the Province.

The small-pox having broken out amongst the white citizens of Victoria I deemed it my duty without waiting for instructions from the Department to adopt prompt measures to avert if possible, its spread to the Indians of the Mainland, and to the precautions then taken, I attribute in no small degree, the fortunate escape of the Indians of this section of the Province from that fell disease, only six cases having occurred, and they were among strange Indians who imported the disease from Victoria.

I made a personal visit to each Indian dwelling in and near this City, and also to those of Burrard Inlet, and had lime, soap, and brushes, distributed among them, at the same time urging the Indians to make a good use of them, advice which I was pleased to find was readily taken as a sanitary measure, as well as because of the civilizing influence which it must exert upon the Indians. I would respectfully recommend that the same course may be followed every year ; more especially among those Indians who reside in large centres of population.

New Westminster, and Burrard Inlet, being both Ports of Entry, and liable to have contagious diseases introduced from other ports, and spread among the Indians, upon whom the saw-mills, and the farmers, and others, are so dependent for their supply of labouring hands.

I am told that in 1862, the small-pox visited this section of the Province, and decimated the Indians in a fearful manner, thousands having then fallen victims to it, the Indians have a vivid recollection of that terrible calamity and will most readily adopt any precautions to escape the disease.

I advised them to have themselves and children vaccinated, and believe that nearly 2,000 of all ages and sexes adopted that wise precaution.

The alarming and lamentable prevalance of diseases of a serious nature among the Indians of this section, caused me to recom end the appointment of a salaried medical officer at this point, whose duty it should be to attend to all sick Indians visiting this place in want of medical aid.

The prevailing diseases are, scrofula, syphilis, phthisis &c.

Unfortunately for the poor Indian, his contact with civilization (?) has in too many cases brought him nothing but misery and the lowest depths of depredation, and this is constantly going on to a fearful extent. While the self sacrificing missionaries are reclaiming the Indians in large numbers, the drunkard, and the debauchee, are also doing their foul work of destruction to an alarming extent.

The new Indian liquor law, has done much good in suppressing the Indian liquor traffic, but several amendments are still necessary. The penalty of hard labor should be added to that of confinement, for all infractions of the law by the sale or distribution of liquors to Indians, and when the vendor may be licensed, he or she, should be deprived of such license for a period of at least two years, as under a former Provincial Statute.

Another class of criminals who should be brought under the operation of the law ; are those white persons who may furnish written orders to Indians by means of which the natives can obtain all the liquors which they desire. I have heard of children having written such orders, at the solicitation of Indians. Unscrupulous dealers knowing the advantages which this system gives them, will not hesitate to encourage this nefarious practice.

Half-breeds residing upon, or in the vicinity of Indian Reserves, should be placed upon the same footing as Indians, and held amenable to the law as if they were Indians. The facility with which they can obtain liquors and sell or distribute the same among Indians is much to be deplored, they do a large amount of mischief, and the law should reach them in some manner.

If possible some legal provision should be made which would secure the offspring of whitemen cohabiting with Indian women from being thrown upon society as paupers, in case of the death of such male parents, or in case of the abandonment of them by such male parents after a certain lapse of time.

I visited the Industrial School at St. Mary's and was much pleased with the progress which the children had made in the various branches of an English education. At the time of my visit there were 32 girls attending school and 22 boys, all of whom passed a very creditable examination in reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, &c., &c.

The girls exhibited some very fine specimens of their needle and knitted work, and concluded their examination by singing, in good style, some very beautiful pieces.

The order and neatness which characterize this establishment throughout, reflects the highest credit upon the good sisters of St. Ann, who cheerfully devote their

lives to the education and training of the poor children of the forest. The boys have a brass-band of their own, numbering sixteen instruments, and perform a number of pieces of music with ability.

Attached to the Mission are a flour-mill, saw-mill, carding-mill, blacksmith shop, &c., &c., also a farm. There are also extensive and beautiful vegetable and fruit gardens, play grounds, everything to make the place an attractive resort for both young and old. One or two more such institutions in British Columbia would do an incalculable amount of good among the natives.

I have heard much of the Industrial School at Metlakatla, and regret that I had not an opportunity of visiting it. The Indians do not appear to appreciate day schools, boarding schools are most popular with them when the children are boarded, clothed, taught free.

For the reason already given, I am unable to furnish statistics and census required by departmental circular.

Upon the land question being arranged, the Indians will require assistance to irrigate the lands in the interior, and to clear the lands along the rivers.

I would respectfully recommend the annual distribution among the various Missionaries, of some boxes of assorted medicines for the use of the Indians.

There are many aged and infirm Indians who require some assistance in food and clothing, also a number of orphans in destitute circumstances.

The Indians of British Columbia as a rule, are sober, industrious, self-reliant, and law-abiding. They labour in the saw-mills, the logging camp, the field, the store, in fact in every department where labour is required, and are fairly remunerated.

A majority of the Indians of this section have adopted the dress and habits of the white people, in the construction of their dwellings, they imitate the white man to a considerable extent.

Their food consists chiefly of salmon, which is here very abundant and of fine quality, they smoke and dry it for winter use. Other kinds of fish such halibut, cod, and herring, are abundant in the waters.

Fish, game, and wild berries are the great staple food of the natives of this Province. The Indians use considerable flour, meat, groceries, &c., for which they pay in cash.

Could the Indians only be kept from the use of strong liquors, and away from the haunts of vice, it would add much to their health, and happiness.

Some Tribes are rapidly decreasing in numbers, one was pointed out to me which ten years ago numbered not less than 800, and now it is believed they will not number more than 500.

Among those who are Christian there is a perceptible increase, while amongst those who still remain pagan there is a marked decrease.

A suggestion has been made in some quarters, that our Indians should be gathered together upon large reservations. I believe this would not be fouud practicable in this Province; the Indians are so much attached to their native villages and to their favorite fishing and hunting grounds.

The iand question being once settled to their satisfaction, a policy of uniform kindness being pursued towards them, they will readily submit to be firmly governed, such at least is my opinion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LENIHAN,
*Indian Commissioner.*

# RETURN A 1

## Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1875.

HEAD QUARTERS.

| Designation. | Name. | Annual Salary. | When appointed | By whom appointed. | Date of first appointment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | | | |
| Superintendent General | Hon. David Laird | ..... | November 1873 | ..... | ..... | Holds this office, combined with that of Minister of the Interior. |
| Deputy Superintendent General | L. Vankoughnet | 2,000 00 | 1st July, 1874 | Governor in Council | Feb., 1861 | Succeeded to this office on the death of the late Superintendent General, Wm. Spragge, Esq. |
| Accountant | Robert Sinclair | 1,400 00 | 1st June, 1873 | do | April, 1859 | To Post Office Department. |
| Clerk in charge of Land Sales | J. V. de Boucherville | 1,150 00 | 1st April, 1874 | Sir E. Taché | May, 1864 | To Department of State for Canada. |
| Corresponding Clerk | A. N. McNeill | 1,100 00 | 1st July, 1874 | Governor in Council | 1st July, 1874 | |
| Assistant Corresponding Clerk | J. B. Butler | 850 00 | 1st Sept., 1873 | Hon. Joseph Howe | 12th June, 1869 | To Post Office Department, Halifax, N. S. |
| Assistant Accountant | F. Smith | 800 00 | 1st Sept., 1873 | do | 13th Oct., 1870 | |
| Clerk in charge of Registers | T. F. S. Kirkpatrick | 900 09 | 6th August, 1873 | Governor in Council | 6th Aug., 1873 | |
| Clerk and Assistant French Translator | John Penner | 800 00 | 21st Oct., 1873 | do | 21st Oct., 1873 | |
| Assistant Land Sales Clerk | J. A. Fraser | 400 00 | 22nd Oct., 1873 | do | 22nd Oct., 1873 | |

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, 30th June, 1875

## RETURN A 2

Of Officers and Employees of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, Outside Service, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

| Names. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Where Stationed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| J. W. Powell, M.D | Visiting Super'dent and Commissioner | 2,600 00 | Victoria, B.C | With travelling expenses. |
| James Lenihan | do do | 2,000 00 | New Westminster, B.C | do |
| J. A. W. Provencher | do do | 2,000 00 | Fort Garry, Man | do |
| M. St. John | Assistant Superintendent | 1,000 00 | do | Resigned 15th May, 1875. |
| Robert Pither | do | 1,000 00 | Fort Francis, Man | With travelling expenses. |
| N. Chastellaine | Interpreter | 250 00 | Fort Garry, Man | |
| Wm. Fisher | Agent | 400 00 | Fredericton, N.B | In charge of Indians in the south and west parts of N.B. |
| C. Sargeant | do | 400 00 | Chatham, N.B | do north and east do |
| J. Harlow | do | 100 00 | Bear River, N.S | do in District No. 1, Counties Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, and Shelburne. |
| Rev. P. M. Holden | do | 100 00 | Kentville, N.S | do in District No. 2, Counties Kings, Queens, Lunenburg. |
| Rev. P. Danahar | do | 100 00 | Bedford, N.S | do in District No. 3, Counties Halifax, Hants, Colchester, and Cumberland. |
| Rev. R. McDonald | do | 100 00 | Pictou, N.S | do in District No. 4, County Pictou. |
| Rev. Wm. Chisholm | do | 100 00 | Antigonish, N.S | do do No. 5, Counties Antigonish and Guysboro'. |
| Rev. J. McDougall | do | 100 00 | Red Island, N.S | do in District No. 6, County Richmond, C.B. |
| Jos. B. McDonald | do | 100 00 | Port Hood, N.S | do in District No. 7, County Inverness, Victoria, C.B. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rev. D. McIsaac | do | 100 00 | Cape Breton, N.S. | do in District No. 8, County Cape Breton, C.B. |
| T. Stewart | Visiting Superintendent | 200 00 | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | With $100 a year for travelling expenses. |
| Wm. Plummer | Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner | 1,400 00 | Toronto, Ont | With 3 per cent. commission on timber dues collected by him and transmitted to the Department. |
| R. G. Dalton | Clerk | 800 00 | do | |
| J. T. Gilkison | Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner | 1,610 00 | Brantford, Ont | With $200 a year additional for house and office rent, and $140 a year for travelling expenses. |
| Henry Andrews | Clerk | 900 00 | do | |
| J. C. Phipps | Visiting Superintendent | 1,200 00 | Manitoulin Island | With 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to the Department, and $100 a year for travelling expenses. |
| Robt. McKenzie | do | 1,000 00 | Sarnia, Ont | |
| Chas. Skene | do | 900 00 | Parry Island | With 5 per cent. commission on amounts collected yearly, up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on any yearly collections in excess of that sum; $60 for office rent, and travelling expenses paid. |
| Wm. Van Abbott | Agent | 500 00 | Sault Ste. Marie | With 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections transmitted by him to the Department. |
| F. McAnnany | do | | Belleville, Ont | Receives in lieu of salary 5 per cent. commission on all moneys collected by him from land sales, and transmitted to the Department. |
| G. Deschenes | do | | Ste. Epiphanie, Que | Receives in lieu of salary 5 per cent. on land sales up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on amounts exceeding $2,000. |
| Wm. Livingston | do | 400 00 | Delaware, Ont | With 3 per cent. on timber dues collected and transmitted to the Department. |
| H. Vassal | do | | Pierreville, Que | Receives in lieu of salary the following commissions:—2½ per cent. on moneys paid by the Department, through him, to Indians, and 10 per cent. on rents collected by him and transmitted to the Department. |
| Walter Colquohoun | do | | Cornwall, Ont | Receives in lieu of salary, commissions as above. |
| L. E. Otis | do | 300 00 | Roberval, Que | In charge of the Montagnais Indians at Lake St. John. |
| John White, succeeded by C. Baudin, 8th July, 1874, succeeded by Pk. Moore, 10th June, '75. | do | | River Desert, Que | In charge of the Algonquin Indians at River Desert. |
| | do | | do | Receives in lieu of salary 10 per cent. commission on moneys paid by the Department, through him, to Indians. |

## RETURN A 2

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, Outside Service, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.—*Concluded.*

| Names. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Where Stationed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Amos Wright | Agent | 600 00 | Fort William, L. Superior | Appointed 1st May, 1875. |
| Mathew Hill | do | 350 00 | Shannonville, Ont. | For collection of rents of leased lands belonging to the Mohawks. |
| A. B. Cowan | do | 500 00 | Gananoque, Ont. | Has charge of the Islands in the River St. Lawrence. |

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH.

## RETURN B.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

| Where Expenditure was Incurred. | Names of the Persons Paid. | Retiring Allowances. | Salaries and Annuities. | Pensions. | Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes. | Erection or Repairs to School Houses or other Public Buildings. | Distribution of Interest. | Percentage on Moneys Collected. | Insurance. | Construction or Repairs of Wharves, Roads and Bridges. | Legal Expenses | Surveys, Inspections, &c. | Blankets Purchased. | Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle. | Travelling Expenses. | Relief to Destitute. | Medical Services and Medicines. | Refunds, Contingencies, &c. | Transfers to other Accounts. | Total. | To what Tribe or Fund Charged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| In Toronto Superintendency | Revs. Peake and Wilson, for Teacher at Rama | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mrs. J. S. Dowling | | 45 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Grand River Superintendency | Rev. H. P. Chase | | | | 80 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Western Superintendency, R. McKenzie, Superintendent | Revs. Wood and Sutherland | | | | 2,129 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. G. Smith | | | | | | | | 33 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss H. Crombie | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. A. Powless | | 75 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss S. Carpenter | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss M. Diamond | | 37 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss K. Osborne | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Grand River Superintendency, J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner. | Rev. J. Chance | | 62 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss E. Gordon | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss J. Stewart | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wellis Monture | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss C. John | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Benj. Carpenter | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss J. Fuller | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chas. Jackson | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In Garden River Agency | Rev. E. F. Wilson | | | | 195 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 720 00 | | 2,404 83 | | | | 33 50 | | | | | | | | | | | 3,158 33 | Indian School Fund. |
| At Head Quarters | Bank of Montreal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 209 70 | | | |
| | J. T. Manley (refund) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 562 50 | | | |
| | Jno. Crowley do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 58 | | | |
| | Batchewana Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 165 00 | | |
| | Garden River Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 120 00 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 833 78 | 285 00 | 1,118 78 | Suspense Account. |
| do | W. Beatty | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 10 | | | |
| | A. Elliot | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 00 | | | |
| | Gilbert, a canoeman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 50 | | | |
| | Rations | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 50 | | | |
| | W. Livingston | | 395 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 72 | | | |
| | R. McLeod | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 30 | | | |
| | Plummer & Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 75 | | | |
| | F. McAnnany | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96 81 | | | |
| | Rev. H. P. Chase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 30 | | | |
| | Wm. Wawanosh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 00 | | | |
| | Wm. Bull | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 00 | | | |
| | W. Colquohoun | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 314 84 | | | |
| | H. Vassal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 23 | | | |
| | L. W. Coutlee | | | | | | | | | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H. Bernard | | 395 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Montreal Telegraph Co. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 85 | | | |
| | St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 20 | | | |
| | A. S. Woodburn | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 00 | | | |
| | F. H. Cox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 00 | | | |
| | Stationery Office and others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77 00 | | | |
| | F. H. Cox | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 00 | | | |
| | *Northern Advocate* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 00 | | | |
| | *Globe*, Toronto | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 00 | | | |
| | T. T. Nesbitt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 00 | | | |
| | Department of Marine | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 00 | | | |
| | *Irish Canadian* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 60 | | | |
| | Durie & Son | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 50 | | | |
| | John White | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Vaudry | | | | | | | | | | | | 665 90 | | | | | | | | |
| | A. N. McMaster | | | | | | | | | | | | 447 85 | | | | | | | | |
| | Joseph Canute | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hon. D. Laird | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 00 | | | | | |
| | M. G. Dickieson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 00 | | | | | | |
| | L. Vankoughnet | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 74 50 | | | | | | |
| | C. Skene | | 832 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 50 | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Van Abbott | | 493 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | 73 75 | | | 292 97 | | | |
| | J. C. Phipps | | 1,176 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | 71 38 | | | 169 88 | | | |
| | J. Graham | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | 18 50 | | 398 64 | | | |
| | Wadsworth & Co | | | | | | | | | | 10 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Plummer | | 1,372 00 | | | | | | | | 150 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Bull | | | | | | | | | | 11 35 | | | | | | | 428 80 | | | |
| | J. Dickson | | | | | | | | | | 21 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | T. H. Johnson | | | | | | | | | | 21 60 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | O. Robinson | | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Turner | | | | | | | | | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. G. Forest | | | | | | | | | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chippewas of Sarnia | | | | | | | | | | 3,791 45 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Garden River Home, per Rev. E. F. Wilson | | | | 1,000 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 300 00 | | |
| | J. T. Gilkison | | 1,317 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. E. P. Pinsonneault | | 395 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 340 00 | | | |
| | A. B. Cowan | | 493 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mathew Hill | | 345 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Queraly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 99 50 | | | |
| | M. Sullivan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | | | |
| | R. Wilkes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 111 65 | | | |
| | Smith & Keighley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 123 20 | | | |
| | Willing & Williamson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 00 | | | |
| | J. J. Vickers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 75 | | | |
| | S. Oldrieve | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | | | |
| | W. Walls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 85 00 | | | |
| | McGregor, Ironside | | 705 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rev. J. Jenisseaux, and and assistants | | 300 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rev. H. P. Chase | | 400 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rev. A. Jamieson | | 400 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss J. Martin | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss J. Ross | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. McNeill | | 75 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F. Frost | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Assineway | | 37 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Stinson | | 300 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Oronhyatekha, M.D. | | 165 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Newton, M.D. | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Francis, M.D. | | 1,000 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Bartlett | 911 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F. Talfourd | 400 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R. McKenzie | | 980 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H. Andrews | | 832 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R. G. Dalton | | 784 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R. C. Teacher at Garden River | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 1,411 40 | 14,030 85 | | 1,000 00 | | | | | | 290 00 | 4,110 65 | 1,113 75 | | 401 13 | 48 50 | | 3,140 59 | 300 00 | 25,846 87 | Indian Land, Management Fund. |
| In the Toronto Superintendency, Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner | John Assance | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Geo. Monague | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P. Spohn, M.D. | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | James Monague | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mrs Dowling | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thomas Sky | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jaz. Assance | | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P. McHattie and others | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 92 | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 27 53 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 2,300 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 375 00 | 25 00 | | | 2,300 00 | 27 53 | | | | | | | | | | 9 92 | | 2,737 45 | Chippewas of Beausoliel. |
| | Wm McGregor | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F. Lamorandière | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | D. Craddock | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P. Elliot | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Isabella McIver | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. P. Kegedonce | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | James Nawash | | | 75 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | John Smith | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mary Jones | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Angus | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | 33 69 | 11,821 42 | 799 63 | | 300 00 | | | | | | | 50 00 | 91 47 | | | |
| | | | 800 00 | 215 00 | | 33 69 | 11,821 42 | 799 63 | | 300 00 | | | | | | | 50 00 | 91 47 | | 14,111 21 | Chippewas of Nawash. |
| | J. B. Naningishkung | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | School Teacher | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | G. H. Corbett, M.D. | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 2,356 97 | 15 91 | | 6 07 | | | | 295 00 | | | | 9 90 | | | |
| | | | 200 00 | | | | 2,356 97 | 15 91 | | 6 07 | | | | 295 00 | | | | 9 90 | | 2,883 85 | Chippewas of Rama. |
| | J. Kadalgegwon | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H. H. Madwayosh | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. George | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H. Jones | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | D. Root | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Louise Athill | | 144 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. Madwayosh | | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 9,600 00 | 600 27 | | | | | | | | 100 00 | 45 00 | 26 46 | | | |
| | | | 546 64 | 40 00 | | | 9,600 00 | 600 27 | | | | | | | | 100 00 | 45 00 | 26 46 | | 10,958 37 | Chippewas of Saugeen. |
| | Geo. McCue | | 80 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm Law | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 1,000 00 | 87 92 | | | | | | | | | | 9 90 | | | |
| | | | 130 00 | | | | 1,000 00 | 87 92 | | | | | | | | | | 9 90 | | 1,227 82 | Chippewas of Snake Island. |
| | John Sunday | | 112 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | John Sunday, jun. | | 48 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Noden, M.D. | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F. Beaver | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. Chubb | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P. Crow | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Blaker | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | T. Marsden | | 30 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 3,750 00 | 156 02 | 59 10 | | | | | | | | | 20 00 | | | |
| | | | 438 00 | | | | 3,750 00 | 156 92 | 59 10 | | | | | | | | | 20 00 | | 4,424 02 | Mississaguas of Alnwick. |
| | J. Johnson | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 512 63 | 50 26 | | | | | | | | | | 61 58 | | | |
| | | | 50 00 | | | | 512 63 | 50 26 | | | | | | | | | | 61 58 | | 674 47 | Mississaguas of Scugog. |
| | J. Whetung | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Taylor | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. G. Pandash | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | John Rice | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Crow | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Anderson | | 4 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | L. B. Crawford | | 4 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Taunchey | | 4 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R. Soper | | 4 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. Muskrat | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 2,720 61 | 55 91 | | | | | | | | | | 62 00 | | | |
| | | | 131 00 | | | | 2,720 61 | 55 91 | | | | | | | | | | 62 00 | | 2,969 52 | Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes. |

*Carried forward*

## RETURN B.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th June, 1873, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

| Where Expenditure was Incurred. | Names of the Persons. | Retiring Allowances. | Salaries and Annuities. | Pensions. | Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes. | Erection or Repairs to School Houses or other Public Buildings. | Distribution of Interest. | Percentage on Moneys Collected. | Insurance. | Construction or Repair of Wharves, Roads and Bridges. | Legal Expenses. | Surveys, Inspections, &c. | Blankets Purchased. | Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle. | Travelling Expenses. | Relief to Destitute. | Medical Services and Medicines. | Refunds, Contingencies, &c. | Transfers to other Accounts. | Total. | To what Tribe or Fund Charged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| | *Brought forward* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In the Toronto Superintendency, Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner | Rev. T. Stanton | | 400 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. J. Wilson | | 185 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Susan Hill | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Oronhyatekha, M.D. | | 110 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thos. Green | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jos. Penn | | 6 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jno. Claus | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Culbertson | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | S. Loft | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. Green | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. B. Brant | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. Maracle | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | S. Green | | 24 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Loft | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | D. C. Maracle | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rachael Claus | | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | 740 43 | | 5,901 43 | 533 89 | 58 70 | | | | | | | | 33 33 | 3,960 73 | | | |
| | | | 1,103 56 | 40 00 | 740 43 | | 5,901 43 | 533 89 | 58 70 | | | | | | | | 33 33 | 3,960 73 | | 12,372 07 | Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte. |
| In the Western Superintendency, Robert McKenzie and W. Livingston, Superintendents; the latter having the charge of the Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas, of the Thames; the remaining Tribes being under Mr. McKenzie. | W. Wawanosh | | 300 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Jacob | | 265 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M. Madwayosh | | 187 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | E. George | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | N. Plain | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | R. George | | 10 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Sumier | | 15 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Manace | | 15 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Elliott | | 62 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | 4,500 00 | 5,718 74 | 176 88 | | 73 00 | | | | | | | 206 47 | 1,409 76 | | | |
| | Mrs. J. Wawanosh | | | 125 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mrs. Salt | | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh | | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 930 00 | 325 00 | | 4,500 00 | 5,718 74 | 176 88 | | 73 00 | | | | | | | 206 47 | 1,409 76 | | 13,339 85 | Chippewas of Sarnia. |
| | James Cameron | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. N. Fisher | | 52 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. Kiyoshk | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Johnson | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Kowsod | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mokewenah | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nahdee | | | | | | 2,533 70 | 142 76 | | | | | | | | | | 141 86 | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 252 50 | | | | 2,533 70 | 142 76 | | | | | | | | | | 141 86 | | 3,070 82 | Chippewas of Walpole Island. |
| | Jno. G. Bryson | | 300 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F. Jacob | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Jacob | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. M. Stonefish | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Pheasant | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 7,453 00 | 116 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 436 00 | | | | 7,453 00 | 116 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8,010 21 | Moravians of the Thames. |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 134 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 134 64 | Munsees of the Thames. |
| | James Manace | | | | | | 75 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 96 | James Manace, personal account. |
| | Nancy Maiville | | | | | | 126 57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 126 57 | Nancy Maiville, personal account. |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 236 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 236 18 | Pottawattamies of Walpole Island. |
| | Jos. Wawconah | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jos. Fisher | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Walker | | 30 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | E. Turner | | 30 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Whiteloon | | 15 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jno. Henry | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Fisher | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Wawconah | | 6 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Fox | | 12 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Henry (Interpreter) | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Geo. Fisher | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Wawconsh | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thos. Cawthrop | | 81 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | John Tomigo | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Geo. King | | | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bear Creek Band | | | | 175 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | 5 05 | 2,126 52 | 75 90 | | 58 00 | | | | | | | 237 25 | 212 85 | | | |
| | | | 748 00 | 40 00 | 175 00 | 5 05 | 2,126 52 | 75 90 | | 58 00 | | | | | | | 237 25 | 212 85 | | 3,678 57 | Chippewas of the Thames. |
| | Rev. A. Sickels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96 00 | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 83 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 83 28 | | | | | | | | | | | 96 00 | | 179 28 | Oneidas of the Thames. |
| | J. E. Maguire | | 250 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Lambert, M.D. | | 80 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 3,453 09 | 37 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 330 00 | | | | 3,453 09 | 37 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,820 59 | Wyandotts of Anderdon. |
| | Wm. Wabbuck | | 101 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 101 28 | Wm. Wabbuck, personal account. |
| Grand River Superintendency | P. E. Jones | | 141 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jno. Elliott | | 116 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. Herchimer | | 45 83 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Thos. Pyne, M.D. | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. H. Pyne | | 400 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. A. Jones | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jas. Elliott | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. McLean | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Chehock | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Tobicco | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | D. Sawyer | | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | L. Herchimer | | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Keschigo | | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Widow Wabbaneeb | | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Susan Takwah | | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | 50 00 | 4,175 01 | | | 48 00 | | | | | | | | 1,115 35 | | | |
| | | | 1,179 15 | 200 00 | | 50 00 | 4,175 01 | | | 48 00 | | | | | | | | 1,115 35 | | 6,767 51 | Mississaguas of the Credit. |
| | R. H. Dee, M.D. | | 1,380 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Wm. McCargo, M.D. | | 500 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | G. H. M. Johnson | | 647 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | David Hill | | 27 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. McLean | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Betsy Powless | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Fraser | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A. Isaac | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. Owens | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Hill | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C. Joseph | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 43,458 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | George Latham | | | | | | 31 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 2,295 03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | F. A. Ball | | | | | | | | 12 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sundry persons | | | | | | | | | 1,881 00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Hill | | | | | | | | | 28 00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Duncan | | | | | | | | | 4 00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Hill | | | | | | | | | 18 00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Carpenter | | | | | | | | | 7 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | William Wedge | | | | | | | | | 18 00 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | N. H. Burning | | | | | | | | | 16 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Hill | | | | | | | | | 244 50 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dr. Dee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 300 00 | | | | |
| | Dr. Dee, rent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | | | |
| | Superintendent's Contingent Account | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 196 42 | | | |
| | Dr. Dee, supplies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 269 41 | | | |
| | Dr. McCargo, do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 12 | | | |
| | Fire losses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 855 00 | | | |
| | Chief's board | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 800 00 | | | |
| | G. Bumberry, aid | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 250 00 | | | |
| | Reception of Governor General | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,331 56 | | | |
| | Deputation, Chief Kerr | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 92 25 | | | |
| | Grand Council | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 188 50 | | | |
| | Protection of timber | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 604 44 | | | |
| | Valuation of lands in East Hawkesbury | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 00 | | | |
| | Expenses Her Majesty's Birthday | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 133 80 | | | |
| | Sundries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 573 35 | | | |
| | | | 2,794 72 | 250 00 | | | 43,490 55 | 2,295 03 | 12 50 | 2,217 50 | | | | | | | 300 00 | 5,434 85 | | 56,795 15 | Six Nations of the Grand River. |
| In Northern Superintendency, J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent | Band generally | | | | | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 00 | French River Indians. |
| | do | | | | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | Spanish do |
| | do | | | | | | 2,400 00 | | | | | | | | | | | 200 00 | | | |
| | Sambrook & Proud | | | | | | 2,400 00 | | | | | | | | | | | 200 00 | | 2,600 00 | Ojibbewas of Lake Huron. |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 2,000 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,000 00 | do Lake Superior. |
| | do | | | | | | 65 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 71 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 65 89 | 71 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | 137 28 | Ojibbewas, Mississagus River. |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 111 89 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 111 89 | Serpent River Indians. |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 3 62 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 62 | Manitoulin Indians on the unceded portion of the Island. |
| | do | | | | | | | 4 61 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 61 | Whitefish River Indians. |
| | Naiscoutyong Band | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 517 43 | 517 43 | Meganattewan do |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | Naiscoutyong do |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 45 08 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 57 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 57 70 | 45 08 | | | | | | | | | | | | 102 78 | Thessalon River do |
| | *Carried forward* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## RETURN B.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of the Expenditure from Indian Funds during the year ended the 30th June, 1875, showing the Various Accounts to which such expenditure was chargeable and the purposes for which it was incurred.

| Where Expenditure was Incurred. | Names of the Persons Paid. | Retiring Allowances. | Salaries and Annuities. | Pensions. | Grants to Schools and for Educational Purposes. | Erection or Repairs to School Houses or other Public Buildings. | Distribution of Interest. | Percentage on Moneys Collected. | Insurance. | Construction or Repair of Wharves, Roads and Bridges. | Legal Expenses. | Surveys, Inspections, &c. | Blankets Purchased. | Seed, Grain, Agricultural Implements and Cattle. | Travelling Expenses. | Relief to Destitute. | Medical Services and Medicines. | Refunds, Contingencies, &c. | Transfers to other Accounts. | Total. | To what Tribe or Fund charged. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| In Northern Superintendency, J. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent | *Brought forward* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 667 92 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 1,053 97 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Superintendent for Lockup | | | | | 80 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lyman Bros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 333 12 | | | | |
| | J. Russell, refund | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 00 | | | |
| | R. Fuller, do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 20 | | | |
| | Manitoulin Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 20 | | |
| | | | | | | 80 00 | 1,053 97 | 667 92 | | | | | | | | | 333 12 | 35 20 | 36 20 | 2,206 41 | Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin. |
| North shore of Lake Superior, through the Hon. Hudson Bay Co | M. Sullivan, refund | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 116 50 | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 16 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 145 87 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 145 87 | 16 20 | | | | | | | | | | 116 50 | | 278 57 | Fort William Band. |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 69 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 69 56 | Chief Tootoomenal and Band. |
| St. Francis Agency, H. Vassal, Agent | J. Lemaitre, M.D. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 50 | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 533 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 15 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Representatives of late Ignace Gill | | 17 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 96 | | | |
| | H. Vassal, Agent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 17 50 | | | | 533 28 | 15 42 | | | | | | | | | 36 50 | 55 96 | | 658 66 | Abenakis of St. Francis. |
| | J. B. Caron, refund | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 144 00 | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 60 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 247 05 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sundry persons for improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 597 80 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 247 05 | 60 00 | | | | | | | | | | 741 80 | | 1,048 85 | Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger. |
| Batchewana Bay and Garden River Agency, Wm. Van Abbott, Agent | Plummer & Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 00 | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 26 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 250 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 250 00 | 26 85 | | | | | | | | 28 00 | | | | 304 85 | Batchewana Indians. |
| | Prenzlauer Bro., Refund | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 94 40 | | | |
| | H. W. Kennedy do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 278 33 | | | |
| | T. Williamson do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 00 | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 447 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sundry persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 902 64 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 902 64 | 447 41 | | | | | | | | 150 00 | | 410 73 | | 1,910 78 | Garden River Indians. |
| North Shore of Georgian Bay, and Upper Ottawa, C. Skene, Superintendent | Management Fund | | | | | | | 491 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 378 03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 378 03 | 491 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | 869 68 | Lake Nipissing Indians. |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 250 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 1,600 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 1,600 00 | 250 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,850 20 | Parry Island Indians. |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 2 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 150 56 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 150 56 | 2 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | 152 72 | Hurons of Lorette. |
| St. Regis Agency, W. Colquohoun, Agent | M. Gauault | | 72 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Garrow | | 36 93 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | T. Lafrance | | 4 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | P. Papineau | | 4 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 1,911 08 | | | | | | | | | | | 55 00 | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 72 76 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Colquohoun | | | | | 6 00 | | | | 25 00 | 20 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chief Thompson | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 00 | | | | | |
| | D. Pike and Interpreter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 00 | | | | | |
| | | | 116 93 | | | 6 00 | 1,911 08 | 72 76 | | 25 00 | 20 00 | | | | | 44 00 | | 55 00 | | 2,250 77 | Iroquois of St. Regis. |
| Caughnawaga Agency, J. E. R. Pinsonneault, Agent | Sundry Workmen | | | | | | | | | 1,097 03 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rev. N. V. Burtin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 231 10 | | | | | |
| | J. E. R. Pinsonneault | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 25 | | | |
| | do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 25 | | | |
| | do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 00 | | | |
| | do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 00 | | | |
| | J. V. de Boucherville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | | | |
| | A. A de Loremier | | | 40 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 00 | | | | | |
| | J. V. de Boucherville | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 55 00 | | | | | |
| | E. Roy | | | | | | | | | | 554 00 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 79 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 40 00 | | | | 79 16 | | 1,097 03 | 554 00 | | | | | 62 00 | 231 10 | | | 2,173 79 | Iroquois of Caughnawaga. |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 75 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. E. R. Pinsonneault | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 00 | | | |
| | | | | | | | 75 90 | | | | | | | | | | | 19 00 | | 94 90 | Lake of Two Mountains Indians. |
| Lake St John Agency, L. E. Otis, Agent | Band generally | | | | | | 49 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 5 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | L. E. Otis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 45 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 49 69 | 5 24 | | | | | | | | 21 45 | | | | 76 38 | Lake St. John Indians. |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 3 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 96 | Indians of the Upper Ottawa. |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 57 78 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 58 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 57 78 | 58 80 | | | | | | | | | | | | 116 58 | Tobique, New Brunswick, Indians. |
| River Desert Agency | Simon Otjik | | 25 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Peter Tetise | | 30 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dr. Gaudin | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Band generally | | | | | | 1,327 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Management Fund | | | | | | | 66 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | John White | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 00 | | | | | | | |
| | do | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 20 | | | | | | | |
| | R. Hardgrove | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 13 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 205 00 | | | | 1,327 51 | 66 10 | | | | | | 87 33 | | | | | | 1,685 94 | River Desert Indians. |
| Province of Quebec generally | Rev. F. Boucher | | 225 96 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rev. F. Marcoux | | 203 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sister Gertrude | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. P. Arsenault | | 150 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mrs. M. J Powell | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Miss M. J. Tucker | | 50 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | E. R. A. Fletcher | | 250 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mrs. Fletcher | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | J. Laurent | | 127 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | H. J. Martin, M.D. | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | W. Wakeham, M.D | | 80 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rev. L. Trahan | | 235 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rev. A. L. Fortin | | 140 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | L. E. Otis | | 200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Catherine Sunaturm | | 181 65 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mathilde Louge | | 75 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Louise Couture | | 75 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Henry Masta | | 62 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mrs. Otis | | 81 67 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | School at Lake St. John | | | | | 247 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lorette School-house | | | | | 100 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Freight of Blankets | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 50 | | | |
| | Montagnais of Bersimits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 500 00 | | | | | |
| | Indians of Godbout | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 125 00 | | | | | |
| | Indians of Moisic, Mingan, Seven Islands, &c | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 131 53 | | | | | |
| | Amalacites of Rimouski | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | | | | | |
| | Amalacites of Point Lévis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | | | | | |
| | Amalacites of Cacouna | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | | | | | |
| | Montagnais of Upper Saguenay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 264 02 | | | | | |
| | Samuel Sook | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 50 | | | | | |
| | Abenakis of St. Francis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 125 00 | | | | | |
| | Abenakis of Becancour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 175 00 | | | | | |
| | Roman Catholic Missionaries at Bersimits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 500 00 | | | | | |
| | Micmacs of Gaspé | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 101 80 | | | | | |
| | Widow L. Richard | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 00 | | | | | |
| | Iroquois of Caughnawaga | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 200 00 | | | | | |
| | Lake of Two Mountains Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 200 00 | | | | | |
| | Indians of Lake St. John | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 174 71 | | | | | |
| | Golden Lake Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | | | | | |
| | Lake Temiscamingue Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | | | | | |
| | Widow of late Chief Louis Vincent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | | | | | |
| | Micmacs of Restigouche | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | | | | | |
| | Micmacs of Maria | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Micmacs of Restigouche | | | | | | | | | | | | | 200 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Micmacs of Gaspé | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Abenakis of Becancour | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Abenakis of St. Francis | | | | | | | | | | | | | 200 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Montagnais of Upper Saguenay | | | | | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Hurons of Lorette | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Golden Lake Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | | | | | | | |
| | River Desert Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | 250 00 | | | | | | | |
| | Lake Temiscamingue Indians | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2,687 00 | | | 347 38 | | | | | | | | 1,350 00 | | 3,054 56 | | 1 50 | | 7,440 44 | Province of Quebec Indian Fund. |
| | Total expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | $207,605 02 | |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant of Indian Affairs.*

## RETURN—C.

ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET, shewing the condition of the Indian Fund on the 30th June, 1874, the additions to and deductions therefrom during the year 1874–75, and the balances at the credit of the various Tribes and Funds on the 30th June, 1875.

| Balances at credit of the several Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1874. | | | REVENUE. | | | | | | Total Revenue 1874–75. | NAME OF TRIBE OR FUND. | EXPENDITURE. | | | | Total Expenditure, 1874–75. | Balances at credit of the several Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1875. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Available (with balance at credit of interest) for distribution during the year. | | | Placed to credit of Capital Account and not distributable. | | | | | By Warrants. | | By Transfers. | | | | | |
| Total Balances. | At credit of Capital Account | At credit of Interest Acc't. | From Interest accrued during the year 1874-75. | From Legislative Grants. | From Rents, Fines and Refunds. | From Transfers from other Accounts to credit of Interest. | From Transfers from other Accounts to credit of Capital. | From sale of Land, Stone, Timber, &c. | | | On Capital Account. | On Interest or Distribution Account. | From Credit of Capital Account | From Credit of Interest Account. | | At Credit of Interest Account. | At Credit of Capital Account. | Total Balances. |
| | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | | | | |
| $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 1,255 96 | 935 73 | 320 23 | 59 94 | | 257 22 | | | 600 00 | 317 16 | Abenakis of St. Francis | | 643 24 | | 15 42 | 658 66 | | 914 46 | 914 46 |
| 2,230 68 | 2,071 04 | 159 64 | 119 06 | | | | | | 719 06 | Amalacites of Isle Verte and Viger | 741 80 | 247 05 | 60 00 | | 1,048 85 | 31 65 | 1,869 24 | 1,900 89 |
| 7,581 77 | 7,360 53 | 221 24 | 390 86 | | 81 44 | | 503 68 | 61 50 | 1,037 48 | Batchewana Indians | | 278 00 | 22 65 | 342 88 | 643 53 | 72 66 | 7,903 06 | 7,975 72 |
| 51,564 05 | 50,673 66 | 890 39 | 2,652 92 | | 50 00 | | 284 75 | 275 40 | 3,263 07 | Chippewas of Beausoleil | 9 92 | 2,700 00 | 27 53 | 284 75 | 3,022 20 | 608 56 | 51,196 36 | 51,804 92 |
| 235,519 31 | 232,153 00 | 3,366 31 | 12,388 92 | | | | | 7,986 38 | 20,375 30 | do Nawash | 316 47 | 12,995 11 | 799 63 | | 14,111 21 | 2,760 12 | 239,023 28 | 241,783 40 |
| 50,078 51 | 49,401 41 | 677 10 | 2,573 96 | | | | | 159 06 | 2,733 02 | do Rama | 9 90 | 2,858 04 | 15 91 | | 2,883 85 | 393 02 | 49,534 66 | 49,927 68 |
| 157,298 50 | 155,479 96 | 1,818 54 | 8,255 40 | | | 300 00 | | 1,768 85 | 10,324 25 | do Sarnia | 4,500 00 | 8,662 97 | 176 88 | | 13,339 85 | 1,710 97 | 152,571 93 | 154,282 90 |
| 196,450 94 | 193,558 84 | 2,892 10 | 10,452 76 | | | | 587 08 | 6,002 83 | 17,042 67 | do Saugeen | 16 46 | 10,341 64 | 600 27 | 587 08 | 11,545 45 | 2,416 14 | 199,532 02 | 201,948 16 |
| 22,797 61 | 22,453 67 | 343 94 | 1,174 28 | | | | 126 97 | 879 28 | 2,180 53 | do Snake Island | 9 90 | 1,130 00 | 87 92 | 126 97 | 1,354 79 | 261 25 | 23,362 10 | 23,623 35 |
| 69,697 75 | 69,469 06 | 228 69 | 3,621 94 | | 4 00 | | | 758 98 | 4,384 92 | do Thames | | 3,602 67 | 364 59 | 9 50 | 3,976 76 | 242 46 | 69,863 45 | 70,105 91 |
| 55,950 17 | 55,241 77 | 708 40 | 2,872 96 | | | | | 1,427 62 | 4,300 58 | do Walpole Island | | 2,928 06 | 142 76 | | 3,070 82 | 653 30 | 56,526 63 | 57,179 93 |
| 768 38 | 725 06 | 43 32 | 38 88 | | | | | | 38 88 | Clench, J. B | | | | | | 82 20 | 725 06 | 807 26 |
| 1,105 79 | 1,000 27 | 105 52 | 53 06 | | 162 00 | | | | 215 06 | Fort William Band | | | | | | 174 71 | 867 57 | 1,042 28 |
| 820 88 | 771 20 | 49 68 | 41 56 | | | | 40 72 | | 82 28 | French River Indians | 116 50 | 145 87 | 16 20 | | 278 57 | 10 52 | 811 92 | 822 44 |
| 15,795 33 | 15,428 16 | 367 17 | 845 60 | | 296 83 | | 120 00 | 4,181 27 | 5,443 70 | Garden River Indians | | 40 00 | | 40 72 | 80 72 | 439 68 | 18,888 57 | 19,328 25 |
| 142 09 | 133 43 | 8 66 | 7 20 | | | | | | 7 20 | Golden Lake Indians | 410 73 | 1,052 64 | 430 13 | 17 28 | 1,910 78 | 15 86 | 133 43 | 149 29 |
| 492 64 | 360 71 | 131 93 | 24 94 | | 36 00 | | | | 60 94 | Hurons of Lorette | | | | | | 40 15 | 360 71 | 400 86 |
| 186,362 57 | 159,285 57 | 27,077 00 | 10,744 02 | 1,600 00 | 288 85 | 7,561 05 | | 80 00 | 20,273 92 | Indian Land Management Fund | | 150 56 | | 2 16 | 152 72 | | | |
| 42,373 49 | 41,270 77 | 1,102 72 | 2,333 44 | | 42 50 | | | | 2,375 94 | Indian Schools | | 25,546 87 | | 300 00 | 25,846 87 | 21,424 05 | 159,365 57 | 180,789 62 |
| 30,522 60 | 29,907 74 | 614 86 | 1,781 92 | | 1,212 81 | | | | 2,994 73 | Iroquois of St. Regis | | 3,158 33 | | | 3,158 33 | 320 33 | 41,270 77 | 41,591 10 |
| 3,155 47 | 2,446 47 | 709 00 | 146 74 | | 1,430 44 | | 995 17 | 287 68 | 2,860 03 | do Caughnawaga | 25 00 | 2,753 01 | | 72 76 | 2,250 77 | 1,383 82 | 29,882 74 | 31,266 56 |
| 111,174 31 | 108,045 72 | 3,128 59 | 5,681 42 | 1,450 00 | | | | | 7,131 42 | Indians of Quebec | 995 17 | 1,099 46 | 26 34 | 1,047 99 | 3,168 96 | 138 73 | 2,707 81 | 2,846 54 |
| 1,087 62 | 1,026 18 | 61 44 | 56 66 | | | | | | 56 66 | Lake of Two Mountains Indians | | 7,440 44 | | | 7,440 44 | 2,819 57 | 108,045 72 | 110,865 29 |
| 1,434 99 | 1,418 03 | 16 96 | 72 48 | | | | | 52 43 | 124 91 | Lake of St. John Indians | | 94 90 | | | 94 90 | 23 20 | 1,026 18 | 1,049 38 |
| 5,907 87 | 5,827 92 | 79 95 | 409 92 | | 20 49 | | | 4,904 18 | 5,334 59 | Lake Nipissing Indians | | 71 14 | 5 24 | | 76 38 | 18 30 | 1,465 22 | 1,483 52 |
| 1,518 99 | 1,500 00 | 18 99 | 75 96 | | | | | | 75 96 | Manace, James | | 378 03 | 490 43 | 1 22 | 869 68 | 131 11 | 10,241 67 | 10,372 78 |
| 2,531 64 | 2,500 00 | 31 64 | 126 58 | | | | | | 126 58 | Maiville, Nancy | | 75 96 | | | 75 96 | 18 99 | 1,500 00 | 1,518 99 |
| 51 86 | 38 91 | 12 95 | 2 62 | | | | 36 20 | | 38 82 | Manitoulin Island Indians on unceded portion of Island | | 126 57 | | | 126 57 | 31 65 | 2,500 00 | 2,531 65 |
| 647 07 | 590 64 | 56 43 | 6 56 | | | | | | 6 56 | Meganattewan Indians | | | 3 62 | | 3 62 | 15 57 | 71 49 | 87 06 |
| 76,785 49 | 75,506 19 | 1,279 30 | 3,057 90 | | 170 50 | | 305 82 | 1,473 23 | 6,007 45 | Mississaguas of Alnwick | | | 461 00 | 56 43 | 517 43 | 6 56 | 129 64 | 136 20 |
| 115,372 08 | 114,314 33 | 1,057 75 | 6,340 14 | | 8 51 | | | | 6,348 65 | do Credit | | 4,267 10 | 147 32 | 315 42 | 4,729 84 | 925 18 | 77,137 92 | 78,063 10 |
| 56,021 05 | 55,291 36 | 729 69 | 2,801 82 | | | | | 559 08 | 3,360 90 | do Rice and Mud Lakes | | 6,767 51 | | | 6,767 51 | 638 89 | 114,314 33 | 114,953 22 |
| 11,039 20 | 10,906 54 | 132 66 | 558 96 | | | | | 502 66 | 1,061 62 | do Scugog | 50 00 | 2,863 61 | 6 35 | 49 56 | 2,969 52 | 618 34 | 55,794 09 | 56,412 43 |
| 95,318 76 | 94,183 10 | 1,135 66 | 5,201 24 | | 7,341 05 | 100 00 | 790 88 | 1,159 91 | 14,593 08 | Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte | | 624 21 | 59 26 | | 674 47 | 67 41 | 11,358 94 | 11,426 35 |
| 141,641 89 | 139,331 61 | 2,310 28 | 7,254 90 | | | | 298 19 | 863 11 | 8,416 20 | Moravians of the Thames | 732 43 | 11,105 75 | 209 77 | 1,215 00 | 13,262 95 | 1,457 20 | 95,191 69 | 96,648 89 |
| 2,692 65 | 2,658 99 | 33 66 | 134 64 | | | | | | 134 64 | Munsees of the Thames | | 7,894 00 | 116 21 | | 8,010 21 | 1,671 18 | 140,376 70 | 142,047 88 |
| | | | 26 20 | | | | | | 26 20 | Naiscoutyong Indians | | 134 64 | | | 134 64 | 33 66 | 2,658 99 | 2,692 65 |
| 1,007 77 | 896 55 | 111 22 | 52 58 | | 66 00 | | | | 118 58 | Nipissingues and others of Upper Ottawa | | 25 00 | | 51 00 | 76 00 | 6 63 | 512 00 | 518 63 |
| 48,054 16 | 48,000 00 | 54 16 | 2,433 06 | | 12 22 | | | 200 00 | 2,645 28 | Ojibbewas of Lake Huron | | | | 3 96 | 3 96 | 225 84 | 896 55 | 1,122 39 |
| 39,921 90 | 39,921 90 | | 2,021 04 | | | | | | 2,021 04 | do Lake Superior | 200 00 | 2,400 00 | | | 2,600 00 | 99 44 | 48,000 00 | 48,099 44 |
| 854 87 | 843 90 | 10 97 | 59 32 | | 15 50 | | | 704 59 | 779 41 | do Mississagua River | | 2,000 00 | | | 2,000 00 | | 39,942 94 | 39,942 94 |
| 23,006 00 | 23,006 00 | | 1,267 94 | | 30 00 | 614 16 | | 6,679 16 | 8,591 26 | do Manitoulin Island | | 65 89 | 70 46 | 0 93 | 137 28 | 18 97 | 1,478 03 | 1,497 00 |
| 959 19 | 916 55 | 42 64 | 47 30 | | 5 00 | | | | 52 30 | Oneidas of Thames | 35 20 | 1,467 09 | 1,318 28 | | 2,820 57 | 13 27 | 28,763 42 | 28,776 69 |
| 3,993 51 | 3,907 09 | 86 42 | 199 68 | | | | | | 199 68 | Pottawattomies of Walpole Island | 96 00 | 83 28 | | | 179 28 | 11 66 | 820 55 | 832 21 |
| 29,421 50 | 28,871 56 | 549 94 | 1,499 16 | | 49 47 | | | 2,481 04 | 4,029 67 | Parry Island Indians | | 236 18 | | | 236 18 | 49 92 | 3,907 09 | 3,957 01 |
| 24,406 75 | 23,978 59 | 428 16 | 1,257 62 | | 674 96 | | | 637 76 | 2,570 34 | River Desert Indians | | 1,600 00 | 248 10 | 2 10 | 1,850 20 | 496 47 | 31,104 50 | 31,600 97 |
| 1,443 96 | 1,386 67 | 57 29 | 73 10 | | | | | | 73 10 | Serpent River Indians | | 1,619 84 | 49 78 | 16 32 | 1,685 94 | 724 58 | 24,566 57 | 25,291 15 |
| 816,774 86 | 832,720 30 | 14,054 56 | 48,729 40 | | 232 57 | 1,881 00 | | 22,950 27 | 73,793 24 | Six Nations of Grand River | | 111 89 | | | 111 89 | 18 50 | 1,386 67 | 1,405 17 |
| 996 02 | 936 00 | 60 02 | 50 42 | | | | 47 68 | | 98 10 | Spanish River Indians | | 54,270 61 | 4,176 03 | | 58,446 64 | 10,626 92 | 851,494 54 | 862,121 46 |
| 4,729 61 | 4,606 39 | 123 22 | 255 28 | | | | | 1,528 62 | 1,783 90 | Suspense Account | 833 78 | 50 00 | | 47 68 | 97 68 | 12 76 | 983 68 | 996 44 |
| 927 67 | 900 00 | 27 67 | 56 08 | | | | | | 56 08 | Tootoomenai and his Band | | | 285 00 | | 1,118 78 | 378 50 | 5,016 23 | 5,394 73 |
| 1,025 91 | 1,012 07 | 13 84 | 62 08 | | | | | 450 82 | 512 90 | Thessalon River Indians | | 69 56 | | | 69 56 | 14 19 | 900 00 | 914 19 |
| 605 86 | 555 65 | 50 21 | 42 44 | | | | | 587 96 | 630 40 | Tobique (N.B.) Indians | | 57 70 | 45 08 | | 102 78 | 18 22 | 1,417 81 | 1,436 03 |
| 2,025 32 | 2,000 00 | 25 32 | 101 28 | | | | | | 101 28 | Wabbuck, William | | 57 78 | 58 80 | | 116 58 | 34 87 | 1,084 81 | 1,119 68 |
| 273 53 | 258 77 | 14 76 | 15 04 | | 30 00 | | | 28 10 | 73 14 | Whitefish River Indians | | 101 28 | | | 101 28 | 25 32 | 2,000 00 | 2,025 32 |
| 57,037 67 | 56,077 21 | 960 46 | 3,005 94 | | 500 00 | | | 75 00 | 3,580 94 | Wyandotts of Anderdon | | | 2 81 | 1 80 | 4 61 | 58 00 | 284 06 | 342 06 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 3,783 09 | 7 50 | 30 00 | 3,820 59 | 653 31 | 56,144 71 | 56,798 02 |
| 2,842,656 02 | 2,774,062 77 | 68,593 25 | 154,617 12 | 3,050 00 | 13,018 36 | 10,512 64 | 4,649 14 | 70,306 77 | 256,154 03 | | 9,099 26 | 189,576 57 | 10,522 85 | 4,638 93 | 213,837 61 | 55,144 36 | 2,829,828 08 | 2,884,972 44 |
| | | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | | | | |

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| *Revenue* under column (2) | 154,617 12 | |
| (3) | 3,050 00 | |
| (4) | 13,018 36 | |
| (5) | 10,512 64 | |
| Interest at the credit of the various Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1875 | 68,593 25 | |
| | | 249,791 37 |
| *Expenditure* under column (2) | 189,576 57 | |
| (4) | 4,638 93 | |
| | | 194,215 50 |
| Leaving balance of | | 55,575 87 |

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| *Revenue* under column (6) | 4,649 14 | |
| (7) | 70,306 77 | |
| | | 74,955 91 |
| *Expenditure* under column (1) | 9,099 26 | |
| (3) | 10,522 85 | |
| | | 19,622 11 |
| Leaving balance of | | 55,333 80 |
| From other side | | 55,575 87 |
| | | 110,909 67 |
| Total Balance, 30th June, 1875 | 2,884,972 44 | |
| Capital, 30th June, 1874 | 2,774,062 77 | |
| | | 110,909 67 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

# RETURN D (1.)

Dr. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA. Cr.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To the following payments during the year ended the 30th June, 1875:— | | | By Balance at their credit on 30th June, 1874 | | 1,616 47 |
| | | | Legislative appropriation for 1874-75 | | 4,500 00 |
| *Salaries.* | | | | | |
| To John Harlow, Agent, District No. 1, for year ended 30th June, 1875 | 100 00 | | | | |
| Rev. P. M. Holden, District No. 2, for year ended 30th June, 1875 | 100 00 | | | | |
| Rev. P. Danahar, District No. 3, for year ended 30th June, 1875 | 100 00 | | | | |
| Rev. R. McDonald, District No. 4, for year ended 30th June, 1875 | 100 00 | | | | |
| J. J. McKinnon, jun., District No. 5, from 1st July, 1874, to 28th February, 1875 | 66 66 | | | | |
| Succeeded by | | | | | |
| Rev. Wm. Chisholm, District No. 5, from 1st March to 30th June, 1875 | 33 34 | | | | |
| Rev. J. McDougall, District No. 6, for year ended 30th June, 1875 | 100 00 | | | | |
| Joseph B. McDonald, District No. 7, for year ended 30th June, 1875 | 100 00 | | | | |
| Rev. A. F. McGillivray, District No. 8, for year ended 30th June, 1875 | 83 33 | | | | |
| | | 783 83 | | | |
| *Distribution for Relief of Distress and for the Purchase of Seed Grain in the following proportions:—* | | | | | |
| | Relief. Seed Grain. | | | | |
| In District No. 1 | $101 29 $100 00 | 201 29 | | | |
| do 2 | 150 00 150 00 | 300 00 | | | |
| do 3 | 100 00 100 00 | 200 00 | | | |
| do 4 | 150 00 150 00 | 300 00 | | | |
| do 5 | 200 23 150 00 | 350 23 | | | |
| do 6 | 250 00 150 00 | 400 00 | | | |
| do 7 | 150 00 150 00 | 300 00 | | | |
| do 8 | 100 00 200 00 | 300 00 | | | |
| | | 2,351 52 | | | |
| *Carried forward* | | 3,134 85 | *Carried forward* | | 6,116 47 |

## RETURN D (1).—*Concluded*

Dr. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Concluded.* Cr.

| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Brought forward* | | |
| | *Medicines and Medical Attendance.* | | |
| In District No. | 1, A. Maxwell, M.D., moiety of his account | 87 80 | |
| do | 2, H. B. Webster, M.D., moiety of his account | 32 25 | |
| do | 2, H. Shaw, M.D., moiety of his account | 8 75 | |
| do | 4, W. Fraser, M.D., for vaccinating 60 Indians | 30 00 | |
| do | 4, Dr. McKinnon, for vaccinating 65 Indians | 32 50 | |
| do | 5, W. H. McDonald, M.D., moiety of his account | 19 28 | |
| do | 5, H. B. McPherson, M.D., moiety of his account | 53 00 | |
| do | 6, P. A. McDonald, M.D., moiety of his account | 37 50 | |
| do | 6, H. B. McPherson, M.D., moiety of his account | 55 00 | |
| do | 7, J. M. McIntosh, M.D., moiety of his account | 24 63 | |
| do | 7, S. G. A. McKeen, M.D., moiety of his account | 11 98 | |
| do | 8, A. D. McGillivray, M.D., moiety of his account | 95 00 | |
| | | | 437 69 |
| | *Educational Purposes.* | | |
| To | Grant in aid of erection of a School-house at Eskasoni, Cape Breton | 75 00 | |
| | Paid Teacher's salary, District No. 5, 4 months, at $20 per month | 80 00 | |
| | Paid Teacher's salary, at Whycocomah, 6 months, at $20 per month | 120 00 | |
| | School books and stationery purchased | 30 00 | |
| | | | 305 00 |

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward* | | 6,116 47 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Legal Expenses in connection with the arrest of Squatters at Middle River and at Whycocomah.* | | |
| To J. S. Ingraham | 30 00 | |
| R. McDougall | 40 00 | |
| J. B. McDonald | 131 00 | |
| | | 201 00 |
| *Miscellaneous Expenditure.* | | |
| To Refund to Widow McAulay of this sum deposited by her as purchase money of Indian land at Whycocomah | 19 47 | |
| Purchase of a reservation of 89 acres for the Micmacs of the County of Pictou, at $13 per acre | 1,157 00 | |
| Legal expenses in connection with above-mentioned purchase | 32 00 | |
| Six months' interest on purchase money ($1,157) from June to December, 1874 | 34 71 | |
| Paid travelling expenses of Chief J. Meuse, from Ottawa to Bear River, Nova Scotia | 50 00 | |
| | | 1,293 18 |
| Balance unexpended | | 744 75 |
| | | 6,116 47 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance on 30th June, 1875 | | 744 75 |

Note.—The Districts into which Nova Scotia is divided for the purposes of the Indian Office, comprise, in each, the undermentioned Counties:—

District No. 1—Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne.
do 2—Kings, Queens, Lunenburg.
do 3—Halifax, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland.
do 4—Pictou.
District No. 5—Antigonish, Guysboro'.
do 6—Richmond, C.B.
do 7—Inverness, Victoria, C.B.
do 8—Cape Breton, C.B.

The Indian Office pays one-half of the cost of medical attendance on the Indians; the remaining half being paid by the Overseers of the Poor for the counties in which medical services are rendered. This rule does not, however, apply to the cost of *vaccinating* the Indians; the whole charge for this service being borne by the Indian Office, from the Legislative Grant.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

Department of the Interior,
Indian Branch,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1875.

# RETURN D, (2)

## INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| Dr. | | | Cr. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| To the following payments during the year ended the 30th June, 1875 :— | | | By Balance at their credit on 30th June, 1874..... | ..... | 330 60 |
| | | | Timber dues collected and deposited to the credit of the Receiver General..... | ..... | 175 00 |
| | | | Legislative appropriation for 1874-75 ..... | ..... | 4,500 00 |
| *Salaries.* | | | | | |
| Wm. Fisher, Agent, Fredericton, for year ended 30th June, 1875..... | 400 00 | | | | |
| Chas. Sargeant, Agent, Chatham, for year ended 30th June, 1875..... | 400 00 | | | | |
| Rev. J. J. O'Leary, Missionary, Tobique, for year ended 30th June, 1875..... | 100 00 | | | | |
| Rev. J C. McDevitt, Missionary, Fredericton, for year ended 30th June, 1875..... | 200 00 | | | | |
| Rev. J. Theberge, Mis ionary, Miramichi, for year ended 30th June, 1875..... | 100 00 | | | | |
| Rev. W. Morrisey, Missionary, Blackville, for year ended 30th June, 1875..... | 100 00 | | | | |
| J. S. Benson, M.D., Newcastle, for year ended 30th June, 1875..... | 30 00 | | | | |
| | | 1,330 00 | | | |
| *Distribution for the Relief of Distress, and for the Purchase of Seed Grain in the following proportions :—* | | | | | |
| | Relief. Seed Grain. | | | | |
| In South-Western Superintendency, through Wm. Fisher..... | $790 00 ... $490 00.. | | | | |
| | | 1,280 00 | | | |
| In North-Eastern Superintendency, through Chas. Sargeant..... | $510 00 ... $510 00.. | | | | |
| | | 1,020 00 | | | |
| | | 2,300 00 | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Medicines and Medical Attendance.* | | | | | |
| Paid Board of Health for professional services rendered to Indians suffering from small-pox.. | 400 00 | | | | |
| Paid J. D. Ross, M. D, for professional services to "Augustin," an Indian suffering from the effects of a railway accident..... ..... | 61 00 | | | | |
| | | 461 00 | | | |
| *Education.* | | | | | |
| Paid school fees for two Indian children..... | ..... | 12 00 | | | |
| Balance unexpended..... | ..... | 902 60 | | | |
| | | 5,005 60 | | | 5,005 60 |
| | | | By balance on 30th June, 1875..... | ..... | 902 60 |

NOTE—In the Public Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1875, the balance at the credit of the Indians of New Brunswick, appears as $1,099.88; the difference is caused by the non-presentation for payment of a cheque for $197.28.

In the North Eastern Superintendency is contained the Counties of Kent, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Restigouche and Gloucester; in the South Western Superintendency is contained the Counties of Victoria, Charlotte, York and St. John.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

# RETURN D. (3).

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. CR.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance on 30th June, 1874 | 8 58 | | By Legislative grant, 1874–75 | | 2,000 00 |
| To the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1875:— | | | | | |
| T. Stewart, Agent, salary from 30th June, 1874, to 30th June, 1875 | 200 00 | | | | |
| T. Stewart, travelling expenses 1874–75 | 175 00 | | | | |
| For seed, grain and agricultural implements purchased for and distributed to the Indians | 200 00 | | | | |
| For blankets purchased and distributed | 300 00 | | | | |
| For erection of School-house on Lennox Island | 245 00 | | | | |
| For supplies purchased and distributed by the Agent, and for relief afforded to destitute Indians through him | 703 75 | | | | |
| S. W. Dodd, for medicines | 7 82 | | | | |
| Dr. McKelvie, for professional services | 20 00 | | | | |
| Dr. F. Fox do do | 5 50 | | | | |
| To Balance | 134 35 | | | | |
| | | 2,000 00 | | | 2,000 00 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1875 | | 134 35 |

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 30th, 1875.

# RETURN D (4.)

DR INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. CR.

| | $ cts | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| To the following payments made during the year ended 30th June, 1875:— | | |
| Accountant-General of the Navy for coal used on board H M.S. "Scout," while conveying Commissioner Powell to the North-West Coast, in 1872, £673 6*s.* 3*d.* sterling | | 3,276 79 |
| For coal used on board H.M.S. "Boxer," while engaged in similar services in May and June, 1874, £1 5*s.* 9*d.* sterling | | 6 26 |
| For coal used on board H.M.S. "Boxer," while engaged in similar services in September, 1874, £116 13*s.* 8*d.* sterling | | 567 85 |
| For coal used on board H.M.S. "Boxer," while engaged in similar services in May and June, 1873, £101 8*s.* 3*d.* sterling | | 493 55 |
| Commissioner Powell, Victoria, salary for year ended 30th June, 1875 | | 2,548 00 |
| Commissioner Lenihan, New Westminster, salary for year ended 30th June, 1875 | | 1,960 00 |
| *Expenses in connection with Victoria Superintendency.* | | |
| To Travelling expenses during the year | | 1,468 95 |
| Supplies and presents purchased for Indians | | 3,458 85 |
| School grants and purchase of books | | 2,474 47 |
| Agricultural implements, seed grain and garden seeds | | 5,918 13 |
| Medical attendance and medicines | | 1,288 80 |
| Surveys and Surveyors wages | | 5,171 57 |
| H. Moffat, Assistant to Commissioner, salary one year, to 30th June, 1875 | | 1,725 00 |
| Wages paid to Office Messenger, Interpreters, &c. | | 712 74 |
| General expenses of the Superintendency, including office rent, books of account, stationery, postage, telegrams, &c | | 1,308 15 |
| *Carried forward* | | 32,379 11 |

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Balance on 30th June, 1874 | | 26,667 95 |
| Legislative Grant | | 25,300 00 |
| Rents collected by Commissioner Powell from tenants on Songhees Reserve | | 223 10 |
| Refund of expenditure, 1874–75 | | 58 76 |
| *Carried forward* | | 51,949 81 |

## RETURN D (4).—*Concluded.*

### INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Concluded.*

| | $ cts. | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward* | | 32,379 11 | *Brought forward* | | 51,949 81 |
| *Expenses in connection with the Fraser Superintendency.* | | | | | |
| To T. W. Hibbin, for stationery | 37 24 | | | | |
| G. T. Seymour, for office desk | 18 00 | | | | |
| Broderick & Co., for coal | 10 00 | | | | |
| Postage and box rent | 4 00 | | | | |
| Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday | 250 00 | | | | |
| Travelling expenses of Commissioner Lenihan | 50 25 | | | | |
| Paid Interpreter | 27 50 | | | | |
| Presents to Indians | 50 00 | | | | |
| Sundries | 21 73 | | | | |
| | | 468 72 | | | |
| Balance in hands of Commissioner Lenihan | 281 28 | | | | |
| do at disposal of Department | 18,820 70 | | | | |
| | | 19,101 98 | | | |
| | | 51,949 81 | | | 51,949 81 |
| | | | By Balance on 30th June, 1875 | | 19,101 98 |

NOTE.—In the Public Accounts the balance at the credit of the Indians of British Columbia appears as $19,882.10. The difference is caused by the sterling accounts for £116 13*s.* 8*d.*, and £101 8*s.* 3*d.*, respectively, not having been paid in London until after the 30th June, 1875, and so not entering into the accounts of the Finance Department for the year 1874-75, although they had been brought to account in the Books of the Indian Office.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1875.

# RETURN D (5)

DR. MANITOBA. CR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T the following payments during the year ended 30th June, 1875 :— | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Annuities.* | | | |
| Treaty No. 1 | | 11,004 00 | |
| do No. 2 | | 2,667 00 | |
| do No. 3 | | 13,600 00 | |
| | | | 27,271 00 |
| *Agricultural Implements and Farming Stock.* | | | |
| Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 | | 10,572 04 | |
| Treaty No. 3 | | 10,679 03 | |
| | | | 21,251 07 |
| *Ammunition and Twine.* | | | |
| Treaty No. 3 | | | 1,541 77 |
| *Provisions.* | | | |
| For Indians assembled to receive annuities under those treaties | | | 13,919 92 |
| *Salaries, and Office and Contingent Expenses.* | | | |
| Commissioner J. A. N. Provencher, salary to 30th June, 1875 | | 1,960 00 | |
| Assistant Commissioner M. St. John, salary to 30th June, 1875 | | 980 00 | |
| Assistant Commissioner R. Pither, salary to 30th June, 1875 | | 980 00 | |
| Interpreter, N. Chastellaine, salary to 30th June, 1875 | | 250 00 | |
| Sundry School Teachers | | 1,250 00 | |
| Alterations and repairs to office at Fort Garry | | 128 79 | |
| Purchase of school books | | 100 04 | |
| *Carried forward* | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance on 30th June, 1874 | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. 15,568 49 |
| Legislative Grants for 1874-75, as follows :— | | | |
| *Annuities.* | | | |
| Treaty No. 1 | 14,425 00 | | |
| do No. 2 | 4,355 00 | | |
| do No. 3 | 19,360 00 | | |
| | | 38,140 00 | |
| *Agricultural Implements and Farming Stock.* | | | |
| Treaties No. 1 and 2 | 16,000 00 | | |
| Treaty No. 3 | 10,000 00 | | |
| | | 26,000 00 | |
| *Ammunition and Twine.* | | | |
| Treaty No. 3 | | 1,500 00 | |
| *Provisions.* | | | |
| For Indians assembled to receive annuities under above treaties | | 13,000 00 | |
| *Salaries, and Office and Contingent Expenses.* | | | |
| Covering salaries to Commissioner and Assistants, salaries to School Teachers and Medical Officers, travelling expenses of Commissioners and others employed in Indian affairs, purchase of medicines, relief to destitute Indians, &c | | 22,610 00 | |
| *Carried forwa d* | | | |

## RETURN D (5)—*Continued*

DR. MANITOBA. CR.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward*..... | ..... | ..... | 76,984 75 |
| Fuel for offices at Fort Garry and Fort Francis..... | ..... | 692 50 | |
| Office furniture..... | ..... | 309 50 | |
| Rent of office at Fort Garry, to 30th June, 1875..... | ..... | 825 00 | |
| Messenger's salary, to 30th June, 1875..... | ..... | 750 00 | |
| Stable expenses, oats, hay, &c ..... | ..... | 162 80 | |
| Telegrams, postage, &c..... | ..... | 67 24 | |
| Stationery..... | ..... | 89 17 | |
| Advertising ..... | ..... | 228 06 | |
| Assistant Clerks employed whilst annuities were in process of payment ..... | ..... | 169 00 | |
| Travelling expenses, Commissioner Provencher ..... | 1,435 00 | | |
| Travelling expenses, Assistant Commissioner M. St. John ..... | 1,092 50 | | |
| Travelling expenses, Assistant Commissioner R. Pither..... | 222 00 | | |
| Travelling expenses, Donald Bruce..... | 10 00 | | |
| Travelling expenses, sundry Indians ..... | 12 50 | | |
| | | 2,772 00 | |
| Medical service and medicines ..... | ..... | 227 00 | |
| Commissioner's uniform..... | ..... | 360 00 | |
| Gratuities to destitute Indians, payments to Interpreters, freight of supplies, &c ..... | ..... | 699 89 | |
| | | | 13,000 99 |
| *Expenses in connection with Indians on the Saskatchewan.* | | | |
| Party sent to accompany Colonel French on the occasion of his visit to the Blackfeet and Plain Crees :— | | | |
| Wages of Guide Levailler and five men ..... | ..... | 5,040 00 | |

| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward*..... | ..... | ..... | 15,568 49 |
| Expenses in connection with Indians on the Saskatchewan..... | ..... | 6,000 00 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Presents purchased for distribution among the Indians | | 1,782 57 | |
| Rifles for Levailler and his men | | 92 00 | |
| Legal expenses, drawing contract with Levailler and men | | 9 00 | |
| | | | 6,923 57 |
| *Expenses in connection with a New Treaty to be made with in the year.* | | | |
| Travelling expenses of Supt.-Genl. and Secretary, from Ottawa to Fort Garry and return | | 404 65 | |
| Travelling expenses of Hon. Mr. Christie, Commissioner | | 215 80 | |
| Supplies and presents purchased for distribution | | 12,440 40 | |
| Supplies purchased for Commissioners | | 1,012 75 | |
| Transport of those supplies to Fort Qu'Appelle | | 3,661 50 | |
| Advertising for tenders for conveyance of supplies | | 14 40 | |
| Paid Hon. P. Breland, for services as Special Messenger | | 990 00 | |
| Paid Messengers and Interpreters | | 283 60 | |
| Purchase of waggon for Commissioners | | 300 00 | |
| Paid R. Gerrie, for pillows | | 10 00 | |
| First payment of annuities under Treaty No. 4 | | 18,194 00 | |
| Paid Hon. Mr. Christie, for services as Commissioner | | 750 00 | |
| Expenses incurred in recovery of stolen horse | | 10 00 | |
| | | | 38,287 10 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | |
| Paid Balance of salary due late Commissioner Simpson | | 221 21 | |
| George Racette, for services in connection with Sioux Indians | | 50 00 | |
| Hudson Bay Co., for supplies furnished Indians in neighborhood of Fort Francis | | 359 65 | |
| J. Metcalfe, for pattern coat for Chiefs | | 27 50 | |
| *Carried forward* | | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Expenses in connection with a new treaty to be made within the year | | 34,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | | 3,000 00 |
| *Carried forward* | | |

# RETURN D (5).—*Concluded*

DR. MANITOBA. CR.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clothing purchased for Chiefs and Headmen ..... | ..... | 4,023 00 | |
| Flags for Chiefs under Treaties 1, 2 and 3..... | ..... | 169 25 | |
| Carpenter & Co., for freight of supplies..... | ..... | 750 00 | |
| | | | 5,600 61 |
| *Supplementary Estimates.* | | | |
| Paid Department of Public Works, for transport of Provisions to N. W. Angle..... | ..... | 3,651 57 | |
| Messengers to Blackfeet and Plain Crees :— | | | |
| Rev. John McDougall..... | 1,681 10 | | |
| Wm. McKay, Esq..... | 866 92 | | |
| | ——— | 2,548 02 | |
| First payments to absentees, Treaty No. 4 :— | | | |
| By Commissioner Provencher | 108 00 | | |
| Hon. Hudson Bay Co .. ..... | 96 00 | | |
| Seed grain given Indians under Treaty No. 4 ..... | 139 05 | | |
| | ——— | 343 05 | |
| | | | 6,542 64 |
| Balance..... | ..... | ..... | 44,263 49 |
| | | | 178,602 16 |

| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Supplementary Estimates*, 1874-75. | | | |
| Covering the following unforseen items :— | | | |
| Transport of men and provisions to N. W. Angle :.. ..... | 3,651 57 | | |
| Messengers to Blackfeet and Plain Crees to announce the approach of the Mounted Police .... ..... | 2,548 02 | | |
| First payments of annuity to such Indians as were absent when Treaty No. 4 was negotiated..... | 6,000 00 | | |
| | ——— | 12,199 59 | |
| | | ——— | 156,449 59 |
| *Refund.* | | | |
| Of unexpended portion of appropriation of $40,500.00 in 1873-74 for negotiation of Treaty No. 3... | ..... | ..... | 6,584 08 |
| | | | 178,602 16 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1875..... | ..... | ..... | 44,263 49 |

NOTE.—In the Public Accounts the balance at the credit of the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West, is $44,723.49. The difference is caused by cheques Nos. 41 and 76 for $50.00 and $410.00 respectively, issued by the Indian Office and charged against this account, not having been presented for payment; they are not therefore included in the sum charged to the account by the Department of Finance.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
*Accountant, Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 30th, 1875.

## RETURN E.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended the 30th June, 1875, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

| Towns or Townships. | Counties. | Number of Acres. | Amount. | Quantity Remaining Unsold. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | | |
| Albemarle | Bruce | 1,030 | 1,316 00 | 22,970 | Some of these lands have been resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with. |
| Amabel | do | 710 | 1,589 25 | 7,319 | |
| Eastnor | do | 4,218 | 5,435 75 | 35,282 | |
| Lindsay | do | 1,627 | 1,901 75 | 55,470 | |
| St. Edmunds | do | 100 | 100 00 | 56,987 | |
| Town Plot of Hardwick | do | | | 1,100 | |
| do Oliphant | do | 13 | 78 00 | 477 | |
| do Adair | do | | | 1,700 | |
| do Southampton | do | | | 336 | |
| do Bury | do | | | 1,168 | |
| Keppel | Grey | 1,633 | 4,403 00 | 9,678 | |
| Town Plot of Wiarton | do | 4 | 360 00 | 122 | |
| do Brooke | do | 6 | 294 06 | 856 | Not in the market yet. |
| Bidwell | District of Algoma | 653 | 326 50 | 22,143 | |
| Howland | do ... | 1,600 | 800 00 | 16,100 | |
| Sheguiandah | do ... | 31 | 20 00 | 22,551 | |
| Town Plot of Sheguiandah | do ... | | | 349 | |
| Billings | do ... | 1,109 | 554 50 | 26,951 | |
| Assiginack | do ... | 937 | 468 50 | 14,777 | |
| Campbell | do ... | 1,100 | 550 00 | 36,635 | |
| Carnarvon | do ... | 2,620 | 1,310 00 | 33,141 | |
| Allan | do ... | 1,646 | 827 00 | 19,007 | |
| Tehkummah | do ... | 4,009 | 2,004 50 | 18,565 | |
| Sandfield | do ... | 4,058 | 2,029 00 | 14,323 | |
| Gordon | do ... | 2,187 | 1,093 50 | 15,129 | |
| Town Plot of Shaftesbury | do ... | 6 | 225 00 | 270 | |
| Macdonald | do ... | 1,630 | 920 00 | 12,600 | |
| Echo Lake in Garden River | do ... | 1,978 | 2,858 00 | 17,900 | |
| Aweres | do ... | | | 9,742 | |
| Fenwick | do ... | | | 16,419 | |
| Kars | do ... | | | 10,181 | |
| Pennifather | do ... | | | 17,534 | |
| Dennis | do ... | | | 3,509 | |
| Harwick | do ... | | | 7,106 | |
| Fisher | do ... | 123 | 61 50 | 9,102 | |
| Tilley | do ... | | | 12,091 | |
| Haviland | do ... | | | 3,821 | |
| Vankoughnet | do ... | | | 11,850 | |
| Tupper | do ... | | | 2,800 | |
| Archibald | do ... | | | 2,900 | |
| Neebing | do ... | | | 3,778 | |
| Laird | do ... | | | 24,632 | |
| Meredith | do ... | | | 9,753 | |
| Town Plot of Gore Bay | do ... | | | 399 | |
| do Manitowaning | do ... | 7 | 474 40 | 178 | |
| Sarnia | Lambton | 6 | 220 00 | 15 | |
| Tyendenaga | Hastings | | | 3,725 | |
| Seneca | Haldimand | | | 1,100 | |
| *Carried forward* | | 33,041 | 30,220 21 | 614,541 | |

## RETURN E.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended the 39th June, 1875, &c.—*Continued.*

| Towns or Townships. | Counties. | Number of Acres. | Amount. | Quantity Remaining Unsold. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | | |
| | *Brought forward* | 33,041 | 30,220 21 | 614,541 | |
| Oneida ..... ..... | Haldimand ..... | 295½ | 5,824 26 | ..... | |
| Cayuga, South..... | do ..... | 120 | 1,465 20 | 980 | |
| Town of Brantford ..... | Brant ..... | ¼ | 115 00 | 80 | |
| Thorah Island ..... | Lake Simcoe ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | 405 | |
| Ouiatchouan ..... | Chicoutimi ..... | ..... | ..... .... | 13,280 | |
| Viger..... | Temiscouata..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | |
| Islands in St. Lawrence ... | ..... ..... | 193 | 412 80 | ..... | Islands only sold to parties now in possession. |
| *Grand Totals*..... | | 33,649¾ | 38,037 47 | 629,536 | |

J. V. DE BOUCHERVILLE,
*Clerk in Charge of Land Sales.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, Nov. 15th, 1875.

# RETURN F.

STATEMENT of the condition of the various Indian Schools within the Dominion, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

| Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong. | Name of Teacher. | Salary per annum. | From what Fund paid. | No. of Boys. | No. of Girls. | Total No. of Pupils. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. | | $ cts. | | | | | |
| Carradoc Reserve, Mount Elgin Industrial School | Thos. Cosford | | Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society and Indian Funds | 26 | 17 | 43 | An Indian Industrial and Boarding School. $60 per annum each, for 30 pupils is contributed from Indian Funds. |
| Moravians of the Thames | A. E. Putnam | 300 00 | Indian Funds | | | | No return. |
| Wyandotts of Anderdon | Marceline Cuerier | 250 00 | do | | | | do |
| Chippewas of Sarnia | Wilson Jacobs | 300 00 | Indian and Wesleyan Missionary Funds | | | | do |
| do do | William Elliott | 250 00 | Indian Funds | | | | do |
| do and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island | James Cameron | | | | | | do |
| Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames | Geo. Fisher | 200 00 | Indian Funds | 18 | 11 | 29 | |
| do do do | Abel Wancosh | 200 00 | do | 30 | 15 | 45 | |
| Chippewas of Saugeen | Louisa Atthill | 200 00 | Funds of Band | 22 | 13 | 35 | |
| do do | Pollie Christoe | 200 00 | Methodist Missionary Society | 10 | 15 | 25 | |
| do Cape Croker | D. Craddock | 200 00 | Funds of Band | 25 | 14 | 39 | |
| do do | Isabella McIver | 150 00 | do | 14 | 8 | 22 | |
| do do | Peter Elliott | 200 00 | do | 25 | 14 | 39 | |
| do Rama | Martha Sarjeant | 200 00 | Indian Funds and Methodist Missionary Society | 26 | 23 | 49 | |
| do Snake Island | | | | | | | do |
| do Georgina Island | Chas. Grylls | 250 00 | Methodist Church of Canada | 11 | 8 | 19 | |
| Missisaguas of Mud Lake | George Crook | 400 00 | New England Company | 25 | 22 | 47 | |
| do Rice Lake | Mary J. Sanderson | 180 00 | Methodist Mission Fund | 17 | 16 | 33 | |
| do Alnwick | Lottie Barrett | 250 00 | do do | 45 | 28 | 73 | |
| Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté | W. J. Wilson | 370 00 | Indian Funds and Whites | 11 | 15 | 26 | |
| do do do | Lydia Hill | 150 00 | Indian Funds | 14 | 17 | 31 | |
| do do do | Clara Brown | 300 00 | Indian Funds and Whites | 18 | 21 | 39 | |
| | | | *Carried forwnrd* | | | | |

RETURN F.—Statement of the condition of the various Indian Schools, &c.—*Continued.*

| Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong. | Name of Teacher. | Salary per annum. | From what Fund paid. | No. of Boys. | No. of Girls. | Total No. of Pupils. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | | | | |
| *Six Nation Indians.* | | | *Brought forward* ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| 1. Mohawk Institution at Brantford..... | Isaac Barefoot ..... | 400 00 | New England Company ..... | 40 | 23 | 63 | |
| | Miss J. M Fisher..... | 200 00 | | | | | |
| 2. On the Grand River..... | Miss Crombie ..... | 250 00 | New England Company and Indian Funds ..... | 35 | 26 | 61 | |
| 3. do ..... | Miss Carpenter .. ..... | 275 00 | do do ... | 25 | 15 | 40 | |
| 4. do ..... | Miss Hyndman..... | 250 00 | do do ... | 30 | 21 | 51 | |
| 5. do ..... | J. A. Powless ..... ..... | 250 00 | do do ... | 28 | 18 | 46 | |
| 6. do ..... | Miss Clench ..... | 150 00 | Voluntary and Indian Funds ..... | 15 | 17 | 32 | |
| 7. do ..... | Mrs. Kate Osborne..... | 250 00 | New England Company and Indian Funds ..... | 23 | 12 | 35 | |
| 8. do ..... | C. Jackson ..... ..... | 250 00 | do do ... | 17 | 15 | 32 | |
| 9. do ..... | Nelles Monture ..... | 250 00 | do do ... | 15 | 15 | 30 | |
| 10. do ..... | Geo. Powless..... | 250 00 | do do ... | 21 | 17 | 38 | |
| 11. do ..... | Miss E. Gordon..... | 250 00 | do do ... | 15 | 29 | 44 | |
| 12. do ..... | Benjamin Carpenter.... | 250 00 | Wesleyan Missionary Society and Indian Funds ..... | 18 | 18 | 36 | |
| 13. do ..... | Miss J. S. Fuller..... | 250 00 | do do ... | 21 | 14 | 35 | |
| Mattawan ..... | Miss C. T. Gunn ..... | 200 00 | Indian Funds ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | |
| Mississaguas of the Credit on the Grand River ..... | John Elliott..... | 200 00 | Funds of Band..... ..... | 29 | 9 | 38 | |
| | Alfred A. Jones ..... | 200 00 | do and Indian Funds | 18 | 9 | 27 | |
| Shingwauk Home..... ..... | Samuel Bennetts..... | ..... | Indian Funds and Subscriptions.. | ..... | ..... | 48 | The Department give aid to the extent of $60 per head towards the support of pupils, not to exceed 20. |
| *Manitoulin Island Indians.* | | | | | | | |
| West Bay..... | Jos. Assineway ..... | 150 00 | Indian Funds ..... | 36 | 16 | 52 | |
| Sucker Creek..... | Mrs. McInnany ..... | Not known.. | Not known ..... ..... | 5 | 13 | 18 | |
| Sheguiandah ..... | Wm. Stinson ..... | 400 00 | Indian Funds and Church of England Society..... ..... | 26 | 21 | 47 | |
| Shesheguaning ..... | J. L. Lester ..... | Not known.. | Congregational Society, Toronto | 20 | 20 | 40 | |
| Wikwemikong ..... | Jos. Jennesseaux ..... | 300 00 | Indian Funds ..... | 85 | 75 | 160 | |
| Serpent River ..... ..... | J. Nowwekezhik ..... | Not known . | Congregational Society, Toronto | 10 | 10 | 20 | |
| Garden River..... | Chr. Kottman ..... | 200 00 | Indian Funds ..... | 11 | 5 | 16 | |
| do ..... | Fred. Frost..... | 200 00 | do ..... ..... | 23 | 11 | 34 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| do | Grace E Williams .... | 200 00 | Methodist Missionary Society..... | 10 | 12 | 22 | |
| Fort William, Lake Superior | Miss J. Martin . ..... | 150 00 | Indian Funds ..... | 24 | 12 | 36 | |
| | | | Total..... | ..... | ..... | 1,762 | |
| PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs of Restigouche | J. P. Arsenault ..... | 160 00 | Indian Funds ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No return. |
| do Maria | Louise Couture..... | 150 00 | Province of Quebec Indian Fund. | ..... | ..... | ..... | do |
| Lake of Two Mountains Indians | Sister Ste. Dorothée. ) | 350 00 | Seminary of St. Sulpice ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 | Some children who attend these schools but rarely are not included. |
| do do | Sister Ste. Claude ... ) | 247 00 | do do ..... | 12 | ..... | 12 | |
| do do | Frère Philippe..... | 200 00 | Wesleyan Missionary Society ..... | 10 | 11 | 21 | |
| do do | Miss A. Cousins ..... | 350 00 | Indian Funds ..... | 109 | 47 | 156 | |
| Iroquois of Caughnawaga | Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher.. | 250 00 | Indian Funds and Colonial Church Society..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | |
| Abenakis of St. Francis | H. L. Masta ..... | 290 00 | Indian Funds and Provincial Instruction ..... ..... | 8 | 20 | 28 | |
| do St. François de Sales | Louise D. Maurault..... | 100 00 | Indian Funds ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No return. |
| Temiscamingue | Sister St. Antoine ..... | 200 00 | do ..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | |
| Iroquois of St. Regis | Mary J. Powell..... | 150 00 | do ..... | 36 | 50 | 86 | |
| River Desert Indians | Sisters Gertrude and St. Michael..... | 150 00 | do ..... | 22 | 39 | 61 | |
| Montagnais of Lake St. John | Mdme. L. E. Otis..... | | Total..... | ..... | ..... | 441 | |
| PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | | |
| Whycocomah | John McEachen ..... | 240 00 | Provincial and Indian Funds ..... | 15 | 16 | 31 | |
| Eskasonie | R. McNeil ..... | ..... | Provincial Funds ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | |
| | | | Total..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | |
| PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | |
| St. Peter's Reserve (North) | W. Leask ..... | 400 00 | Indian Funds; $150 Local Government; $160 balance by Assessment ..... ..... | 23 | 20 | 43 | |
| do do (South) | H. A. Ross ..... | 400 00 | do do ... | 27 | 27 | 54 | |
| Fairford River | ..... | 300 00 | Indian Funds ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No return |
| Broken Head River | Richard Chief ..... | 300 00 | do ..... | 12 | 8 | 20 | |
| Fort Alexander | David Bruce ..... | 250 00 | do ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Rossville | Peter Badger ..... | 300 00 | do ..... ..... | 33 | 38 | 71 | |
| Crooked Turn | J. C. Sinclair..... | Not known | Wesleyan Methodist Society ..... | 18 | 16 | 34 | |
| Jackson's Bay (Oxford House) | Not known ..... | do .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | |
| Beren's River | do ..... ..... | 300 00 | Indian Funds ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | During the summer months. |
| White Fish Lake | do . ..... | Not known.. | Wesleyan Methodist Society ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | |
| Victoria | do ..... ..... | do .. | do do ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | |
| Woodville (Pigeon Lake) | do ..... | do .. | do do ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | |
| Morleyville (Bow River) | do . ..... | do .. | do do ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | |
| | | | Total..... | ..... | ..... | 480 | |

RETURN F.—Statement of the condition of the various Indian Schools, &c.—*Continued.*

| Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong. | Name of Teacher. | Salary per annum. | From what Fund paid. | No. of Boys. | No. of Girls. | Total No. of Pupils. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. | | $ cts. | | | | | |
| St. Marys | Two Fathers Oblats ... | 400 00 | Roman Catholic Bishop and Parliamentary Grant | 22 | ..... | 22 | |
| do | Two Sisters of Ste. Ann | 400 00 | | ..... | 32 | 32 | |
| Nanaimo | Alfred E. Green ..... | 500 00 | Methodist Missionary Society ..... | 13 | 11 | 24 | |
| Fort Simpson | Alfred Dudoward..... Angus McKenzie..... Kate Dudoward ..... | Not known.. | Not known ..... | ..... | ..... | 278 | |
| Victoria | Miss C. Elford ..... | 400 00 | ..... | 14 | 15 | 29 | |
| Metlakahtla | Wm. Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. Collison.... | 1,500 00 | Ch. Miss. Society, London, Eng., and Parliamentary Grant..... | 151 | 178 | 329 | |
| Comox | Rev. J. X. Willemar ... | Not known.. | Society for Propagation of the Gospel ..... ..... | 17 | 15 | 32 | |
| Quamichan | D. Holmes..... | 75 00 | Indian Funds ..... | 28 | 15 | 43 | |
| Kincolith | H. S. Newton ..... Rev. Robt. and Mrs. Tomlinson..... | 75 00 250 00 | Church Missionary Society..... | 52 | 48 | 100 | |
| | | | Total..... ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,159 | |
| PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | | | | | | |
| Lennox Island | Martin Francis ..... | 240 00 | Indian Funds ..... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No return. |

RECAPITULATION, SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN EACH PROVINCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ONTARIO | 1,762 |
| QUEBEC | 441 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK (No schools). | |
| NOVA SCOTIA | 79 |
| MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES | 480 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | 1,159 |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (One school; no return). | |
| Total number of Pupils | 3,921 |

# RETURN G.

## Census Returns of the different Indian Tribes in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Population in 1874. | Population when last heard from. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oneidas, of the Thames | 604 | 604 | | |
| Chippewas and Munsees, of the Thames | 558 | 571 | 13 | |
| Moravians, of the Thames | 267 | 267 | | |
| Wyandotts, of Anderdon | 76 | 76 | | |
| Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, of Walpole Island | 845 | 845 | | |
| Chippewas and Pottawattamies, of Sarnia | 556 | 556 | | |
| Chippewas, of Snake Island | 133 | 130 | | 3 |
| do Rama | 263 | 256 | | 7 |
| do Christian Island | 182 | 190 | | 8 |
| Odawahs and Pottawattamies, of Christian Island | 37 | 40 | 3 | |
| Mississaguas, of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes | 302 | 300 | | 2 |
| Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinté | 784 | 804 | 20 | |
| Mississaguas, of Alnwick | 201 | 196 | | 5 |
| Chippewas, of Saugeen | 324 | 330 | 6 | |
| do Cape Croker | 378 | 374 | | 4 |
| Christian Island Band on Manitoulin Island | 87 | 92 | | 5 |
| Six Nations, of Grand River | 2,996 | 3,052 | 56 | |
| Mississaguas, of the Credit | 211 | 203 | | 8 |
| Chippewas, of Lake Superior | 1,488 | 1,488 | | |
| do Lake Huron | 2,228 | 2,298 | 70 | |
| Manitoulin Island Indians | 1,476 | 1,492 | 16 | |
| Carleton County do | 21 | 21 | | |
| Indians of South Lanark | 17 | 17 | | |
| do North do | 13 | 13 | | |
| do South Renfrew | 79 | 79 | | |
| do North do | 97 | 97 | | |
| do South Nipissing | 75 | 75 | | |
| do North do | 312 | 312 | | |
| North-east shore of Georgian Bay | 503 | 527 | 24 | |
| Total | | 15,305 | | |

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iroquois, of Sault St. Louis | 1,557 | 1,511 | | 46 |
| do St. Regis | 904 | 922 | 18 | |
| Nipissingues, Algonquins and Iroquois, of Lake of Two Mountains | 547 | 506 | | 41 |
| River Desert Indians | 427 | 427 | | |
| Indians of Temiscamingue | 198 | 198 | | |
| do South Pontiac | 68 | 68 | | |
| do North do | 520 | 520 | | |
| do Hull | 66 | 66 | | |
| do Picanock | 21 | 21 | | |
| do Hincks | 15 | 15 | | |
| do Eagle River | 22 | 22 | | |
| *Carried forward* | | | | |

## RETURN G.—*Continued.*

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—*Continued.*

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Population in 1874. | Population when last heard from. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward* | | | | |
| Indians of Kensington | 1 | 1 | | |
| do Bouchette | 9 | 9 | | |
| do Tomasine | 196 | 196 | | |
| do Kakebouza | 92 | 92 | | |
| do Bowman | 8 | 8 | | |
| do Lievres West | 54 | 54 | | |
| do Mulgrave | 20 | 20 | | |
| do Ste. Angelique | 3 | 3 | | |
| do Petite Nation | 1 | 1 | | |
| do Ripon | 4 | 4 | | |
| do North Nation | 44 | 44 | | |
| do Argenteuil | 6 | 6 | | |
| do Doncaster | 8 | 8 | | |
| do Montcalm | 12 | 12 | | |
| do Joliette | 5 | 5 | | |
| do Berthier | 6 | 6 | | |
| do Richelieu | 3 | 3 | | |
| do Iberville | 7 | 7 | | |
| do Mississquoi | 8 | 8 | | |
| do Shefford | 1 | 1 | | |
| do Maskinongé | 20 | 20 | | |
| do South St. Maurice | 9 | 9 | | |
| do North do | 175 | 175 | | |
| Abenakis, of St. Francis | 317 | 321 | 4 | |
| do Becancour | 67 | 67 | | |
| Indians of Stanstead | 2 | 2 | | |
| do Compton | 5 | 5 | | |
| do Portneuf | 3 | 3 | | |
| Hurons, of Lorette | 295 | 295 | | |
| Montagnais, of Lake St. John | 284 | 245 | | 39 |
| do of the Moise, Seven Islands, Betsiamits and Mingan | 1,309 | 1,309 | | |
| Amalecites, of Viger | 136 | 132 | | 4 |
| Micmacs, of Maria | 67 | 67 | | |
| do Restigouche | 451 | 451 | | |
| Indians of Gaspé Basin | 84 | 84 | | |
| Naskapees, of the Lower St. Lawrence | 2,860 | 2,860 | | |
| Total | | 10,809 | | |

### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indians of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne | 362 | 358 | | 4 |
| do Lunenburg, Kings and Queens | | 194 | | |
| do Halifax, Hants, Cumberland and Colchester | | 368 | | |
| do Pictou | 196 | 206 | 10 | |
| do Guysborough and Antigonish | | 206 | | |
| do Cape Breton and Richmond | | 266 | | |
| do Inverness and Victoria | 245 | 251 | 6 | |
| Total | | 1,849 | | |

## RETURN G.—*Continued.*

### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Population in 1874. | Population when last heard from. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indians of Restigouche | 34 | 34 | ..... | ..... |
| do Northumberland | 457 | 475 | 18 | ..... |
| do Westmoreland | 122 | 115 | ..... | 7 |
| do Gloucester | 33 | 34 | 1 | ..... |
| do Kent | 257 | 241 | ..... | 16 |
| do Victoria | 160 | 160 | ..... | ..... |
| do St. John, Sunbury, Kings, Queens, Carlton and York. | 291 | 280 | ..... | 11 |
| do Charlotte | 64 | 63 | ..... | 1 |
| do Tobique | 129 | 133 | 4 | ..... |
| do Madawaska | 25 | 26 | 1 | ..... |
| Total | ..... | 1,561 | ..... | ..... |

### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lake Manitoba Indians | 195 | 184 | ..... | 11 |
| Pembina Band | 309 | 380 | ..... | 71 |
| Fort Garry Indians | 362 | 327 | ..... | 35 |
| Waterhen and Crane River Indians | 204 | 220 | 16 | ..... |
| Portage La Prairie Band | 573 | 479 | ..... | 94 |
| Riding Mountains and Dauphin Lake Indians | 115 | 141 | ..... | 26 |
| Fairford Band (No. 1) | 90 | 77 | ..... | 13 |
| do (No. 2) | 277 | 168 | ..... | 109 |
| Broken Head River Indians | 90 | 72 | ..... | 18 |
| Fort Alexander Indians | 394 | 452 | 58 | ..... |
| St. Peter's Band | 1,746 | 1,734 | ..... | 12 |
| Indians of Rainy Lake and Rainy River | 346 | 457 | 111 | ..... |
| do Lake of the Woods | 325 | 191 | ..... | 134 |
| do Shoal Lake | 102 | 93 | ..... | 9 |
| do Fort Francis | 49 | 49 | ..... | ..... |
| Assabaoch Indians | 152 | 154 | 2 | ..... |
| Rat Portage do | 64 | 141 | 77 | ..... |
| English River do | 110 | 239 | 129 | ..... |
| Hungry Hall do | 54 | 91 | 37 | ..... |
| Pickerel Lake do | 113 | 113 | ..... | ..... |
| Flower and Eagle Lake Indians | 93 | 113 | 20 | ..... |
| Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lake Indians | ..... | 344 | ..... | ..... |
| Islington Indians | ..... | 123 | ..... | ..... |
| White Fish Lake Indians | ..... | 69 | ..... | ..... |
| Long Sault do | ..... | 61 | ..... | ..... |
| Mille Lac do | 77 | 114 | 37 | ..... |
| Rivière La Seine do | 66 | 100 | 34 | ..... |
| Lac la Croix do | 94 | 114 | 20 | ..... |
| Kamperneminaseca do | 41 | 48 | 7 | ..... |
| Treaty No. 4 | ..... | 4,574 | ..... | ..... |
| do No. 5 | ..... | 2,522 | ..... | ..... |
| Sioux | ..... | 1,450 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ..... | 15,394 | ..... | ..... |

## RETURN G.—*Continued.*

### SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Population in 1874. | Population when last heard from. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Cree Indians | | 1,127 | | |
| Wood do do | | 1,183 | | |
| Saulteaux do | | 120 | | |
| Assiniboine do | | 615 | | |
| Chipwayan do | | 107 | | |
| Total | | 3,152 | | |

### ATHABASKA DISTRICT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Cree Indians | | 18 | | |
| Wood do do | | 809 | | |
| Assiniboine do | | 13 | | |
| Chipwayan do | | 1,303 | | |
| Beaver do | | 255 | | |
| Total | | 2,398 | | |

### NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

(Exclusive of those included in Treaties and Saskatchewan and Athabaska Districts.)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackfeet, Bloods, Pagans and Circee Indians frequenting Fort McLeod | | 2,100 | | |
| Assiniboines frequenting Mission at Bow River | | 600 | | |
| Plain Crees (Upper Battle River) | | 1,000 | | |
| Peace River | | 643 | | |
| Total | | 4,342 | | |

### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aht Indians | 3,500 | 3,500 | | |
| Cowichan Indians | 7,000 | 7,000 | | |
| Comox do | 120 | 120 | | |
| Hydah do | 2,500 | 2,500 | | |
| Kootenay do | 400 | 400 | | |
| Millbank, Bellacoola Indians | 2,500 | 2,500 | | |
| Siccane Indians | 500 | 500 | | |
| Shushwap do | * | 4,500 | | |
| Tsimpshean do | 5,000 | 5,000 | | |
| Quackewlth do | * | 3,500 | | |
| Tahelies do | 1,000 | 1,000 | | |
| Euclataw do | 1,500 | 1,500 | | |
| Total | | 31,520 | | |

* It has been found that the figures given in the Report of last year are incorrect.

## RETURN G.—*Continued*

### PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Population in 1874. | Population when last heard from. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Micmacs | 302 | 302 | | |

### RUPERT'S LAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indians of | Rupert's House | | 400 | | |
| do | Fort George, Whale River | | 450 | | |
| do | Little Whale River | | 50 | | |
| do | Nitchequon | | 180 | | |
| do | Osnaburgh | | 350 | | |
| do | Martin's Falls | | 300 | | |
| do | Long Lake | | 250 | | |
| do | New Brunswick | | 150 | | |
| do | Albany | | 700 | | |
| do | Mattamagamingue | | 120 | | |
| do | Flying Post | | 100 | | |
| do | Mettachewan | | 50 | | |
| do | Abittibi | | 450 | | |
| do | Long Portage Post | | 50 | | |
| do | Moose Factory | | 420 | | |
| do | Waswanapee | | 200 | | |
| do | Mistasine | | 150 | | |
| | Total | | 4,370 | | |

## RECAPITULATION showing the total number of Indians in the several Provinces of the Dominion.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Province of | Ontario | 15,305 |
| do | Quebec | 10,809 |
| do | Nova Scotia | 1,849 |
| do | New Brunswick | 1,561 |
| do | Manitoba and the North-West Territories | 25,394 |
| do | British Columbia | 31,520 |
| do | Prince Edward Island | 302 |
| Rupert's Land | | 5,170 |
| | Total number of Indians | 91,910 |

RETURN H.—TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing Census, Progress in Agriculture, Fish and Furs taken, and other industries pursued, Money distributed, and School Statistics of the Various Tribes of Indians in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1875.

| NAME OF TRIBE OR BAND. | Census. Males | Females | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. Number. | Log. | Frame. | Stone or Brick. | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. Under Cultivation. | Under Pasture. | Under Wood. | Value of Reserve per Acre. | Surrendered Lands disposed of by Sale. Area. | Price. | Value per acre of the saleable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Cash in the hands of Government or other Trustees. | Agricultural Implements. Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons. | Fanning Mills. | Thrashing Machines. | Sundry Implements. | Stock. Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Crops raised in 1875. Corn. | Wheat. | Peas. | Potatoes. | Oats. | Hay. | Timber cut and sold under Permits. | Fish. Quantity taken. | Value. | Furs. Description. | Value. | Other Industries. Description. | Value. | Annual distribution of Treaty Money. | Other Distribution. Description. | Value. | Children. Number in Band. | Of an age to attend School. | Attending School. | Daily average Attendance. | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. | | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | $ cts. | Acres. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | | | | | | | | |
| GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *J. T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SIX NATIONS | 1,524 | 1,538 | 3,062 | 56 | ..... | 484,770 00 | 52,901 00 | 461 | 350 | 111 | ..... | 46,133 | 15,890 | 3,163 | 27,080 | 30 00 | 2,560 | 12 00 | 1,409,010 00 | 1,462,811 00 | 360 | 176 | 312 | 109 | 20 | 342 | 780 | 564 | 288 | 1,133 | 111 | 631 | 3,329 Barley. 5,965 495 Barley. 3,536 | 19,133 Buck W. 263 | 11,412 Rye. 43 | 6831 | 32,470 | 1,438 | Cords. 6,000 | ..... | ..... | Beadwork, Baskets, Hats, Brooms and Mats | 7,174 00 | 41,084 45 | ..... | ..... | 1,285 | ..... | 843 | 207 | 13 | 9 | { New England Company; Wesleyans, Trustees. |
| MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT | 105 | 98 | 203 | ..... | 3 | 46,113 00 | 19,462 00 | 34 | 14 | 40 | ..... | 6,000 | 1,560 | 228 | 4,212 | 30 00 | 11 | 135 00 | 181,485 00 | 200,945 00 | 44 | 40 | 49 | 28 | ..... | 284 | 93 | 81 | 143 | 143 | 8 | 85 | Barley. 3,536 | 3170 | 2,260 | 755 | 6,847 | 294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Maple Sugar | 69 00 | 4,078 35 | ..... | ..... | 86 | ..... | 65 | 24 | 2 | 2 | Trustees. |
| WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—1st Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *R. Mackenzie, Visiting Superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moravians of the Thames | 140 | 133 | 273 | ..... | ..... | 10,150 00 | 6,500 00 | 53 | 38 | 15 | ..... | 3,100 | 600 | 200 | 2,300 | 20 00 | None. | ..... | 62,000 00 | 68,500 00 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 69 | 61 | 26 | 144 | 9 | 81 | 1,450 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 1,200 | 3,055 | 105 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Wesleyans and Moravian Missions. |
| Wyandotts of Anderdon | 34 | 42 | 76 | ..... | ..... | 19,600 00 | 9,850 00 | 25 | 12 | 13 | ..... | 7,650 | 800 | 500 | 6,000 | 30 00 | 300 | 17 00 | 295,100 00 | 242,900 00 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 15 | ..... | 10 | 50 | 75 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 1,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | Mink | 7 50 | ..... | ..... | 7,458 00 | None. | ..... | 108 | 84 | 41 | 32 | 2 | ..... | Roman Catholic. |
| Chippewas of Sarnia | 216 | 224 | 440 | 13 | ..... | 72,300 00 | 18,572 00 | 93 | 55 | 30 | ..... | 6,560 | 700 | 500 | 5,360 | 30 00 | 13 | 175 00 | 197,625 00 | 212,447 00 | 23 | 15 | 32 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 91 | 37 | 4 | 85 | ..... | 54 | 2,477 | 838 | 274 | 2,720 | 2,626 | 138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Muskrat | 300 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,485 00 | do | ..... | 15 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 1 | ..... | do |
| do Kettle Point | 35 | 33 | 70 | 1 | ..... | 2,800 00 | 2,650 00 | 16 | 10 | 6 | ..... | 5,096 | 150 | 150 | 4,796 | 8 00 | None. | ..... | 40,768 00 | 43,418 00 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 14 | 14 | 16 | 25 | ..... | 20 | 420 | 145 | 58 | 630 | 315 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mink | 30 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,977 42 | ..... | ..... | 152 | 80 | 21 | 11 | 1 | 1 | Wesleyan. |
| Chippewas and Pottawatomies of Walpole Island | 382 | 444 | 826 | ..... | 19 | 26,240 00 | 17,000 00 | 125 | 113 | 12 | ..... | 10,600 | 1,312 | 219 | 4,000 remainder in Prairie. | 8 00 | do | ..... | 80,000 00 | 97,000 00 | 51 | 25 | 20 | 17 | 1 | 1 seed drill | 313 | 139 | 259 | 636 | 12 | 194 | 5,084 | 1,401 | 793 | 3,681 | 2,582 | 461 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Episcopalian, Wesl'n Methodist |
| WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—2nd Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *W. Livingston, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewas of the Thames | 216 | 231 | 447 | 8 | ..... | #12,000 00 | #24,000 00 | 80 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 14,064 | 1,031 | 906 | 12,127 | 30 00 | None. | ..... | 421,920 00 | 445,920 00 | 26 | 21 | 39 | 7 | ..... | 2 reapers, 2 drills, 6 cultivators | 92 | 44 | 66 | 106 | ..... | 108 | 1,837 | 2,731 | 235 | 3,176 | 9,433 | 179 | 70 acres. | A few for home use. | Nominal. | 30 Fox, 350 Mink, and 50 Muskrats. | 1,100 00 | Mats Arebandles | 20,000 Baskets | 4,000 00 | About— | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 154 | 120 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | Band, through Trustees. |
| Munsees do | 59 | 65 | 124 | ..... | 10 | #6,000 00 | 8,033 00 | 36 | 34 | 2 | ..... | #2,036 | 799 | 338 | 899 | 30 00 | do | ..... | 62,580 00 | 70,613 00 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 1 | Cultivators | 45 | 29 | 2 | 65 | ..... | 65 | 1,410 | 1,211 | 816 | 829 | 3,058 | 79 | None. | Decreased | do | Muskrats | 1,100 00 | Similar to Chippewas. | Similar to Chippewas. | do | do | 120 00 | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No return. | ..... |
| Oneidas do | 293 | 245 | 538 | 30 | ..... | #15,000 00 | #30,000 00 | 135 | 114 | 20 | 1 | 7,022 | 1,577 | 445 | 3,000 | 30 00 | do | ..... | 150,660 00 | 180,660 00 | 37 | 26 | 40 | 18 | ..... | Drills and cultivators | 80 | 56 | 6 | 166 | 7 | ..... | 2,710 | 1,673 | 926 | 687 | 5,029 | 116 | do | A few | do | do | do | do | do | do | 100 00 | do | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Church of England and Methodists. |
| CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippewas of Snake Island | 60 | 70 | 130 | ..... | 3 | 9,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 25 | 25 | ..... | ..... | #40 | 101 | ..... | ..... | 10 00 | 100 | 4 00 | 5,000 00 | 7,000 00 | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 7 | 22 | 42 | 8 | 15 | 300 | 450 | 175 | 1,000 | 250 | 3 | ..... | 5,500 lbs. | 275 00 | Various | 150 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 00 | Salaries | 130 00 | 73 | ..... | ..... | 55 | ..... | 2 | ..... | Methodist. |
| do Rama | 123 | 133 | 256 | ..... | 7 | 8,500 00 | 1,000 00 | 45 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 2,324 | 165 | 75 | 2,114 | 20 00 | 15 | 4 00 | 47,025 00 | 47,525 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 13 | ..... | 10 | 6 | 13 | 300 | 375 | 125 | 1,200 | 750 | 50 | ..... | 80 bris | 625 00 | do | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | do | $250 00 | 400 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | do |
| do Beausoleil | 133 | 139 | 272 | 13 | ..... | 15,000 00 | 2,000 00 | 40 | 40 | ..... | ..... | #10,000 | 352 | 210 | ..... | 8 00 | 153 | 4 00 | 60,620 00 | 62,620 00 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | 21 | 18 | 16 | 500 | 100 | ..... | 1,600 | 150 | 45 | ..... | 200 do | 1,400 00 | do | 1,100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Salaries | 350 00 | 155 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | No school at present. |
| Saugeen | 153 | 177 | 330 | 6 | ..... | 30,000 00 | 6,500 00 | 66 | 45 | 20 | ..... | 8,600 | 350 | 500 | 7,750 | 4 00 | 93,977 | 2 00 | 114,354 00 | 120,854 00 | 25 | 15 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 33 sleighs | 43 | 25 | ..... | 110 | 26 | 25 | 700 | 500 | 225 | 2,450 | 220 | 50 | ..... | 1,200 do | 5,500 00 | do | 400 00 | Baskets | 400 00 | 9,600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .....

RETURN H—TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing Census, Progress in Agriculture, Fish and Furs taken, and other industries pursued, Money distributed, and School Statistics of the Various Tribes of Indians in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, for the Year 1875.—*Continued.*

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | | Area of Reserve. | Surrendered Lands the property of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserved Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Annuities, Interest and Rents for which see Table D. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under Licenses. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Treaty Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | | School under Supervision of what Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Number | Log. | Frame. | Stone or Brick | Under Cultivation. | Under Pasture. | Under Wood | Value of Reserve per Acre. | | | | | | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons | Fanning Mills | Threshing Machines. | Sundry Implements. | Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Corn. | Wheat. | Peas. | Potatoes. | Oats. | Hay. | | Quantity taken. | Value. | Description. | Value. | Description. | Value. | | Description. | Value. | Number in Band. | Of an age to attend School. | Attending School. | Daily average attendance. | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | |
| | | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | cts. | Acres. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | | | | | | |
| PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—*Continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.—1st Division. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *J. G. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manitoulin Island Indians— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cockburn Island | 14 | 19 | 33 | | | 825 00 | 1,245 00 | 10 | 10 | | | e1,250 | 40 | | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 22 hoes | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | 129 | | | 579 | | 12 | | 196 barrels | 1,176 00 | | | 3,000 lbs. M. Sugar | 210 00 | 62 21 | None | | | | | 14 | 9 | | None | None | Congregational Soc'y, Toronto. |
| Shesheguaning | 52 | 97 | 126 | 9 | | 2,930 00 | 3,463 00 | 22 | | | | e5,600 | 150 | | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 76 do | 21 | 3 | | 27 | 3 | | 717 | | 12 | 1,977 | 15 | | | 214 do | 1,435 00 | | | 8,000 do | 560 00 | 205 19 | do | | | | | 63 | 40 | 14 | 12 | 1 | | Roman Catholic. |
| Shesheguaning | 105 | 97 | 202 | 6 | | 7,560 00 | 4,750 00 | 36 | 36 | | | 8,056 | 250 | | | 5 00 | 240,018 | 0 50 | 253,524 00 | 266,511 00 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 119 do | 10 | 20 | 35 | 73 | 15 | | 1,020 | 141 | 36 | 3,493 | 91 | 90 | | 217 do | 1,302 00 | | None. | | | 980 00 | 353 18 | | | | | 80 | 52 | 33 | 14 | 1 | 1 | Church of England. |
| West Bay | 29 | 59 | 88 | | | 630 00 | 625 00 | 7 | 7 | | | 2,241 | 15 | | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 20 do | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | 54 | | | 555 | | 25 | None. | | | | | 4,200 00 | 175 00 | 106 29 | 30 | 21 | 18 | | | | |
| Sucker Creek | 29 | 59 | 88 | | 1 | 630 00 | 625 00 | 7 | 7 | | | 5,106 | 100 | 25 | 4,561 | 5 00 | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 40 do | | | | 8 | 1 | | 513 | 39 | 51 | 582 | | 25 | | 25 do | 150 00 | | Various. | 257 00 | 2,000 do | 630 00 | 191 33 | | | | | 51 | 47 | 103 | 1 | | do |
| Sheguiandah | 60 | 56 | 116 | 3 | | 2,300 00 | 1,456 00 | 24 | 23 | 1 | | 2,300 00 | 75 | | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 60 do | 1 | | | | | | 114 | | 12 | 222 | | 10 | | 15 do | 90 00 | | | | 7,800 do | 113 08 | | | | | 58 | 40 | None. | | | |
| Sheguiandah | 56 | 106 | 162 | | | e1,500 00 | e1,450 00 | 18 | 18 | | | e5,000 | 75 | | | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 60 do | 14 | 64 | 216 | 192 | 95 | 40 | 3,500 | 1,154 | 430 | 9,000 | 403 | 320 | | | | | None. | | 4,200 00 | | | | | | 246 | 170 | 169 | 121 | 2 | 1 | Roman Catholic. |
| Wikwemikong | 392 | 341 | 733 | 21 | | 12,160 00 | 20,000 00 | 152 | 152 | | | e100,300 | 1,550 | | | 5 00 | None. | | 591,500 00 | 525,200 00 | 40 | 4 | 11 | | | 2 acres | 500 | 10 | 17 | bushs | 14 | 64 | 216 | 192 | 95 | 40 | 3,500 | 1,154 | 430 | 9,000 | 403 | 320 | | | | | None. | | 8,000 do | 560 00 | | | | | 53 | 30 | None. | | | |
| Wikwemikong | 57 | 51 | 108 | | 22 | 1,260 00 | 3,700 00 | 17 | 17 | | | | 160 | | | | | | | | 5 | | | | | 62 do | 15 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 14 | 273 | 69 | 15 | 90 | 27 | 45 | | 285 do | 1,700 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | None. | | | |
| Wikwemikong | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ojibbeways, of Lake Huron— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thessalon | 79 | 82 | 161 | | 2 | None. | eNone. | | | | | eMineral Lands. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88 do | 11 | 12 | 35 | 51 | 8 | 11 | 1,113 | 108 | 36 | 1,900 | 91 | 93 | | 121 do | 726 00 | None. | | 14,000 do | 980 00 | | | | | 57 | 38 | 23 | 14 | 1 | 1 | Roman Catholic. |
| Thessalon | 69 | 64 | 133 | 9 | | 6,740 00 | 4,750 00 | 22 | 22 | | | 8,056 | 140 | Unknown. | Unknown. | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 179 do | 34 | 20 | 19 | 123 | 20 | 25 | 1,176 | 342 | 243 | 5,046 | 282 | 200 | | 587 do | 3,522 00 | | | 2,000 00 | 31,000 do | 2,170 00 | 48 84 | | | 421 80 | 184 | No School on Reserve. | | | | | |
| Palmerston Inlet | 208 | 237 | 445 | | 3 | 2,170 00 | 11,153 00 | 55 | 53 | 2 | | e24,160 | 310 | do | do | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 57 do | | | | | | | 144 | | | 300 | | | | None for sale | | | | 3,180 00 | 15,000 do | 1,050 00 | | | | 133 95 | 71 | do | do | | | | |
| Spanish River | 74 | 79 | 153 | 10 | | e400 00 | e1,400 00 | Wigwams. | | | | e3,000 | 20 | do | do | 5 00 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 44 do | | 3 | | 10 | 3 | 4 | 162 | | 68 | 552 | | 25 | | 13 barrels | 78 00 | | | 6,000 do | 420 00 | | | | | 26 | 30 | do | do | | | | |
| Whitefish Lake | 77 | 79 | 156 | 10 | 4 | 1,260 00 | 1,655 00 | 13 | 12 | 1 | | e2,560 | 65 | do | do | 5 00 | | | | | | | | | | 70 do | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 84 | 18 | 9 | 429 | | 25 | None. | 98 do | 588 00 | | Various. | 2,750 00 | None. | | 60 33 | | | 119 15 | 60 | 43 | 60 | | | | |
| Whitefish River | 37 | 39 | 66 | 4 | | e1,260 00 | e1,655 00 | 13 | 12 | 1 | | e9,940 | | do | do | 5 00 | None. | | 49,700 00 | 49,700 00 | | | | | | 23 do | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 84 | 18 | 9 | 429 | | 25 | | None for sale | | | | 220 00 | 2,800 do | 196 00 | | | | 54 15 | 21 | 12 | do | | | | |
| Mississagua | 71 | 67 | 134 | 8 | | None. | None. | 1 | 1 | | | e2,000 | 55 | do | do | 5 00 | | | 10,000 00 | 11,232 00 | | | | | | 10 do | | 7 | | 5 | 1 | | 70 | | | 400 | | 30 | | None for sale | | | | 1,250 00 | 8,500 do | 455 00 | 111 89 | | | 68 40 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 1 | 1 | Congregational Soc'y, Toronto. |
| Oneway Goes | 23 | 33 | 56 | | 1 | 810 00 | 1,232 00 | 8 | 8 | | | 132,265 00 | 130 | do | do | 5 00 | | | 133,659 00 | | | | | | | 10 do | | | | | | | 102 | | | 1,000 | | | | 12 barrels | 72 00 | | | 257 00 | 8,000 do | 560 00 | | | | 75 03 | 45 | 30 | Attend school at Sheguiandah. | | | | |
| Sarpent River | 31 | 34 | 65 | 4 | | 655 00 | 1,394 00 | 9 | 9 | | | e20,453 | 5 | do | do | 5 00 | | | 14,500 00 | 15,116 00 | | | | | | 75 do | | | | 2 | | | 442 | | 12 | 455 | 2 | | | 119 do | 714 00 | | | 200 00 | 10,000 do | 700 00 | | | | 138 70 | 62 | 35 | Attend school at Wikwemikong. | | | | |
| Maisheguongga | 42 | 41 | 83 | 1 | | 1,840 00 | 1,246 00 | 19 | 19 | | | 2,906 | 83 | do | do | 5 00 | | | 25,800 00 | 29,603 00 | 8 | 8 | | | | 82 do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RETURN H.—TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing Census, Progress in Agriculture, Fish and Furs taken, and other industries pursued, Money distributed, and School Statistics of the Various Tribes of Indians in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1875.—*Continued.*

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property, exclusive of Gold, held in trust by Government for which see Return C. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold during the year. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Females. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Number | Log. | Frame. | Stone or Brick. | | Under Cultivation. | Under Pasture. | Under Wood. | Value of Reserve per Acre. | | | | | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons. | Fanning Mills. | Threshing Machines. | Sundry Implements. | Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Corn. | Wheat. | Peas. | Potatoes. | Oats. | Hay. | | Quantity taken. | Value. | Description. | Value. | Description. | Value. | | Description. | Value. | Number in Band. | Of an age to attend School. | Attending School. | Daily average attending. | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | |
| PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *J. E. Prissoneault, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iroquois of Caughnawaga | 737 | 774 | 1,511 | | 46 | e40,000 00 | e50,000 00 | 275 | 222 | | 53 | e30,000 | e5,000 | e1,500 | e23,500 | e30 00 | None. | | 905,333 00 | 955,333 00 | 93 | 71 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 320 | 354 | 23 | 310 | | | 1,471 | 244 | 1,784 | 11,247 | 5,019 | 1,308 | None. | None for sale. | None for sale. | None. | None. | No return | | 200 00 | | | | | | Roman Catholic. |
| Lake of Two Mountains:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iroquois | 214 | 201 | 415 | | | e12,000 00 | | 51 | 51 | | 1 | e16,000 | | | | do | | | 2,667 00 | 14,667 00 | 28 | 25 | 95 | 2 | | 1 | 68 | 116 | 17 | 74 | | | 500 | 453 | 415 | 1,733 | 1,388 | 355 | | | | | | do | | 200 00 | | | | | | Methodist and Roman Catholic. |
| Algonquins | 42 | 49 | 91 | | | | | 12 | 11 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 5 | 20 | 1 | | | 12 | 10 | | 8 | | | 32 | 59 | 51 | 480 | 190 | 129 | | | | | | do | | | | | | | do |
| The Iroquois of Caughnawaga and Lake of Two Mountains also own at Doncaster, Oct. | | | | | | | | | | | | e16,000 | | | | e9 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Algonquins and Nipissings of Lake of Two Mountains participate in the Reserve at River Desert, for extent of which see below. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ST. REGIS AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *W. Colquhoun, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iroquois of St. Regis | 445 | 477 | 922 | 18 | | 24,000 00 | 23,000 00 | 118 | 98 | 20 | | 24,250 (including township of Dundee.) | 1,300 | 950 | 900 | 10 00 | None. | | 212,500 00 | 265,500 00 | 35 | 32 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 3 mowers | 122 | 196 | 38 | 190 | 4 | 104 | 1,000 | 800 | 950 | 3,000 | 4,400 | 1,110 | None. | None for sale. | None for sale. | Muskrat and Mink. | 1,050 | Beadwork & Baskets. | 1,200 00 | 1,911 08 | To Chiefs | | 50 00 | 350 | 200 | 20 | 15 | 1 | | Non-denominational. |
| ST. FRANCIS AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *H. Vassal, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abenakis | 152 | 169 | 321 | 4 | | 10,000 00 | 36,000 00 | 48 | | 47 | 1 | 2,000 | 215 | 300 | 1,485 | 20 00 | do | | 48,175 00 | 84,175 00 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | 7 | 26 | | 37 | | 4 | 143 | | | 2,123 | 350 | 43 | | | | | 7,201 | Buckets | 6,310 00 | 858 28 | | | | 87 | 56 | 35 | | 2 | 1 | 1 Protestant, 1 Roman Catholic |
| The Abenakis of Becancour own at Becancour | | | | | | | | | | | | e14,000 | | | | e9 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Abenakis of Becancour own at Becancour and in the township of Colraine, P.Q. | | | 67 | | | | | | | | | e2,350 | | | | e9 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VIGER AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *A. Lebel, Jr., Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amalecites | 64 | 68 | 132 | | 4 | None. | None. | | | | | 400 | | | 400 | e4 50 | 250 | 4 50 | 2,925 00 | 2,925 00 | No return. | | | | | | No return. | | | | | | No return. | | | | | None. | | No return. | | | No return. | | 247 65 | 100 yards Cloth, 5 Blankets | | | | | | | | |
| LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *L. E. Otis, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Montagnais, &c | 123 | 122 | 245 | | 38 | e6,000 00 | 3,375 00 | 26 | 14 | 12 | | 2,970 | 50 | 70 | | e5 00 | 13,220 | 0 50 | 21,490 00 | 24,865 00 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 5 | | 183 | 92 | 300 | 50 | 6 | | 40 barrels | 160 00 | Various. | 3,350 | Snowshoes, Mittens, Canoes | 150 00 | 624 40 | | | | 95 | 64 | 61 | 37 | 1 | | French fur traders. |
| RIVER DESERT AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Patrick Moore, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No statement received | | | e427 | | | e12,000 00 | e7,500 00 | | | | | e45,750 | | | | e1 00 | None. | | 45,750 00 | 53,250 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Agencies:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs of Restigouche | | | 451 | | | 13,000 00 | 8,000 00 | | | | | 8,916 | | | | 1 00 | do | | 8,916 00 | 16,916 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs of Maria | | | 67 | | | 1,500 00 | 1,000 00 | | | | | 840 | | | | 1 00 | do | | 840 00 | 1,840 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Betsiamits, North Shore of the St. Lawrence | | | 1,209 | | | None | | | | | | 70,000 | | | | 0 50 | do | | 35,000 00 | 35,000 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horons of Lorette | | | 295 | | | 9,000 00 | 5,500 00 | | | | | 11,259 | | | | 1 00 | do | | 11,259 00 | 16,759 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nipisangs & Ottawas, Lake Temiscamingue | | | 198 | | | None | | | | | | 38,400 | | | | 0 50 | do | | 19,200 00 | 19,200 00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total, Quebec | 3,200 | 3,251 | 6,451 | | | 115,500 00 | 146,375 00 | 530 | 396 | 79 | 56 | 283,135 | 2,065 | 2,820 | 26,284 | | 13,530 | | 1,344,055 00 | 1,490,430 00 | 167 | 130 | 153 | 14 | 7 | | 530 | 709 | 82 | 636 | 9 | 113 | 3,145 | 1,739 | 3,292 | 18,883 | 11,397 | 2,951 | | | 160 00 | | 11,611 | | 7,660 00 | 8,040 81 | | | | 1,219 | 747 | 334 | 82 | 8 | 1 | Various. |

RETURN H.—TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing Census, Progress in Agriculture, Fish and Furs taken and other industries pursued, Money Distributed, and School Statistics of the Various Tribes of Indians in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1875.—*Continued.*

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | | Surrendered Lands disposable for the benefit of the Bands. | Value per acre of disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property exempted in the hands of Government Returns. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under License. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual Distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Number. | Log. | Frame. | Stone or Brick. | | Under Cultivation. | Under Pasture. | Under Wood. | Value of Reserve per Acre. | | | | | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons. | Farming Mills. | Threshing Machines. | Sundry Implements. | Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Corn. | Wheat. | Peas. | Potatoes. | Oats. | Hay. | | Quantity taken. | Value. | Description. | Value. | Description. | Value. | | Description. | Value. | Number in Band. | Of age to attend School. | Attending School. | Daily average attendance. | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | |
| PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | $ cts. | Acres. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | Cords. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT No. 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *John Harlow, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs | 173 | 185 | 358 | ..... | 5 | e3,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 53 | 17 | 36 | None. | 3,000 | 100 | 400 | 2,500 | 1 50 | None. | ..... | 4,500 00 | 12,500 00 | 3 | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | Hoes and forks | 1 | 4 | None. | 2 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2,000 | 50 | 20 | None. | 800 | 1,025 00 | Various. | 1,070 00 | Baskets, Axe-handles Peery Stocks, Coopering | 1,350 00 | ..... | Relief of destitute, $100; seed, grain & implements $100. | 200 00 | 100 | 70 | 8 | ..... | ..... | |
| DISTRICT No. 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rev. P. M. Holden, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No statement received. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT No. 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rev. P. Donahey, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No statement received. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT No. 4. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rev. R. Macdonald, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs | 98 | 108 | 206 | 6 | ..... | 100 00 | 1,000 00 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | 12 | 30 | 128 | 20 00 | do | ..... | 3,600 00 | 4,600 00 | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | 5 hoes | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | 112 | ..... | 200 | ..... | 10 | None. | 40 cwts. | 120 00 | Muskrats. | 30 00 | Coopering | 300 00 | ..... | ..... | 300 00 | 51 | 45 | None. | None. | None. | |
| DISTRICT No. 5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rev. Wm. Chisholm, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs | 78 | 78 | 156 | ..... | ..... | 1,600 00 | e4,000 00 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 700 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 6 00 | do | ..... | 4,200 00 | 8,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | 20 | 20 | ..... | 50 | 300 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | None. | ..... | |
| DISTRICT No. 6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rev. J. McDougall, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No statement received. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT No. 7. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *J. B. McDonald, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs | 119 | 132 | 251 | 6 | ..... | 4,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 10 | 2 | 8 | ..... | 3,200 | 600 | 300 | 2,300 | 4 00 | do | ..... | 12,800 00 | 13,800 00 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 hoes | 4 | 13 | ..... | 15 | 6 | 14 | 25 | ..... | 15 | 2,000 | 200 | 800 | ..... | 40 bls... | 140 00 | Muskrat and Mink | 80 00 | Coopering and Fancy work | 1,000 00 | Each family 5 20 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 41 | 26 | 13 | 1 | 1 | Non-denominational. |
| DISTRICT No. 8. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Rev. A. F. McGillivray, Agent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs | 120 | 134 | 254 | 20 | ..... | 3,000 00 | 1,442 00 | 15 | 12 | 3 | ..... | 1,200 | 140 | 300 | 720 | 6 00 | do | ..... | 7,200 00 | 8,642 00 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 hoes | 13 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 25 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 800 | 210 | 65 | None. | ..... | 75 00 | Muskrats | 33 00 | Coopering | 709 00 | 333 00 | None. | ..... | ..... | 105 | 83 | 48 | 29 | 1 | ..... | Roman Catholic. |
| Total Nova Scotia | 588 | 637 | 1,225 | ..... | ..... | 11,100 00 | 15,442 00 | 90 | 32 | 51 | ..... | 8,280 | 992 | 1,230 | 6,048 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,300 00 | 47,742 00 | 10 | 13 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 18 | 27 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 42 | 33 | 115 | 17 | 5,120 | 490 | 915 | ..... | ..... | 1,692 00 | ..... | 1,813 00 | ..... | 3,359 00 | ..... | None. | ..... | ..... | 650 00 | 381 | 239 | 82 | 42 | 2 | 1 | ..... |

RETURN H.—TABULAR STATEMENT, shewing Census, Progress in Agriculture, Fish and Furs taken, and other industries pursued, Money distributed, and School Statistics of the Various Tribes of Indians in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1875.—*Continued.*

| Name of Tribe or Band. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | | Surrendered Lands Value placed on the same before the Sales. | Value per acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property as claimed by Indians, for which see Returns. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under Permits. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Number. | Log. | Frame. | Stone or brick. | | Under Cultivation. | Under Pasture. | Under Wood. | Value of Reserve per Acre. | | | | | | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons. | Fanning Mills. | Threshing Machine. | Sundry Implements. | Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Corn. | Wheat. | Peas. | Potatoes. | Oats. | Hay. | | Quantity taken. | Value. | Description. | Value. | Description. | Value. | | Description. | Value. | Number in Band. | Of an age to attend School. | Attending School. | Daily average attendance. | Number of Schools. | Indian Teachers. | |
| | | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | $ cts. | Acres. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | | | | | | |
| PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Chas. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Micmacs of Restigouche | 17 | 17 | 34 | ..... | ..... | 100 00 | 20 00 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5 00 | None. | ..... | 1,100 00 | 1,120 00 | ..... | ..... | .....

RETURN H.—Tabular Statement, shewing Census, Progress in Agriculture, Fish and Furs taken, and other industries pursued, Money distributed, and School Statistics of the Various Tribes of Indians in the different Provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1875.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

| Province. | Census. | | | | | Value of Improvements on Reserve. | Value of Personal Property. | Dwellings. | | | Area of Reserve. | Reserve occupied by Indians. | | | | Surrendered Lands disposed of for benefit of the Bands. | Value per Acre of Disposable Lands. | Total Value of Reserve and Lands. | Total Value of Real and Personal Property of Claims for Government for which no Claims &c. | Agricultural Implements. | | | | | Stock. | | | | | | Crops raised in 1875. | | | | | | Timber cut and sold under Licence. | Fish. | | Furs. | | Other Industries. | | Annual distribution of Interest Money. | Other Distribution. | | Children. | | | | | Indian Teachers. | Schools under Supervision of what Denomination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Increase. | Decrease. | | | Number. | Log. | Frame. | Stone or Brick. | | Under Cultivation. | Under Pasture. | Under Wood. | Value of Reserve per Acre. | | | | | Ploughs. | Harrows. | Waggons. | Farming Mills. | Thrashing Machines. | Sundry Implements. | Horses. | Cows. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Oxen. | Young Stock. | Corn. | Wheat. | Peas. | Potatoes. | Oats. | Hay. | | Quantity Taken. | Value. | Description. | Value. | Description. | Value. | | Description. | Value. | Number in Band. | Of an age to attend School. | Attending School. | Ratio of average attendance. | Number of Schools. | | |
| | | | | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | $ cts. | Acres. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | Cords. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | | $ cts. | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 6,408 | 6,440 | 12,848 | ..... | ..... | 1,065,233 00 | 317,543 00 | 2,205 | 1,579 | 398 | ..... | 538,218 | 43,153 | 12,851 | 107,018 | ..... | 622,787 | ..... | 5,921,842 00 | 6,239,385 00 | 852 | 499 | 603 | 245 | 25 | Various | 2,169 | 1,618 | 1,397 | 3,832 | 499 | 1,765 | 36,039 | 42,710 | 21,858 | 68,894 | 75,235 | 4,883 | 6,000 | ..... | 25,670 00 | ..... | 18,914 00 | Maple Sugar, 245,039 lbs, $23,953; Baskets, $7,174 | 30,106 00 | 102,168 16 | Also blankets, cloth, guns, kettles | 8,157 43 | 5,014 | ..... | 1,689 | ..... | 49 | 27 | Various. |
| Quebec | 3,220 | 3,231 | 6,451 | ..... | ..... | 113,500 00 | 146,375 00 | 530 | 396 | 79 | 55 | 283,135 | 2,065 | 2,820 | 26,284 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,344,055 00 | 1,490,430 00 | 167 | 139 | 153 | 14 | 7 | do | 530 | 709 | 82 | 636 | 9 | 113 | 3,145 | 1,729 | 3,252 | 18,885 | 11,397 | 2,951 | ..... | ..... | 150 00 | ..... | 11,811 00 | Various | 7,660 00 | 4,040 81 | ..... | 1,219 | ..... | 334 | ..... | 8 | 1 | do |
| Nova Scotia | 588 | 637 | 1,225 | ..... | ..... | 11,100 00 | 15,442 00 | 90 | 32 | 51 | ..... | 8,280 | 992 | 1,230 | 6,048 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,900 00 | 47,742 00 | 10 | 13 | 3 | ..... | ..... | do | 18 | 27 | 11 | 22 | 16 | 42 | 33 | 113 | 17 | 5,120 | 400 | 915 | ..... | ..... | 1,660 00 | ..... | 1,813 00 | Coopering, &c | 3,350 00 | 323 00 | 581 | ..... | 82 | 3 | 1 | do |
| New Brunswick | 772 | 679 | 1,401 | ..... | ..... | 11,585 00 | 8,676 00 | 257 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,895 | 568 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 329,475 00 | 338,151 00 | 13 | 9 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2 carts, 2 rakes | 25 | 31 | 78 | 59 | 5 | 12 | 22 | 210 | 3 | 2,720 | 2,125 | 210 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Cranberries | ..... | 108 00 | 850 00 | 486 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Edward Island | 147 | 155 | 302 | ..... | ..... | 850 00 | 1,198 00 | 10 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1,569 | 68 | ..... | 1,069 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,026 00 | 7,274 00 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5 | 30 | ..... | 847 | 69 | 9 | ..... | Herrings, Oysters 356 00 | Mink | 9 00 | Cranberries | ..... | 108 00 | 850 00 | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | None. |
| | 11,065 | 11,162 | 22,227 | ..... | ..... | 1,204,478 00 | 489,234 00 | 3,092 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 897,037 | 46,846 | 16,901 | 141,253 | ..... | 636,317 | ..... | 7,633,768 00 | 8,122,942 00 | 1,046 | 662 | 824 | 259 | 32 | Various | 2,743 | 2,389 | 1,568 | 4,510 | 529 | 1,936 | 39,244 | 44,894 | 25,169 | 96,466 | 89,316 | 8,968 | cds 6090 logs, 560 | ..... | 27,846 00 | ..... | 32,947 00 | ..... | 41,233 00 | 109,109 75 | ..... | 9,607 95 | 7,199 | ..... | 2,105 | ..... | 69 | 29 | ..... |

Note.—Any of the quantities or prices above given, against which a letter r is placed, have been supplied at this Office, and not by the Agents.

## PART II.

# REPORT

OF THE

# ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS.

# SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTS

SUBMITTED IN EXPLANATION OF THE

## REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE & ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1875.

---

1. REPORT of the Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, from 30th June, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

2. APPENDIX A.—Statement of Sales of Ordnance Lands, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

3. APPENDIX B.—Statement of Receipts and Deposits on account of Ordnance Lands, monthly, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

4. APPENDIX B 2.—Statement showing Localities from which Moneys have been received, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

5. APPENDIX C.—Statement of sums due for Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, unpaid, 30th June, 1875.

6. APPENDIX D.—Schedule and Statement of Military Properties transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Interior, by Order in Council, 25th March, 1875.

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1875.

Department of the Interior,
Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch,
Ottawa, 30th September, 1875.

The Hon. David Laird,
Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

Sir,—In compliance with the suggestion contained in your note of the 9th inst., I prepare at once, and now submit, my report, on the operations of this Branch of your Department, for the fiscal year extending from the 30th June, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875.

Again, as in my report of last year, to avoid prolixity, I will only revert to my annual report for 1873, presented to Parliament in 1874 by the Hon. Richard W. Scott, Secretary of State, as affording, at some length, all details of information in relation to the Ordnance Properties, the extent and value of the same, the proceeds of sales, and the management and results generally since 1856.

In the interval terminating 30th June, 1875, sales have been made in Nepean, at Sorel, Ottawa, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Tay, realizing altogether a sum of $35,739.64 (*See* Appendix A), detailed as follows:—

| | Lots. | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sorel | 4 | 133 | 33 |
| Nepean | 3 | 436 | 10 |
| Prescott | 37 | 4,860 | 00 |
| Kingston | 87 | 15,832 | 65 |
| Toronto | 4 | 6,450 | 00 |
| Tay | 6 | 97 | 32 |
| Ottawa | 40½ | 7,930 | 24 |
| | | $35,739 | 64 |

The amount received and passed to the Public Account is as follows:—

| | | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount collected on account of Rent and Interest, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875 (*See* Appendix B). | | $13,607 | 36 |
| Amount of Principal collected, same period | do ... | 37,273 | 37 |
| Registration Fees, &c. ..... ..... | do ... | 136 | 20 |
| | | $51,016 | 93 |

The contingent expenses of this Branch during the above period, including expenses of Surveys, Printing, Advertising, &c., amount to $3,640.

The total amount passed to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, on account of Ordnance Lands, from 1857 to 30th June, 1875, is $888,158.25.

The arrears of rent and of instalments on purchases, due and payable, and at this moment in course of payment, daily, (in Ottawa, since 20th August, the sum of $1,710.55 has been received) amount to $46,216.02.

There is also another item which should be credited to this Branch of your Department,—to wit, the amount of instalments on sales made, which have not yet matured, but which, on the strength of instalments already paid, and of the land still held, as security, are as good as cash. These outstanding instalments (without counting the interest which accumulates as they mature) amount to $83,517.76. Taking these sums together, the whole amount with which this Branch of your Department ought righteously to be credited to 30th June, 1875, is $1,017,892. (*See* Appendix C).

Of the duties of the office, it may be said that the work done by hand leaves its own record, while the head work, the labor and research, can only be estimated, and that imperfectly, by the *residuum*, which may be given as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Assignments registered and certificated..... | 91 |
| Letters Patent prepared ..... | 125 |
| Letters received, docketed, and registered..... | 1,100 |
| Letters written, docketed, and registered..... | 977 |

The correspondence, including reports, but apart from memoranda, minutes, &c., indorsed on official fyles, cover 1,082 folios.

Surveys have been ordered and are now in progress with a view to sales at Amherstburg, Ont., and at St. Johns and Chambly, Quebec, which, under the present temporary depression in the money market, it has been thought advisable to defer, awaiting improvement.

The same causes have operated against sales generally during the past few months.

I have also to report, that, by an Order in Council of the 25th March, 1875, the Properties and Naval Reserve enumerated below were transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to the Department of the Interior:—

*In the Province of Ontario.*

Ordnance or Military Properties at Queenston Heights, Navy Island, and Penetanguishene, and Naval or Admiralty Reserves in the County of Haldimand, County of Simcoe, County of Essex, and on Lake Huron.

*In the Province of Quebec.*

Ordnance or Military Properties at Montreal, Longueuil, Hochelaga, Chateauguay, Sorel, and Lake Temiscouata.

*In the Province of New Brunswick.*

Military Properties and Reserves at St. Johns, County Sunbury, County Charlotte, County Carleton, County Victoria, County of Restigouche, County of Westmoreland.

Details, specifying the different properties lying and being in the above local districts, accompany this report in a separate schedule. (*See* Appendix D.)

Further, by an Order in Council dated 26th April, 1875, extensive and valuable Military Properties, lying within and otherwise connected with the defences of the City of Quebec, shown on a plan fyled and numbered Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, respectively, were transferred from the Department of Militia and Defence to be dealt with by this Department.

The quantity of land covered by these properties is about 8,500 acres, but the value is not to be estimated by the acreage. Much of it lies within, or in the immediate vicinity of, large cities, such as Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, and St. Johns, and, if judiciously subdivided and sold in lots, would unquestionably realize large returns.

I may be allowed to remark here, that the management of all these additional properties—not wild lands of the Crown, free from all previous obligations, but scattered, broken remnants of land, more or less valuable, held under the laws and subject to the usages of the different Provinces in which they are found, and not free

from previous obligations—will add greatly to the labor and the responsibility of the officer who has this Branch of your Department in charge.

The extra duties which devolved on the Hon. the Secretary of State, and since on the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, in relation to the management of the lands of the late Bank of Upper Canada, under Orders in Council of the 29th October, 1870, and 10th July, 1873, continue to be discharged by this Branch of your Department. The accounts have been kept and recorded, and the correspondence conducted without any extra charge to the Government. The sales made to the 31st December, 1874, were to the extent of $123,561.51, payable by instalments. No sales have been made since, for the same reasons which have led to the temporary suspension of the sale of Ordnance Lands, as hereinbefore stated.

The instalments realized to the 30th June, 1875, amount to $70,870.68; expenses, *nil.* It is contemplated to renew these sales in the approaching autumn.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
*Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.*

# A.

## ORDNANCE LANDS.

STATEMENT of Sales made during the Year, commencing 1st July, 1874, and ending 30th June, 1875.

| Locality. | Number of Lots sold. | Amount Sold for. |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. |
| Sorel | 4 | 133 33 |
| Nepean | 3 | 436 10 |
| Prescott | 37 | 4,860 00 |
| Kingston | 87 | 15,832 65 |
| Toronto | 4 | 6,450 00 |
| Tay | 6 | 97 32 |
| Ottawa | 40½ | 7,930 24 |
| | | $35,739 64 |

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
*Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.*

WILLIAM MILLS,
*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

B.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Deposits on account of

DR. CASH RECEIVED.

| Date. | | —— | Registration Fees. | Rent or Interest, Equivalent to Rent. | Principal. | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874. | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July | 31 | To Receipts for month... | 4 20 | 724 78 | 1,443 58 | 2,172 56 |
| August | 31 | do .... . | 11 40 | 2,706 78 | 5,584 74 | 8,302 92 |
| September | 30 | do ..... | 3 80 | 1,274 88 | 4,704 53 | 5,983 21 |
| October | 31 | do ..... | 14 80 | 636 58 | 1,395 22 | 2,046 60 |
| November | 30 | do ..... | 17 40 | 1,214 81 | 4,933 41 | 6,165 62 |
| December | 31 | do ..... | 13 70 | 1,539 77 | 3,219 36 | 4,772 83 |
| 1875. | | do ..... | | | | |
| January | 31 | do ..... | 4 60 | 579 53 | 6,641 22 | 7,225 35 |
| February | 28 | do ..... | 21 40 | 1,866 23 | 3,167 01 | 5,054 64 |
| March | 31 | do ..... | 23 20 | 324 88 | 1,400 95 | 1,749 03 |
| April | 30 | do ..... | 6 00 | 642 00 | 2,532 54 | 3,180 54 |
| May | 31 | do ..... | 9 30 | 920 30 | 722 51 | 1,652 11 |
| June | 30 | do ..... | 6 40 | 1,176 82 | 1,528 30 | 2,711 52 |
| | | | 136 20 | 13,607 36 | 37,273 37 | 51,016 93 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

—1.

Ordnance Lands, from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

CASH PAID. Cr.

| Date. | Paid into the Bank of Montreal at | | | | | | | | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ottawa. | Toronto. | Kingston | Montreal. | London. | Frederic-ton, N. B. | St. Catha-rines. | Cornwall | |
| 1874. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July 31 | 2,133 51 | 39 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,172 56 |
| August 31 | 4,667 31 | 778 58 | 2,857 03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,302 92 |
| Sept. 30 | 1,759 19 | 326 90 | 3,772 12 | 125 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,983 21 |
| Oct. 31 | 873 41 | 168 72 | 1,004 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,046 60 |
| Nov. 30 | 5,307 97 | 153 00 | 704 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,165 62 |
| Dec. 31 | 4,697 83 | ..... | 75 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,772 83 |
| 1875. | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 31 | 1,020 03 | ..... | 155 32 | ..... | 50 00 | *6,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 7,225 35 |
| Feb. 28 | 4,246 38 | 480 34 | 206 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 121 52 | ..... | 5,054 64 |
| March 31 | 1,505 61 | 31 40 | 164 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 87 | 1,749 03 |
| April 30 | 2,598 99 | 401 40 | 180 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,180 54 |
| May 31 | 1,500 86 | ..... | 151 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,652 11 |
| June 30 | 2,393 73 | 220 79 | 97 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,711 52 |
| | 32,704 82 | 2,600 18 | 9,367 54 | 125 00 | 50 00 | 6,000 00 | 121 52 | 47 87 | 51,016 93 |

* This amount was paid into the People's Bank of New Brunswick, and was refunded by Official cheque, 3rd May, 1875.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
*Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.*

WILLIAM MILLS,
*Accountant.*

B.—2.

## ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT shewing the several Localities on account of which moneys have been received, 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875.

| Locality. | Amount. | Locality. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | | $ cts. |
| Ottawa (City) | 18,908 23 | Elmsley | 19 30 |
| Prescott | 1,071 99 | Fredericton, N.B. | 6,000 00 |
| Kingston (City) | 7,251 85 | Kingston Mills | 30 00 |
| Toronto | 4,892 49 | Lyon's Creek | 10 25 |
| Amherstburg | 496 53 | Marlborough | 36 00 |
| Nepean | 5,086 83 | Niagara | 40 00 |
| Gloucester | 1,866 13 | North Gower | 29 76 |
| Wolford | 161 92 | Pelham Farm | 121 52 |
| South Crosby | 160 64 | Storrington | 2 85 |
| Pittsburg | 233 84 | Sorel | 143 33 |
| Grenville | 32 35 | Tay | 97 32 |
| Chatham | 139 00 | St. Johns, Q | 12 00 |
| Carillon | 1 05 | Windsor | 96 00 |
| Sarnia | 40 00 | | |
| Fort Erie | 921 09 | | 50,880 73 |
| Three Rivers | 574 46 | Sundry places (registration fees) | 136 20 |
| Cornwall | 47 87 | | |
| Chambly | 1,774 59 | Total amount | 51,016 93 |
| Coteau du Lac | 581 54 | | |

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
*Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.*

WILLIAM MILLS,
*Accountant.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

## C.

## ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts due on account of Rent and Instalments of Purchase Money and Interest, remaining unpaid 30th June, 1875, and the further sums required to be paid (without interest), in order to complete purchases.

| Locality. | Rent due and remaining unpaid 30th June, 1875. | Amount of Instalments and Interest unpaid 30th June, 1875. | Additional Instalments required to be paid in order to complete purchases. | Total Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Ottawa (City) | 11,289 20 | 9,295 40 | 9,258 00 | 29,842 60 |
| Nepean | 3,910 73 | 2,266 36 | 4,150 29 | 10,327 38 |
| Gloucester | 3 00 | 1,555 17 | 1,993 08 | 3,551 25 |
| Gower (North) | | 119 70 | 105 00 | 224 70 |
| Oxford | 8 00 | | | 8 00 |
| Marlborough | 20 00 | | | 20 00 |
| Wolfard | 1,020 00 | 117 88 | 362 72 | 1,500 60 |
| Elmsley | 9 70 | | | 9 70 |
| Crosby (South) | | 279 88 | 869 20 | 1,149 08 |
| Pittsburg | | 197 16 | | 197 16 |
| Kingston Mills | 7 50 | | | 7 50 |
| Grenville | 21 18 | | | 21 18 |
| Chatham, P.Q | 244 00 | | | 244 00 |
| Carillon | 14 00 | | | 14 00 |
| Montreal | 34 86 | | | 34 86 |
| St. John's, P.Q | 633 20 | | | 633 20 |
| Three Rivers | | | 2,611 21 | 2,611 21 |
| Chambly | | 475 57 | 2,881 63 | 3,357 20 |
| Coteau du Lac | | | 245 20 | 245 20 |
| Cornwall | | | 176 00 | 176 00 |
| Prescott | | 34 20 | 5,330 70 | 5,364 90 |
| Kingston (City) | | 513 12 | 41,405 83 | 41,918 95 |
| Stamford | 18 00 | | | 18 00 |
| Fort Erie | 8,467 32 | 1,270 02 | 1,026 85 | 10,764 19 |
| Nottawasaga | 74 60 | | | 74 60 |
| Toronto | | 3,580 14 | 11,976 40 | 15,556 54 |
| Burlington Heights | | 297 49 | | 297 49 |
| Pelham Farm | | | 294 00 | 294 00 |
| Amherstburg | | 213 88 | 438 50 | 652 38 |
| Penetanguishene | | 224 76 | 393 15 | 617 91 |
| | 25,775 29 | 20,440 73 | 83,517 76 | 129,733 78 |

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
*Commissioner of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, September 13th, 1875.

WILLIAM MILLS,
*Accountant.*

# APPENDIX D.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
STORE BRANCH,
16th March, 1875.

Properties in charge of the Department of Militia and Defence, not now required for Militia purposes, and which it is proposed should be transferred to the Department of the Interior.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

*Queenston.*

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Reserve vested in the Trustees of Brock's Monument. | 40 | 0 | 0 |

*Navy Island.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Now leased to Wm. Haskins, of Hamilton, for 21 years, from 1st January, 1873..... | 304 | 0 | 0 |

*Penetanguishene.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| So much of Reserve and also buildings now occupied by Juvenile Reformatory..... | Area unknown | | |

## NAVAL RESERVES.

*County Haldimand.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve at mouth of Grand River ..... | 219 | 0 | 0 |
| Barbet Point..... | 48 | 2 | 32 |
| Mohawk Bay..... | 20 | 0 | 0 |

*County Simcoe.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve in Township of King and Tay, south-east side of Penetanguishene Harbour..... | 389 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve in east branch of Holland River, in town plot of Gwilliambury, Lots 49, 50, 51 and 52, west side of Meadow Street Reserve, Lot 13 in Township of Vespra..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 11th Concession..... | 200 | 0 | 0 |

*County Essex.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserves at Point Pelée in the Township of Mersea..... | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |

*Lake Huron.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot 1, in 1st Concession of Island of St. Joseph, with broken point to south of same..... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| South-half of Lot 6, in 9th Concession in Milford Haven | 106 | 0 | 0 |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

*Montreal.*

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Hochelaga Barracks and Military Prison, now leased for 3 years from 1st November, 1873, to Messrs. D. Macdonald & Co..... | 2 | 3 | 8½ |
| Logan's Farm, now leased to Corporation of Montreal for 10 years, from 1st May, 1875..... | 121 | 3 | 12 |
| Farm at Longueuil, now leased to J. Hardie, for 10 years, from 1st May, 1875..... | 190 | 0 | 14 |

*Chateauguay.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Reserve..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |

*Sorel.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The lands known as the Seigniory of Sorel with Islands opposite..... | 993 | 0 | 9 |

*Temiscouata.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Reserve..... | 11 | 2 | 10 |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*St. John.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| That portion of the barrack property, in the City of St. John, proposed to be surrendered to the Corporation by an arrangement made with the Mayor of that city by the Major-General Commanding..... | 14 | 0 | 0 |

*County Sunbury.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve, at Oromoctoo..... | 200 | 0 | 0 |

*County Charlotte.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve at Beaver Harbour, leased to Chris. Cross, jun., for 7 years, from 1st May, 1866..... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve, Pomroy Bridge, on the Magaguavic River, leased to H. Gilmour, yearly lease..... | 6 | 2 | 0 |

*County Carleton.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve at Presqu'isle, on the River St. John, leased to Messrs. Stickney & Turner, yearly lease..... .... | 676 | 0 | 0 |

*County Victoria.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve at the Grand Falls, River St. John..... | 97 | 3 | 0 |
| do leased to Wm. Lawler, on a 10 years' lease, from 1st November, 1873..... ..... | 1,436 | 2 | 0 |
| Reserve, leased to Thomas Temple, on a 7 years' lease, from 1st June, 1870..... ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve, leased to Alex. Waddell, on a 7 years' lease, from 1st October, 1869..... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve at Little Falls, River Madawaska, leased to Wm. Emerson, yearly lease..... | 20 | 3 | 23 |

| | A. | R. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *County Restigouche.* | | | |
| Reserve at Dalhousie, Bay of Chaleur ..... | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| *County Westmoreland.* | | | |
| Reserve known as Fort Cumberland, leased to James Louerson, yearly lease..... | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| | 8,718 | 2 | 28½ |

(Signed,) THOMAS WILY, Lt.-Col.,
*Director of Stores.*

I concur.

(Signed,) E. SELBY SMITH,
*Militia General.*

19th March, 1875.

# PART III.

## REPORT

OF THE

# SURVEYOR GENERAL

—OF—

## DOMINON LANDS.

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PART No. 3

OF

# REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH.
OTTAWA, 31st October, 1875.

To the Honorable DAVID LAIRD,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report in connection with the transactions of this Branch for the current year up to this date, which, having proved to be a more convenient time to close operations, in view of the preparation of the Annual Report, than the 31st December as suggested last year, is now proposed with your approval to be substituted for the latter.

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

This has been more or less affected as to extent, by the universal stagnation in trade and consequent scarcity of money; and further, as relates to the lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North West Territories, by the ravages committed by the grasshoppers.

The correspondence of the Branch shows the following results, that is to say:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters received | 1,974 |
| do sent | 2,189 |

The latter, with subject reports, cover 3,219 folios.

The business of the Winnipeg Office shews:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Letters received | 2,300 |
| do sent | 2,660 |
| Total | 9,123 |

The correspondence as above is disproportionate to the quantity of land entered, as will hereafter appear, a considerable portion of the same, however, is in the nature of conveying information in reply to enquiries from parties outside wishing to settle in the country, and will doubtless bear fruit in due time accordingly.

## SURVEYS.

The surveys effected, and by whom, are set forth shortly in schedules in Appendix 2; they may be summarized as follows:—

Townships subdivided 30, Block lines run and marked 1,020 miles.

Indian Reserves surveyed, 12; exclusive of the respective surveys in progress at the Lake of the Woods, by Dominion Land Surveyors, Messrs. Miles and Bayne, having for their object the location, at certain points, of the several Reserves set apart for the Indians at that Lake.

Appendix 3.

The Survey of the Reserves for the several Bands on the Rainy River is being carried out by Mr. Forneri, D.L.S., in connection with his contract for the subdivision of the townships fronting on that River, which latter will probably be completed by July next.

The Block Surveys have been located with a view to effecting the subdivision of the townships along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between the Lake of the Woods and Fort Pelly; also easterly of the Lake of the Woods to the Rainy Lake. The work of D. L. S. Reid in the latter region, alluded to in the report of this Branch of last year, was satisfactorily completed, and, in compliance with your instructions to that effect, contracts have been given respectively to Messrs. Forneri, of Thunder Bay, and Stewart, of Collingwood, Dominion Land Surveyors, for the subdivision of certain townships embracing the frontage, throughout, on the Rainy River, together with five whole townships in rear. These townships will probably be completed by the spring of next year.

### TOWN PLOTS.

Effect has been given to your instructions relative to laying out the Town Plot called "Selkirk," situate on the east side of the Red River, at the crossing of the latter by the line of Canada Pacific Railway; also respecting that in the vicinity of Fort Frances, on the Rainy River, named by you "Alberton."

These are both about completed, the former having been surveyed by Mr. Harris, and the latter by Mr. Caddy, Dominion Land Surveyors.

### TIMBER LIMIT SURVEYS.

The survey of Big Black Island, in Lake Winnipeg, granted on certain conditions as a Timber Limit to Dr. Bown, was completed last year by Mr. Kennedy, D. L. S., who also effected a trigonometrical survey of a considerable portion of the northern part of the Lake of the Woods in connection with the location of the limits leased to Messrs. Fuller & Company.

This survey, however, although contributing much valuable information in respect of the coast lines, islands, channels, &c., &c., of the Lake, was by your orders discontinued, in consequence of the expense involved, and Messrs. Fuller & Co. have been informed that the cost of completing the survey of their limit will have to be borne by themselves.

The survey of Mr. Fowler's limits, on Rainy Lake, was completed and reported on by Mr. Sinclair, D.L.S., in February last.

A number of minor services, also, in the Surveys Branch, were completed during the season, which are set forth in the report of A. H. Whitcher, Esq., one of the Inspectors of Surveys. Appendix 3.

### SPECIAL SURVEY.

Attention is called to the report of Mr. Lindsay Russell, Assistant Surveyor-General, on this subject, by which it will be seen that notwithstanding the severe affliction which befel Mr. Russell, who received a compound fracture of the leg by accident, while engaged on the work at the beginning of the season, and which has incapacitated him from further active exertion in the field for the time being, fair progress has been made. Appendix 1.

The discovery of an extensive tract of excellent land to the westward of Fort Ellice, on the line of the 102nd Meridian, is of much importance, and will be received with satisfaction, especially as the prevalent idea has hitherto been that the lands in that part of the Territory were unfit for settlement. It is confidently hoped that during the continuance of this survey, many discoveries of a like character will be made, removing existing illusions as to the character of the soil and timber in many parts of the North-West Territories.

Mr. Russell's suggestions respecting the conduct of the survey during the ensuing season, called for by the necessity of restricting the expenditure in connection there-

with within the narrowest possible limits, as also his proposals respecting the registration of meteorological and atmospheric phenomena, are recommended to your favorable consideration.

## DISPOSAL OF LANDS.

The depression in business matters which has prevailed during the past year, not alone in the Dominion, but all over the civilized world, and the destruction of the crops in Manitoba by grasshoppers already alluded to, have operated to discourage settlement in the Province during the past season. Notwithstanding these most serious drawbacks, however, the progress made has been remarkable, justifying the assertion that Manitoba has taken a firm hold on the public mind in the older Provinces of the Dominion and in Europe as a valuable field for colonization.

A large additional settlement of Mennonites has been formed on the lands which, on your recommendation, were set apart for the purpose, comprising the following townships on the west side of the Red River, that is to say:—

| | | RANGE. |
|---|---|---|
| Township | 1, ..... | 1 East. |
| do | 1, 2 and 3 ..... | 1 West. |
| do | 1, 2 and 3 ..... | 2 do |
| do | 1, 2 and 3 ..... | 3 do |
| do | 1, 2 and 3 ..... | 4 do |
| do | 1, 2 and 3 ..... | 5 do |
| do | 1, ..... | 6 do |

These people have made a commencement in the way of building houses and stables, breaking-up the prairie, &c., which promises to place them rapidly in as comfortable a position as their brethren enjoy who settled on the reserve on the east of the River, the year before last. Respecting the latter, attention is drawn to the Report of Mr. Codd, Agent of Dominion Lands. Appendix 2.

The measures taken by you during the past season to provide lands for a colony of Icelanders, have already commenced to bear fruit.

While in Winnipeg during the beginning of the current month, I had the satisfaction of witnessing the arrival, by steamer, of some three hundred of this people. They were *en route* to their Reserve on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, their agent, and it was gratifying to see that they carried with them evidences of thrift and self-reliance.

I think the site for their settlement has been judiciously selected in view of their peculiar habits and occupations, and do not doubt of the success of the colony.

Unlike the Mennonites, the Icelanders, as might be expected, require to be situated on the shores of an expanse of water. Here they will be congregated in long narrow villages close to and paralled with the shore for convenience of fishing, boating, &c., having their farming and pasture lands in rear, which latter, respectively, it is presumed, will be held, more or less, by each community or village, in common. The village plot referred to in the report of Mr. Whitcher, Inspector of Surveys, was laid out by Mr. D. L. S. McPhillips, by my instructions, on the request and according to the design of Mr. Taylor, with which view the Surveyor accompanied the colonists to Lake Winnipeg, on the 13th instant. Appendix 3.

The plot consists of a double row of lots, each lot 300 feet square with a road allowance or street along in front and rear, with cross streets (between lots) connecting these at convenient distances.

No progress has been made during the past season, for the reasons hereinbefore given, in either the Scotch or Danish Settlements, of which Mr. David Shaw and Mr. Robert F. Rowan are respectively the promoters.

I understand, however, that active steps will be taken during the coming season to induce immigration into both these reservations, in accordance with the spirit of the arrangements respectively entered into with the Government.

The Homesteads entered to date, during the year, number 499, representing 79,840 acres of Free Grant Lands.

The lands embraced in Interim entries to homesteaders, being quarter-sections respectively, adjoining homesteads, for which the homesteader can claim a patent at the end of three years, on fulfilment of his homestead conditions and payment of one dollar an acre for the land, amount to some 61,553 acres.

The Sale entries comprise 5,008 acres, of which 4,642 acres were paid for in cash, and 366 acres in Military Bounty Land Warrants accepted as cash, while the lands entered by Military Bounty Warrant amount to 16,876 acres.

On the whole, considering the various disadvantages under which the Province has laboured during the past year, the number of entries, especially those of homesteads, cannot be regarded as other than very encouraging, shewing as it does an addition, estimating five to a family, of some two thousand five hundred souls to the population of the Province.

The generous action of the Government in forwarding provisions and seed grain for distribution among destitute settlers has caused the most lively satisfaction in the Province. This, added to the regulation previously adopted on your recommendation, by which those settlers who had suffered the loss of their crops from grasshoppers, and who desired the privilege in order to enable them to work elsewhere to get money to support their families, were allowed to absent themselves for a twelve-month from their respective homesteads, such time to count towards their three years' settlement, has effectually operated to allay any discontent which might, and naturally would, with the suffering entailed on many poor families by an entire loss of crops, have made itself apparent.

As matters now stand, the swarms of locusts which caused such havoc in the Province during the past two seasons, having disappeared without, as formerly, leaving any eggs in the soil, the settlers have every prospect of a complete immunity from this pest, at least during next year, and it is hoped, for a number of years in the future, and are jubilant in consequence.

Descriptive Reports of the townships surveyed during the past season, made up from the surveyors' Returns will be fund in the Appendix.

It is proposed to have an additional number of these printed with a view to attaching the same to the descriptive reports, previously pubiished, of the other townships surveyed, which were arranged in pamphlet form for distribution to parties requesting information respecting the character of the lands. There is at present, on hand, in this Branch, some hundreds of this pamphlet which will thus be rendered complete to date.

Appendix 6.

## DOMINION LANDS ACT.

Although, as you are aware, the Act has on the whole worked satisfactorily, there are certain important details connected with the operation of the homestead clauses in which it may be improved.

These, together with certain other amendments and additions which suggested themselves during your personal experience of the practical working of the law when in Manitoba and the North-West Territories last year, are covered by the following list, which, if approved by the Government, it is respectfully recommended may be made the subject of legislation during the ensuing Session of Parliament, that is to say:—

1. To render females, not being heads of families, ineligible to enter for homesteads.

2. To amend Sub-Section 5 of Section 33, with a view to effectually checking the operations of parties, who, it would appear, make a business of what is termed "jumping" homestead claims.

3. To change the form of affidavit of persons applying for leave to be entered for a homestead right, by making imperative, actual residence on, as well as cultivation of the land.

4. To amend Sub-Section 12 of the Section mentioned, so as to provide that, in the case of both parents dying leaving children under age, the executor or guardians of such children, with the approval of a Judge in the Province, may sell the land for the benefit of such children, but for no other purpose; the purchaser in such case to receive a patent for the land as purchased. As the law now stands, such purchaser would only acquire the homestead right. This, in the majority of cases, would realize for the children little, if any, more than the mere value of the improvements; but, if sold as proposed, to include the soil as well, would be likely to produce quite a sum for the benefit of the infants. The law stands in this way in the United States.

5. To provide under Sub-Section 16 *a*, for dealing in a special manner with cancelled homesteads.

5 *a*. To secure a person holding a homestead entry in possession of the land entered, as against trespassers.

5 *b*. To give power to the Minister to waive certain requirements of the homestead law in the case of settlement and cultivation of the land by communities; such, for instance, as Mennonites or Icelanders.

6. To add to the exemptions from homestead entry under Sub-Section 18, lands strictly hay lands; also those valuable for stone quarries, or containing a mill site or mill sites.

7. To provide that, in certain cases, leases may be given for a term of years for tracts of land for pasturage, also of lands for hay-cutting; the rent thereof in either case to be fixed by public auction, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

8. To amend Section 60, by providing that, in certain cases of timber cutting by trespass on Dominion Lands, in default of the fine imposed thereon being paid, that such fine and costs may be realized by summary process.

A few other and minor amendments should be embodied, and Section 108, for which there is no longer any necessity, expunged.

In connection with possible legislation upon the Act, it is desired to offer for your consideration a few observations on the expediency of providing for the encouragement of a higher degree of proficiency among gentlemen holding Commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors.

The subject has suggested itself in connection with the character of the Surveys of the Department now in progress, and with those which will doubtless be necessary in the future development of the North West Territories.

So far the block and subdivision Surveys have hardly extended beyond the mere threshold of the vast and valuable estate owned by the Dominion in the North West, but already public attention has been attracted to various points far beyond, as for instance the Saskatchewan and Peace River valleys; the belt of country adjoining, to the east, the Rocky Mountains, &c., &c., where within a few years detached settlements will spring up in favourable locations calling for surveys which although, of necessity, isolated, will require to conform to those already established under the system fixed by law.

To originate and extend the Dominion Land Surveys from these points in such a manner as to form one harmonious whole when the intervals are filled up, involves the independent and precise determination of such points by scientific means as to position, the latter being referred to stations in the system, of previously established latitude and longitude.

The future successful administration of this immense area will further necessarily involve, from time to time, the conducting of extensive topographical and exploratory surveys for the Government.

It is believed that the additional field for distinction which the acquisition of the North West Territories is likely to afford, will act as an incentive to the cultivation by Surveyors generally, and especially by future candidates, of a higher degree of proficiency than circumstances have so far appeared to require from the profession.

It is not proposed to make the examination for an ordinary Commission as a Dominion Lands Surveyor any more stringent than at present, but simply to provide

in addition that gentlemen now in the profession, as also those who may at future examinations apply to enter it may, should they so desire, having given notice to that effect to the Board, be subjected to a more extended and severe examination in the several subjects indicated by the Act; those passing such additional examination to have the fact certified by the Board.

## HALF-BREED LAND AND SCRIP COMMISSION.

J. M. Machar and Matthew Ryan, Esquires, Barristers, who were appointed to to this duty by Commission under the Great Seal, dated 5th May last, have nearly closed their investigations.

The number of claims which they have so far enquired into, and in respect of which sworn testimony has been taken, amount in all to 9,293. The details showing the numbers of the different classes, &c., will be found in the Appendix hereof.

Appendix 4.

Preparations are now being made to issue patents to those Half-breed children over eighteen years of age to whom allotments have been made and whose claims have been recommended by the Commissioners; as also for the issue of scrip to those entitled, and it is hoped that the next annual report of this Branch will show that all arrears of this character have been wiped off.

The reports of the Commissioners go to show that a very considerable number of new claims have been preferred by parties whose names were not entered upon the rolls of the Census effected by Lieut.-Governor Archibald in December, 1870.

On the other hand, a number of those who were actually entered on the Census rolls have failed to prove their right before the Commissioners to participate in the Land Grant, and it is probable that the one class as to numbers may offset the other, or nearly so.

At the same time, a new distribution of the lands which had been allotted to persons who have failed to substantiate their claims, will in due time require to be made among new claimants.

It is gratifying to know that the Commission has effected so much work within the time; and that the duties appear to have been administered well, and with great satisfaction to all classes in the Province, not a single complaint, so far as I am aware, having been made of the manner in which the Commissioners have conducted their investigations.

## PATENTS FOR THE OUTER TWO MILES.

No patents have as yet been issued for lands in the Outer Two Miles, awaiting the settlement of a number of claims in the shape of parks claimed under the Manitoba Act; also of Homestead and Hudson Bay Company lands, located previous to the Order in Council granting the Hay-lands to proprietors of the River fronts, &c. These questions however, are under consideration, and it is hoped will shortly be disposed of, when the work of issuing patents will be proceeded with.

### Patents Issued.

The number of patents issued since the last report, is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Homesteads | 9 |
| Sales | 61 |
| Lands entered by Military Bounty Warrants | 92 |
| Lands claimed under the Manitoba Act | 302 |
| Total | 464 |

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The Board for examining candidates for commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors, provided for under the 74th and certain following sections of the Dominion Lands Act, held a meeting at Winnipeg, pursuant to notice given in the *Canada Gazette*, on the 10th day of June last, and remained in session during the week following, on which occasion Messrs. George McPhillips, of St. Charles, Manitoba; John Francis, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Robert Bourne, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Wm. Crawford, of Milverton, Ontario; and G. M. Kingston, of Toronto, Ontario, passed the necessary examination and obtained commissions to practise as Surveyors of Dominion Lands.

## FOREST TREE CULTURE.

Any system by which the planting of forest trees could be generally introduced on the prairies of Manitoba and the North-West would be of the greatest possible importance in view of climatic and economic results, and from the interest which I am aware you have taken in the subject, and the opinions which you have expressed thereon, I feel emboldened in giving the question a short chapter in this report.

Public attention in the United States having been drawn to the expediency of encouraging the cultivation of forest trees on the Western prairies, the Federal Government took the matter up, and an Act was passed by Congress in 1873 with that view. This was amended last year, and by its provisions a person may—

1. Enter public land up to the extent of 160 acres for timber culture.
2. He must break and plant one-quarter of the land entered.
3. One-fourth of this area must be planted within two years, one-fourth more within three years, and the remaining one-half within four years from the date of entry.
4. The trees must be not less than twelve feet apart each way, and must be kept in a healthy and growing state for eight years next succeeding the date of entry; and on the above conditions being fulfilled, the person will be entitled to a patent.

The State of Minnesota has also passed a law to encourage this industry.

By the State Act, approved 20th February, 1873, an annual bounty of two dollars per acre will be paid to any person who may plant, and successfully grow and cultivate forest trees on prairie land for three years, and the same premium is paid annually for the planting, growth and cultivation of one half mile of forest trees along any public highway.

Such payment is not, however, to commence till the end of the three years, but is to extend over a subsequent period of ten years, provided such grove or line of trees is maintained and kept in a growing condition.

The encouragement afforded by the Act of Congress has been greatly availed of, and the further stimulation given to the pursuit in Minnesota by the local Act, has resulted in a very large area being laid down with forest trees in that State.

The synopsis of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States goes to shew that for the year ending the 30th June last, the area of land entered for the cultivation of timber was 464,870 acres, equal to twenty townships, an area of twenty-four miles by thirty.

From an Essay lately published by the Hon. L. B. Hodges, Superintendent of tree planting on the St. Paul and Pacific Line of Railway, it is ascertained that in Minnesota alone, up to the middle of January last, the enormous area of 170,307 acres had been entered under the Acts encouraging tree planting; and that the success attending the operations so far, had satisfactorily proved that this new industry, if prudently and patiently followed up, is even a surer source of wealth than wheat growing, and without the additional expense and anxiety connected with the latter.

Mr. Hodges does not hesitate to assert:—

1. That at a mere trifling expense, the stock-yard and buildings on the bleakest prairie homestead may be surrounded within five years by a belt of trees, forming a wind-break, affording an effectual protection.

2. That a grove of trees can be grown as surely as a crop of corn, and with far less expense in proportion to its value.

3. That ten acres properly planted to timber, and properly cultivated, will, in five years, supply fuel in abundance for a family, and also fencing for a farm of one hundred acres.

4. That apparently worthless prairie lands can, by the planting and cultivation of timber thereon, be sold for $100 per acre within twenty years.

5. That the net profits of land properly planted and cultivated with trees will, within ten years, realize at the rate of ten to one as compared with the profits attending the raising of wheat.

Other propositions, even more forcible than those above, are put forth in the Essay mentioned, and the author states his ability to prove all he alleges.

Mr. Hodges having had a most extensive and varied experience in connection with tree planting in Minnesota, spread over the past five years, his opinions are entitled to respect; and although he may be held by some people to be too sanguine, I am quite prepared from my own experience, as to the increase in the value of timber in certain parts of Canada, compared with the prices in the same localities some thirty years back, to agree generally in his conclusions.

### GROWTH.

The growth of timber, if well cared for, especially of certain deciduous kinds, is almost beyond belief.

I have known in Ontario, a white Poplar (Chinese Abele) within sixteen years from planting, to be sixteen inches in diameter and with a top shading sixteen hundred square feet of surface.

Mr. Hodges asserts that in Minnesota, forest trees properly cared for, at an expense in all not exceeding five cents per tree, have been known to turn out one cord of wood per tree within sixteen years from the planting. He mentions instances of Cottonwood, in Minnesota, of seventeen years growth, from fifty to sixty feet in height and sixty to eighty inches in circumference.

The most desirable varieties for propagation, as proved in Minnesota, are the White Willow, the Cottonwood, Lombardy Poplar, Box Elder, and Balm of Gilead. Of these, the Cottonwood is the most valuable, being very hardy and of wonderfully rapid growth.

### THE EXPEDIENCY OF ENCOURAGING TREE-PLANTING IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF THE DOMINION.

Independent altogether of the financial aspect of the question, the Government has a direct interest in the encouragement of forestry on our extensive prairie regions, in view of the ameliorating effects which a system of forest planting would undoubtedly exert on the climate and rainfall, and consequently on the healthiness and productiveness of the country. Conversely, without a counteracting influence in the shape of practical forestry on a liberal system, the wholesale destruction of natural timber by ordinary consumption, by prairie fires, and last, though not least, by sheer extravagance and wanton carelessness, is not at all unlikely in a few years to affect unfavourably the climate of the Province as well as the health of the inhabitants.

The legitimate consumption of wood for fuel alone, in Manitoba, to say nothing of fencing and building timber, is rather startling when the limited resources of the Province are considered.

Taking the population at the present time, at 32,000 souls, or 6,400 families, and estimating the consumption of fuel at thirty cords per family per annum, which, when

it is remembered that the wood is, almost without exception, Poplar, cannot be considered an excessive allowance, we have a consumption of 192,000 cords per annum' say, including rails and log building timber, equal to 200,000 cords, which quantity' taking the average character of the Poplar woods in the Province, will involve the stripping annually of at least 10,000 acres of the timbered lands looked to for future supply, and this, independent of prairie fires and waste, which may be put down safely at as much more.

In addition to all this, we have to remember, that the consumption will rapidly increase while the natural supply will decrease in inverse ratio with the progress of development of the country.

There is little doubt but that, in addition to the great want that would be met by a system of tree-planting on the extensive tracts of magnificent prairie land in the Province, the practical operation of such a system would tend to a better appreciation of the value of the natural woodlands remaining, and of the expediency of looking more carefully after and protecting the timber.

In my humble opinion it would be greatly in the interests of the country to encourage a liberal system of forest tree-planting in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and I would respectfully submit for your consideration the expediency of legislation with that view.

To the various trees for culture mentioned above, should be added the following varieties indigenous to the Province, that is to say: the Poplar, Aspen, Ash-leaved Maple, and Elm, the rapid growth of which under ordinary circumstances, proves that they would abundantly repay for cultivation.

The White Poplar, referred to above, should, by all means, be added to the list.

Messrs. George Leslie & Sons, the well-known owners of the Toronto Nurseries, write as follows respecting this tree.

"This would, doubtless, be one of the very best rapid growing trees for the North-West. Its wood is light and very tough, suitable for many manufacturing purposes, while for fuel it is almost equal to the Hard Maple."

Messrs. Leslie recommend also the Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) and the Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) as both hardy rapid-growing trees of great beauty and usefulness, and likely to succeed well in that country.

In the meantime, I have thought the subject of sufficient importance to append a few practical suggestions on forest tree-planting, taken from the Essay by Mr. Hodges, whose experiences in Minnesota, I feel assured by the earnest zeal exhibited by him, he would be glad to see turned to valuable account north of the forty-ninth parallel.

Appendix 5.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DENNIS,

Surveyor-General.

# PART III.

## APPENDICES

TO THE

# REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,

OF

# DOMINION LANDS.

# APPENDIX 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 30th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following progress report of the Special Survey of meridians and bases in North-West Territory.

Of the twelve months since my report in January last, the party for the three months to 1st April was occupied in the survey of block outlines east of the Lake of the Woods, with (at the breaking up of winter communication) a few days interval at Winnipeg to refit. The party was, in the beginning of April, started westward to the last season's termination of the special survey triangulation, but owing to water on the prairies from spring thaw, and lack of feed at that early date for horses, cannot be said to have been able to work to advantage until second week of May.

During the period from May to 15th November, the triangulation was carried 145 miles westward to the meridian of 102° west longitude from Greenwich, and 112 miles of that meridian established. At the end of September a section of the survey comprising one-half the assistants and a couple of labourers was discharged, the change in the nature of the work at 102° meridian not requiring the force that had hitherto been employed.

The party thus reduced was intended to winter in the Territory. Though the extreme severity of winter weather in that region would prevent anything being done of the more precise instrumental work of the survey, yet much valuable topographical information could be procured, and arrangements were made for scaling, during the winter, the Rivers Qu'Appelle, Souris and Upper Assiniboine, from Fort Ellice as a central depôt of supply.

In accordance with the order given by the Minister of this Department for the recall of all the surveys, instructions were sent for the return of the party and the discharge at Winnipeg of its members, with the exception of those who had been engaged at Ottawa, who will be discharged on arriving here.

The foregoing is an outline of the manner in which the special survey force has been employed during the interval from date of my last report to the present time. The following gives some details of the work done and of the nature of the country traversed. The final returns, notes, computations, etc., of the season's work are in course of preparation. The data having only lately arrived from the field there has not been time to put them in proper shape to be handed in with this report:—

## BLOCK SURVEY EAST OF LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Between the block outlines in the Province of Manitoba, already run, and the Lake of the Woods, there was an interval of unsurveyed ground; therefore, in projecting the meridians and bases east of that lake, to insure conformity of position with the existing surveys to westward, it was necessary to produce the 49th parallel, as established by the International Boundary Commission, across the lake, to serve as a tie and basis of projection for all blocks to the eastward.

The course of the parallel crossed 30 to 40 miles of open lake. This, at a season of the year when the thermometer was sometimes registered there below 40°, entailed the expense of arrangements for dragging, camping fuel and further, the inaccuracy that is likely to attend instrumental work done under so unfavorable conditions of extreme exposure. It therefore seemed preferable to get the position

of the parallel on the eastern shore by the more indirect method of a diagonal tie-line from the before-mentioned Commissions' point at the North-west Angle, which line would traverse a part of the lake fairly sheltered by occasional wooded islands furnishing fuel.

In the computation of the triangle this involved, the differences of latitude and longitude were calculated by that known as "Gauss' Second Method," and frequent and close azimuthal verification obtained for the tie-line which was twice measured; it is, therefore presumed that the intersection of the 49th parallel with the eastern shore of the Lake of the Woods was established with very little if any less accuracy than by direct production of the line, the probable difference being only in the greater effect of any possible departure, in that region, of the figure of the earth from that assumed. and in the greater length of survey by the detour.

The instruments for an astronomic check on the latitude were not in the field, even were they available the season would have made any dependence on their results precarious.

Of the several townships south-east of the Lake of the Woods whose boundaries are concerned, the judgment formed, respecting their fitness for agriculture, was rather unfavorable.

Though but a small portion of their area could be seen on an outline survey, yet the prevalence of rough and rocky ground was apparent; and, with little exception, the level or even ground traversed was wet spruce swamp, or of a light sandy soil.

Some scattered white and red pine timber of moderate size was noted; spruce of large size, and in considerable quantities, was also met with.

### TRIANGULATION FROM WESTBOURNE TO 102° MERIDIAN.

From Westbourne to the Little Saskatchewan, the best route for the purpose that could be found, is sufficiently wooded to impede very seriously a triangulation survey in a flat country. While in this section but slow progress was made.

Westward of the Little Saskatchewan it became more open; the work advanced more rapidly, but still subject, though in a lesser degree, to the retarding difficulty that has existed throughout the survey of getting triangular points in a country of so even a surface.

Lateral refraction was, as in the first season's work, a constant cause of loss of time, and injurious to precision. To it, principally, are to be attributed all the larger closing errors that appear in the reduction of the triangles, and the resulting differences between computed and measured lengths of sides.

From the first or Winnipeg meridian to that of the 102° west longitude, six bases were measured at as nearly equal intervals as circumstances permitted. The average difference between computed and measured bases of verification was a little less than $\frac{1}{20000}$ of their length.

The base-measuring apparatus proved this season, as last, fairly equal to the work expected of it; though necessarily much inferior in precision to the more complex and delicate apparatus usually employed on extensive national trigonometric surveys, it can be used with greater rapidity and gives sufficiently accurate results for triangulation of second order. The average departure from mean of different measures of same distance being about $\frac{1}{75000}$ of the length.

Of the nature of the country through which the triangulation ran from Westbourne to Fort Ellice, the descriptive extracts from returns of block outline and sub-division surveys, published already with your report of last year, have given full details. From Fort Ellice to the second principal meridian, the soil is, for the first 15 or 16 miles, too sandy to be fit for cultivation, it then becomes rather better in the valley of Scissors Creek, which is crossed at 22 miles from Ellice, and continues so to the meridian and about it, the notes taken affirming that the soil is comparatively good and might be cultivated to advantage.

From the Qu'Appelle trail southward, Mr. Aldous, who, as assistant to Mr. A. L. Russell, was in charge of the section engaged in tracing that portion of the

meridian, reports that for about 18 miles to the north, or main branch of Pipestone Creek, the country is undulating, the first five miles being covered with scattered bluffs of poplar, that the soil is poor, and that there is a succession of gravelly ridges.

Pipestone Creek, a small stream of good fresh water, about 10 feet wide and 18 inches deep, flows to the eastward through a valley about half a mile in width and 170 feet lower than surrounding plain. Continuing thence for 18 miles further southward, the line traversed a country broken up by hills and deep ravines, with a light sandy soil ill suited to cultivation.

For four miles towards the termination of this last distance groves of poplar of nine inches or a foot diameter occurred; the remainder was an open prairie.

Mr. Russell speaks more favorably of the country passed over on the meridian north of the Qu'Appelle.

He says that it is well adapted for settlement, that the soil is good throughout for seventy miles, the extent surveyed of that section. He transmits average samples, which would indicate a similar character to that of the excellent soil about the Portage la Prairie in Manitoba.

He further states that the country traversed is well supplied with wood for fuel and with good water.

This satisfactory information is of the more value in that, from the position of the meridian, relatively to the courses of the Big Cut Arm and Assiniboine Rivers, it is to be inferred that the greater part of the tract between these streams and on the first of them an area of about 2,500 square miles, is equally well fitted for cultivation

In relation to the further prosecution of the survey, I would beg leave to make the following suggestions:—

The greater part of next season's work will be in a country more thickly wooded than any yet passed through. On this account, and that the newly-constructed telegraph lines afford facilities for frequently checking the differences of longitude, it would be advisable to change the method hitherto pursued, and dispensing with the triangulation, confine the actual measurements in the field to surveying carefully, in the ordinary manner, the parallels and meridians that are to serve as a basis for the extension, at any point desired, of the block outline system.

This would reduce materially the expenditure for the survey. A further economy may be effected by doing away with the levelling party, which will, for some time, be unnecessary, for the following reasons:—

From Fort Pelly to near Fort Edmonton the special survey will be in the vicinity of that of the Canada Pacific Railway. It would be an unprofitable repetition to level over ground of which its engineers have, in location of their line, already obtained profiles.

Respecting meteorological observations next season, it is probable that more satisfactory results would be secured, by applying, in the following manner, the outfit of instruments got for this service:—

That instead of the necessarily itinerant observations taken in the course of the survey, these be made at fixed stations, choosing for that purpose points where the operators of the newly-constructed telegraph, or the gentlemen who have charge of Indian missionary schools, could keep the registers, and with whom arrangements to that end would, I have no doubt, be easily made. The mission at the Qu'Appelle trading post, and the Prince Albert's Mission on the Saskatchewan, or a telegraph office near the Elbow would form good stations embracing a wide stretch of country. Better meteorological data would be thus procured, and the risk of breakage of instruments, incidental to their continuous transport, be removed.

It may not be out of place to suggest, here, that most valuable information would be obtained, for a comparatively small outlay, by sending a few good thermometers, a barometer and a rain guage to Fort McLeod, and the same to, say Dunvegan, on the Peace River, at both of which places there should be little difficulty in getting some one to record observations.

These staions nearly include, the one to the North the other to the Southward, the belt of agriculturally promising country that extends, between them, along the Eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The importance of definite knowledge of the degree of heat and moisture during growing months, and of the date and intensity of earliest frosts, at these comparatively extreme points of the region in question, is self evident.

Enough is now known of the fertility of large areas of our North-Western Territory, to make the question of their future profitable cultivation purely a climatic one. Its practical solution, however, we have certainly some approach to, in the fact, that good samples of grain have been brought from what we regard as nearly the northern limit of our possible wheat-growing country. Many valuable observations of temperature have also been made in the course of their journeyings by those engaged in travel or exploration. But the confirmation of these favorable evidences that might be afforded by the systematically obtained meteorological data from fixed stations would be exceedingly desirable.

In closing, I would report favorably the willing and industrious attention to their duties shown by my assistants on this service.

I have to express my regret for the unfortunate but unavoidable hindrance to some of the operations of the survey, caused by my being prevented by a serious accidental injury received in the field, from giving them my personal attention, and also to point out that, for the same reason, on Mr. A. L. Russell, fell the greater share of the responsibility and labor of conducting the field work during this season.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

LINDSAY RUSSELL,

*Assist. Surveyor-General.*

# APPENDIX 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of this office and branches during the first ten months of the present year:—

Owing to the Province having suffered so severely from the ravages of grasshoppers, the number of emigrants coming in has been much smaller than that of last year; the homestead entries made in this office and branches being only 503, as against 1,376 in the year 1874.

By reference to the schedule hereto attached, marked A, it will be seen that the total amount of land entered during the past ten months, is 163,917 acres, as against 364,544 acres during the year 1874. Of this amount 80,480 acres were free grant lands, granted under the homestead law of 1872; 61,553 acres have yet to be paid for at the rate of one dollar per acre, under the provisions of the law of 1873, by which each homesteader may preëmpt an adjacent quarter-section for which he is not required to pay until the expiration of three years; the remainder has been either sold for cash or taken up as military bounty land.

Although the actual number of persons acquiring lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territory has been so much smaller than in the previous year, it would not appear that this has arisen from any lack of interest in the country, or of faith in its future, as the number of letters received on subjects connected with the settlement of Dominion lands has been very greatly increased, amounting, during the last ten months, to 2,300, while the number of letters sent was no less than 2,660; these figures not including the large correspondence of the branch offices at Westbourne and Emerson.

I have found it very difficult to form a reliable opinion regarding the extent of the devastation in the Province caused this year by the incursion of the grasshoppers.

Very many of the older settlements and parishes have suffered a total destruction of their crops; this was especially the case with settlements on the banks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers; the newer settlements, however, in the vicinity of the Pembina Mountains, in the south-western part of the Province, suffered but slightly; while in the other districts the loss was, to a greater or less extent, only partial.

Taking the Province as a whole, I am of the opinion that not more than one-half of the crop escaped destruction, and the effect of the loss of this very large proportion is rendered more serious from the fact that only about one-half of the usual crop was sown, the loss of both seed and labour from this plague having been anticipated by the settlers.

There would not appear to be any reason to apprehend that the Province will again be afflicted by this scourge, as the locusts are not known to have deposited their ova in any portion of the territory whence they are likely to invade the settlements next year. The past history of the colony also affords encouragement in this respect.

The first settlers brought out under the auspices of the Earl of Selkirk, suffered severely from grasshoppers in the years 1818 and 1819, after which period about thirty years elapsed during which they were entirely free from their ravages. They were again visited by this calamity in 1857 and 1858, and also from 1864 to 1868.

From this it may reasonably be hoped that the Province is about to enter on another period of exemption from this plague, similar to those enjoyed by the early settlers between 1820 and 1856, and from 1858 to 1864.

I cannot close this report without referring to the very satisfactory settlement made by the German Mennonites from Southern Russia. Although eight townships were set apart, at the instance of the Minister of the Interior, in the year 1873, for their exclusive settlement, no considerable number of them arrived in Manitoba until the summer of 1874. The Mennonite Settlement may therefore be said to have originated only some eighteen months ago.

Three of the townships above referred to have been found by them unsuitable for settlement, so that the whole number of Mennonites arriving in 1873 and 1874, have settled within five townships.

On a recent visit to this reserve, I could not but be struck with the progress made. Eighteen villages or dorfs have been established, each consisting of from eight to eighteen large well-built and well-finished houses, besides which many isolated houses have been erected upon farms the excellence of which, the owners, consider fully compensates for the deprivation of the advantages to be derived from congregating in villages.

These five townships comprise, in all, from 1,900 to 2,000 souls; in fact, this reservation may be regarded as completely and satisfactorily settled.

In addition to the above, the Mennonites who arrived this year having received from the Government the exclusive right to settle with their compatriots, seventeen townships situate westerly of the Red River, near the International Boundary Line, have already commenced with vigor to lay the foundations of what will doubtless prove, in a very few years, a populous and wealthy settlement. These townships are almost completely destitute of timber, and would, consequently, hardly have been chosen for settlement by the ordinary immigrant. In view of this, the fact of their having, nevertheless, attracted the Mennonites, invests this new colony with a peculiar interest, being likely to result in showing that even the absolutely treeless plains may be successfully colonized, notwithstanding that, for many years, the fuel required by the settlers will have to be brought by them from great distances.

Little or no progress has, as yet, been made in settling the five townships placed by the Government at the disposal of the Manitoba Colonization Society for settlement by French Canadians at present residing in the United States, but I am informed that the promoters of the scheme entertain sanguine hopes of being able to induce many of their countrymen to make Manitoba their home, during the course of the coming year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DONALD CODD,

*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

Lieut.-Col. DENNIS,

*Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands,*

*Ottawa.*

## SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT showing the transactions at the Dominion Lands Office at Winnipeg, and Branches, for the first ten months of the year 1875; also the total acreage of Lands disposed of, with amount received to date,

| NATURE OF GRANT, &c. | FIRST TEN MONTHS OF YEAR 1875. | | | FROM ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1875. | | | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Acres. | Receipts. | No. | Acres. | Receipts. | |
| | | | $ cts. | | | $ cts. | |
| Homesteads | 499 | 79,840 | 4,990 00 | 3,036 | 485,760 | 30,360 00 | The difference between acreage and amount received arises from Military Bounty Warrants having been accepted, in certain cases, in payment for land. |
| Sales | 77 | 5,008 | 4,642 00 | 430 | 55,191 | 54,775 00 | |
| Military Bounty Warrants | 105 | 16,876 | ..... | 829 | 135,116 | ..... | |
| Preëmptions | 391 | 61,553 | ..... | 1,027 | 163,313 | ..... | |
| Timber Dues, etc | ..... | ..... | 291 00 | ..... | ..... | 867 40 | |
| Sale of Maps | ..... | ..... | 69 50 | ..... | ..... | 129 10 | |
| Totals | 1,072 | 163,277 | $9,992 50 | 5,322 | 839,380 | $86,131 50 | |

Certified correct.

DONALD CODD,
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1875.

## SCHEDULE B.

SHOWING the new Settlements and Villages formed in the Province of Manitoba during the Year 1875.

| No. of Land District. | Township. | Range. | Section. | Name of Settlement. | REMARKS. — Distances estimated as the crow flies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1.—Office at Winnipeg | 14 | 1 E | ..... | Township of Brant | 23 Miles North-west of Winnipeg. |
| No. 2.—Office at Emerson | 1 | 3 E | ..... | Township of Hudson | 60 Miles South of Winnipeg |
| | 2 | 3 E | ..... | do Franklin | 54 do do do |
| | 1 | 4 E | ..... | do Belcher | 60 do East of South of Winnipeg |
| | 2 | 4 E | ..... | do Parry | 54 do do do do |
| | 3 | 1 E | ..... | do Whitehaven | 49 do West do do |
| | 2 | 2 E | ..... | do Marais | 54 do South of Winnipeg. |
| | 3 | 3 E | ..... | do Melwood | 47 do do do |
| | 7 | 6 E | 35 | Village of Blumenhof | 30 Miles South-east of Winnipeg. German Mennonite villages or dorfs. |
| | 7 | 6 E | 30 | do Hochfeld | 27 |
| | 7 | 6 E | 22 | do Blumenort | 31 |
| | 7 | 5 E | 26 | do Bergthal | 26 |
| | 7 | 5 E | 20 | do Schontal | 25 |
| | 7 | 5 E | 15 | do Chortitz | 27 |
| | 7 | 5 E | 12 | do Rosenthal | 29 |
| | 7 | 5 E | 4 | do Tannenau | 28 |
| | 6 | 6 E | 35 | do Steinbach | 33 |
| | 6 | 6 E | 30 | do (Not yet named) | 32 |
| | 6 | 5 E | 32 | do Grinfeld | 29 |
| | 6 | 5 E | 27 | do Rosenfeld | 30 |
| | 6 | 5 E | 18 | do Schonwiese | 31 |
| | 6 | 5 E | 9 | do Steinreich | 33 |
| | 6 | 5 E | 3 | (Not yet named) | 34 |
| | 7 | 4 E | ..... | 3 Villages not yet named | |
| No. 3.—Office at Westbourne | 14 | 12 W | ..... | Township of Livingstone. | 87 Miles West of Winnipeg. |

DONALD CODD,
*Agent of Dominion Lands.*

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st Oct., 1875.

# APPENDIX No. 3.

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, Man., 7th December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor, in compliance with the directions contained in your letters of the 8th and 10th ultimo, to report on the progress of the surveys in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, as follows :—

## SETTLEMENT SURVEYS.

A large number of wood lots were laid out during the spring of this year by D. L. S. McPhillips, south of the River Assinniboine, in the Parishes of Portage la Prairie and High Bluff. Mr. McPhillips also finished the posting of some of the parish lots, which had only been done temporarily during the winter, the ground having been frozen too hard in some places to admit of posts being permanently planted. He also completed the compilation of the field notes of the surveys of several parishes, which had accumulated, owing to his previous constant employment in the field.

Mr. McPhillips was lately instructed to lay out a village plot on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, for the Icelandic Colony. This has been effected.

Mr. D. L. S. Harris has laid out a portion of the town plot of Selkirk, on the east side of the Red River, at the proposed crossing of the Canada Pacific Railway.

## OUTER TWO MILES.

Plans of the "outer two miles" of the Parishes of Headingly, St. François Xavier, St. Norbert, St. Vital, St. Boniface, and St. Charles (the surveys of which were finished at date of last report) have been completed.

In the Parishes of St. Andrews and St. Clements (west) D. L. S. Vaughan completed his field notes, and report on the "Park" claims in rear of these parishes early in the year, and D. L. S. Harris also completed the posting of the rear line of Kildonan and St. Paul (west), and plan of the same, but in the parishes of St. Paul and Kildonan (east), St. John and St. James, no further progress has been made since the last report, for the reason then given. Plans have been prepared, showing the various "parks" and other claims lying within the "outer two miles" of the above-named parishes. As soon as these claims have been settled, and it is decided how they shall be posted; this can be proceeded with, and the plans be completed without further delay.

## INDIAN RESERVE SURVEYS.

See Schedule "D" herewith.

## TIMBER LIMIT SURVEYS.

The following have been surveyed during the year, viz. : Mr. Fowler's, at Rainy Lake, by D. L. S. Sinclair; Messrs. Fuller & Co's., at the Lake of the Woods, by D. L. S. Kennedy, and "Big Island," in Lake Winnipeg, by D. L. S. Kennedy.

Part of the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, including "Grindstone Point," was surveyed by D. L. S. Vaughan.

The plans and field notes of the above, together with the reports of the surveyors, being in the head-office, I need say nothing further regarding these surveys.

BLOCK SURVEYS.

Schedule "B" shows the progress of these surveys since the last report, and is compiled from the latest reports received from the surveyors, and from information furnished by Inspector Hart, prior to his departure for the Riding Mountain District lately, whither he has gone on business connected with the surveys.

The block surveys being principally in timbered localities, and owing to the rough character of some parts of the country, the numerous lakes and muskegs met with by several of the parties, together with the difficulties of transport, &c., the mileage shown as completed is, in some instances, small, especially as compared with that in former reports, when the surveys were being carried on in more favorable localities.

Except in those cases where final returns have been received, theoretical mileage is given.

SUB-DIVISION SURVEYS.

The Schedule "C" shows sub-division surveys effected by the contract surveyors during the year.

The maps and field notes of the townships surveyed by Messrs. Bayne, Martin, Grant and Eaton, have been forwarded to Ottawa; most of the others will reach you before the close of the year, but in case they should not do so, I have obtained from the surveyors, descriptive reports of those townships, and the same are now forwarded.

Enclosed herewith are the following Schedules in connection with this report:—

"A."—Showing surveyors employed in Manitoba and the North-West Territories in 1875.

"B."—Showing block surveys effected in 1875.

"C."—Showing sub-division surveys effected in 1875.

"D."—Showing Indian Reserves surveyed in 1875.

"E."—Synopsis of block and sub-division surveys.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. WHITCHER,

*Inspector of Surveys,*

*In charge of Surveys Office, Winnipeg.*

The Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands,

Ottawa.

## SCHEDULE A.

Showing Surveyors employed on Surveys in Manitoba and North-west Territory during 1875.

| No. | Name. | Residence. | Character of Survey. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Brown, C. P | Palestine, Man | Sub-division. |
| 2 | Bayne, George A | Pictou, N.S | Sub-division and Indian Reserves. |
| 3 | Bolton, Lewis | Listowell, Ontario | Block. |
| 4 | Broy, Edgar | Oakville, do | do |
| 5 | Caddy, E. C | Cobourg, do | Indian Reserves. |
| 6 | Doupe, Joseph | Winnipeg, Manitoba | Block. |
| 7 | Eaton, W. Case | St. James, do | Sub-division. |
| 8 | Forneri, C. C | Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont | do |
| 9 | Grant, John | Winnipeg, Man | do |
| 10 | Holmes, John | The Carp, Ontario | do |
| 11 | Hermon, R. W | Listowell, do | Block. |
| 12 | Harris, J. W | Winnipeg, Manitoba | Settlement. |
| 13 | Kennedy, Lachlan | Toronto, Ontario | Sub-division and timber limits. |
| 14 | Kingston, G. M | do | Block. |
| 15 | McPhillipps, George | St. Charles, Manitoba | Settlement. |
| 16 | Martin, F. A | Winnipeg, do | Sub-division. |
| 17 | Miles, Charles F | Weston, Ontario | Indian Reserves. |
| 18 | Ogilvie, William | Ottawa, do | Block. |
| 19 | Pearce, William | Toronto, do | do |
| 20 | Reid, J. Lestock | Winnipeg, Manitoba | do |
| 21 | Russell, Alexander L | Ottawa, Ontario | do |
| 22 | Ross, Robert J | Frampton, Quebec | Indian Reserves. |
| 23 | Sinclair, Duncan | Winnipeg, Manitoba | Sub-divlsion. |
| 24 | Stewart, Elihu | Collingwood, Ontario | do |
| 25 | Vaughan, A. H | St. Clements, Manitoba | Settlement. |
| 26 | Wagner, William | Ossowa, do | Indian Reserves. |
| 27 | Webb, A. C | Brighton, Ontario | Block. |

## SCHEDULE B.

SHOWING Block Surveys completed between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

| Name. | Description of Survey. | Extent of Line Surveyed since 31st December, 1874. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Miles. | |
| A. C. Webb | North Limit of 4th Concession Line, across Ranges 29 and 30, West<br>5th Base Line, ..... ..... do do<br>North Limit of 5th Concession Line, across Ranges 27, 28, 29, and 30, West<br>South do do do 29 and 30, West<br>6th Base Line, across Ranges 27, 28, 29, and 30, West<br>North and South Limits of 6th Concession Line, across Ranges 27, 28, and part of 29, West<br>Meridian Extensions between Ranges 28 and 29 West, Townships 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22<br>Meridian Extensions between Ranges 30 and 31 West, Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, West | 187·56 | Undulating land, soil generally of good quality, water good, and a fair amount of timber.<br>Mr. Webb will probably send in his returns before the 1st January, 1876. |
| G. M. Kingston | North Limit of 5th Concession Line, across Ranges 25 and 26, West<br>6th Base Line, across Ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26, West<br>Meridian Extension between Ranges 26 and 27 West, Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22<br>Meridian Extension between Ranges 24 and 25, West, Townships 19, 20, and 21 | 79·50 | South-western portion, undulating prairie; remainder, wooded and cut up by small lakes and muskegs. |
| Wm. Ogilvie | 6th Base Line, across Ranges 21 and 22, West<br>Meridian Extension between Ranges 22 and 23, West, Townships 19, 20, 21, and 22<br>North Limit of 5th Concession Line, across Ranges 21 and 22, West | 48·90 | Wooded, and cut up by small lakes and swamps; parts very hilly; no progress reports received lately. |
| Edgar Bray | 7th Base Line, across Ranges 15, 16, 17, and 18, West<br>Meridian Extension between Ranges 14 and 15 West, Townships 23 and 24<br>do do do 18 and 19 do do 23, 24, 25, and 26 | 61·12 | Tolerably dry part of country, of an open nature, though not prairie; remainder partly timbered. |
| Lewis Bolton | 7th Base Line, across Range 14, West<br>Meridian Extension between Ranges 14 and 15, West, Townships 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29<br>8th Base Line, across Range 14, West | 42·78 | Very swampy, with timbered ridges between swamps. |
| Joseph Doupe | Meridian Extension between Ranges 4 and 5, West, Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24<br>7th Base Line, across Ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, and part of 9, West<br>Meridian Extension between Ranges 8 and 9, West, Townships 23 and 24 | 65·20 | Level country, interspersed with swamp and belts of timber. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Pearce | 3rd Base Line, across Ranges 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, East | | |
| | North Limit of 2nd Concession Line, across Ranges, 15, 16, 17, and part of 18, East | | |
| | South Limit of 3rd Concession Line, across Ranges 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, East | 185·27 | Rough and rocky, with numerous lakes and swamps. Returns of part of this are in Head Office, Ottawa. |
| | Meridian Extension between Ranges 12 and 13, East, Tps. 7, 8, 9, and 10 | | |
| | do do 14 and 15. do 7 and 8 | | |
| | do do 16 and 17, do 7, 8, 9, and 10 | | |
| | do do 18 and 19, do 9 and 10 | | |
| | do do 20 and 21, do 9 and 10 | | |
| | do do 22 and 23, do 1 and 2 | | |
| | do do 22 and 23, do 1, 2, 3, and part of 4, South | | |
| J. Lestock Reid | do do 24 and 25, do 3, and part of 4, South | 208·28 | Belt of good land along Rainy River, from half a mile to two miles in width; timbered country north of that, and very swampy. East of the Lake of the Woods reported to be rocky, with numerous lakes, unfit for agricultural purposes. The timber, with the exception of some small pines, unserviceable. Returns of part of this are in Head Office. |
| | do do 26 and 27, do 3, 4, and part of 5, South | | |
| | North and South Limits of 1st Concession Line (South), across Ranges 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26, East | | |
| | Meridian Extension between Ranges 28 and 29, East, Tps. 5, and part of 6, South | | |
| | do do 30 and 31, do part of 5, South | | |
| | 2nd Base Line (South), across Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31, East | | |
| | 1st Base (or 49th Parallel), across Ranges 25, 26, 27, and 28, East | | |
| | Meridian Extensions between Ranges 26 and 27, East, Tps. 3 and 4 | | |
| | do do 24 and 25, do 1 and 2, South | | |
| Alexander L. Russell | do do 24 and 25, do 1, and part of 2. | 31·56 | Returns are in Head Office. |
| | 1st Base and 49th Parallel, across Ranges 23 and 24, East | 35·00 | |
| | Lake of the Woods. Traverse | | |
| | South Limit of 1st Concession Line, across Range 7, East | | |
| F. A. Martin | Meridian Extension between Ranges 5 and 6, East, Township 1 | 30·55 | |
| | North Limit of Road Allowance along 1st Base, Ranges 5, 6, and 7, East | | |
| Geo. A. Bayne | Meridian Extensions between Ranges 8 and 9, West, Township 7 | 18 23 | |
| | North Limit of 2nd Concession Line, across Ranges 9 and 10, West | | |
| C. P. Brown | South do 3rd do do 13 and 14, West | 12·18 | Surveyed in connection with sub-division. |
| Lachlan Kennedy | North Limit of Road Allowance along 1st Base, across Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, West | 47·84 | |
| | Meridian Extension between Ranges 2 and 3, West, Township 1 | | |
| | do do 4 and 5, do 1 | | |

A. H. WHITCHER,
*Inspector of Surveys.*

## SCHEDULE C.

SHOWING Sub-division Surveys effected in 1875, between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

| Name of Surveyor. | Extent Contracted for. | | | Extent Completed. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Townships and Ranges. | No. of Tps. | Miles. | Townships and Ranges. | No. of Tps. | Miles. | |
| F. A. Martin..... | Township 1, Ranges 5, 6, and 7, East | 4 | 269·45 | All, except 3½ miles in swamp..... | 4 | 265·98 | Returns forwarded to Ottawa. |
| | do 2, do 7, East ..... | | | | | | |
| John Grant ..... | do 3 and 4, Range 7, East ..... | 2 | 140·59 | All ..... | 2 | 140·59 | do do |
| C. C. Forneri..... | do 5, South, Range 27, East... | 8 | ..... | One Township completed..... ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | Fractional Townships on Rainy River. |
| | do 5 and 6, South, Ranges 28, 29, and 30, East ..... | | | | | | |
| | do 5, South, Range 31, East .. | | | | | | |
| Lachlan Kennedy.. | do 1, Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, West..... | 8 | 513·45 | Township 1, Ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, West, and part of Township 1, Range 6, West... ..... | 5⅝ | 372·75 | Returns not received. |
| Geo. A. Bayne..... | do 7, Ranges 9 and 10, West.. | 2 | 128·34 | All ..... | 2 | 128·34 | Returns forwarded to Ottawa. |
| C. P. Brown..... | do 9 and 10, anges 13, 14, 15, and 16, West ..... | 8 | 537·77 | do ..... | 8 | 537·77 | Returns not received. |
| W. Case Eaton..... | do 21 and 22, Range 14, West. | 2 | 140·52 | do ..... | 2 | 140.52 | Returns forwarded to Ottawa. |
| John Holmes ..... | do 17, Range 20, West.. ..... | 1 | 67·24 | do ..... | 1 | 67·24 | Returns not received. |
| Duncan Sinclair ... | do 17 and 18, Ranges 21 and 22, West..... | 3⅔ | 252· | All, except traverse of lakes ..... | 3⅔ | 252· | Part of Township 18, 21, West, is an Indian Reserve. |
| Elihu Stewart ... | do 3, South, Ranges 23, 24, and 25, East ..... | 5 | ..... | No report from Mr. Stewart ..... | ..... | ..... | Townships in Rainy River District. |
| | do 3 and 4, South, Range 26, East..... ..... ..... | | | | | | |

A. H. WHITCHER,
*Inspector of Surveys.*

# SCHEDULE D.

## SHOWING Indian Reserves surveyed in 1875, between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

| Band. | Locality. | Under which Treaty Surveyed. | Area. | By whom Surveyed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Acres. | | |
| Sioux Indians. "Enoch's" Band..... | Bird Tail Creek, near Fort Ellice, North-West Territory..... | No. 2..... | 6,885 | D.L.S., Wagner..... | In Township 15, Range 27 West. |
| do "White Eagle's" Band | On the River Assiniboine, near Fort Ellice, North-West Territory..... | " 2..... | 7,936 | do do ..... | do 10, do 22 do |
| "Mekis" Band..... | Riding Mountain House, N.-W. Ter. | " 2..... | 5,785 | do do ..... | do 18, do 21 do |
| Fairford Band..... | Fairford River, North-West Territory. | " 2..... | 15,200 | do do ..... | |
| Chief Pierre and Band..... | Lac des Mille Lacs, wild and farming lands ..... | " 3..... | 3,750 | do Ross..... | |
| Chief Blackstone and Band..... | Lac la Croix, wild and farming lands. | " 3..... | ..... | do do ..... | Survey not yet completed. |
| Chief Rat McKay and Band..... | River la Seine wild land..... | " 3..... | 8,476 | do do ..... | Farming Reserve remains to be surveyed. |
| Chiefs Little Eagle and Gobay and Bands..... | West side of Rainy Lake, wild and farming lands..... | " 3..... | ..... | do Caddy ..... | Survey not yet completed. |
| Chief Kitchekoka and Band..... | Rainy River, farming land..... | " 3..... | ..... | do Forneri ..... | Wild land in large "Wild Land" Reserve for Rainy River Indians..... |
| Chiefs and Bands .... ..... | Lake of the Woods* ..... | " 3..... | ..... | { D.L.S., C. F. Miles do Bayne. } ... | Survey not yet completed. |

NOTE.—D. L. S. Wagner is now engaged on the survey of Reserves set apart under Treaty No. 4, and D. L. S's Miles, Caddy, Ross and Bayne are laying out the Reserves under Treaty No. 3 at Rainy Lake, Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods.

* These Reserves being scattered among the Islands and at different points on the shores of the Lake, it has been rendered necessary to survey the greater part of the Lake in order to locate them. Another season will be required to complete laying them out.

A. H. WHITCHER,
*Inspector of Surveys.*

## SCHEDULE E.

SHOWING Subdivision Surveys contracted for and completed, and of Block Surveys performed between 31st December, 1874, and 31st October, 1875.

| Townships Subdivided. | Section Lines Surveyed. | Block Lines. | Line Surveyed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | | Miles. |
| 5th Range, East; Township 1 | 67·44 | 1st Correction Line, South | 65·34 |
| 6th do do 1 | 57·73 | 2nd Base do do | 38·91 |
| 7th do do 1, 2, 3 and 4 | 281·40 | 1st Base do | 90·68 |
| 31st do do 5, South | 35·40 | 1st Correction do | 6·10 |
| 1st Range, West; Township 1 | 60·82 | 2nd do do | 32·40 |
| 2nd do do 1 | 67·01 | 3rd Base do | 48·90 |
| 3rd do do 1 | 60·95 | 3rd Correction do | 42·74 |
| 4th do do 1 | 67·03 | 4th do do | 12·27 |
| 5th do do 1 | 60·94 | 5th Base do | 12·22 |
| 6th do do 1 | 56·00 | 5th Correction do | 61·22 |
| 9th do do 7 | 61·20 | 6th Base do | 61·12 |
| 10th do do 7 | 67·14 | 6th Correction do | 28·55 |
| 13th do do 9 and 10 | 128·33 | 7th Base do | 59·09 |
| 14th do do 9, 10, 21 and 22 | 281·00 | 8th do do | 6·11 |
| 15th do do 9 and 10 | 128·36 | 1st Meridian Exterior, West | 6·09 |
| 16th do do 9 and 10 | 140·60 | 2nd do do | 30·53 |
| 20th do do 17 | 67·24 | 4th do do | 18·30 |
| 21st do do 17 and 18 | 112·00 | 7th do do | 42·78 |
| 22nd do do 17 and 18 | 140·00 | 9th do do | 24·45 |
| | | 11th do do | 24·45 |
| | 1,940·59 | 12th do do | 18·33 |
| | | 13th do do | 12·22 |
| | | 14th do do | 48·90 |
| | | 15th do do | 24·45 |
| | | 3rd do East | 6·11 |
| | | 6th do do | 24 45 |
| | | 7th do do | 12·22 |
| | | 8th do do | 24·45 |
| | | 9th do do | 12·22 |
| | | 10th do do | 12·22 |
| | | 11th do do | 30·93 |
| | | 12th do do | 30·56 |
| | | 13th do do | 37·13 |
| | | 14th do do | 8·82 |
| | | 15th do do | 3·71 |
| | | Total Mileage of Block Lines | 1,018·97 |
| | | Mileage in Townships | 1,940·59 |
| | | Area of Subdivision Surveys | 665·000 |

A. H. WHITCHER,
*Inspector of Surveys.*

# APPENDIX 4.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Commissioners—Half-Breed Lands and Scrip.

*Claims investigated by Mr. Commissioner Machar.*

| Parishes. | Children under 18. | Children over 18. | Heads of Families. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Headingley | 101 | 41 | 47 | 189 |
| Kildonan | 29 | 25 | 23 | 77 |
| Portage la Prairie and White Mud | 122 | 47 | 74 | 243 |
| St. Andrews | 519 | 252 | 384 | 1,155 |
| St. Clements | 177 | 65 | 125 | 367 |
| Poplar Point and High Bluff | 267 | 79 | 151 | 497 |
| St. James | 105 | 47 | 80 | 232 |
| St. John | 64 | 31 | 40 | 135 |
| St. Pauls | 71 | 56 | 66 | 193 |
| St. Peters | 50 | 9 | 33 | 92 |
| | 1,505 | 652 | 1,023 | 3,180 |
| | Children. | | | |
| Absentees in all the Parishes | 32 | | 18 | 50 |
| Claims disallowed | 164 | | 194 | 358 |
| Claims of White Settlers and their Children investigated | | | | 717 |
| | | | | 4,305 |

*Claims investigated by Mr. Commissioner Ryan.*

| Parishes. | Children under 18 | Children over 18. | Heads of Families. | Original White Settlers. | Heirs of persons deceased. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Vital | 105 | 47 | 59 | 44 | 56 | 311 |
| St. Charles | 132 | 41 | 91 | 3 | 8 | 275 |
| St. François-Xavier | 647 | 182 | 445 | 22 | 336 | 1,632 |
| St. Laurent | 118 | 65 | 75 | | 48 | 296 |
| St. Annes | 142 | 68 | 72 | 32 | 29 | 343 |
| St. Boniface | 273 | 168 | 205 | 18 | 140 | 804 |
| St. Norbert | 368 | 149 | 224 | 19 | 126 | 886 |
| Ste. Agathe | 167 | 62 | 127 | | 75 | 431 |
| | 1,952 | 782 | 1,298 | 138 | 818 | 4,988 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | 9,293 |

# APPENDIX 5.

## PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON FOREST TREE PLANTING.

### *Preparation of the Soil.*

A proper and thorough cultivation of the soil is an indispensable prerequisite to success. Without this thorough preparation, failure and disappointment are inevitable.

To secure the best results the ground must have been previously broken and the sod thoroughly decomposed, then, with a common stirring plough, the ground to be planted should be given a thorough ploughing to the depth of ten inches, after which it should be thorougly harrowed until the ground is finely pulverised.

It is recommended that the ground for a single row, for a fence, or for a hedge, should be prepared in the above manner,—in a strip eight feet wide in the centre of which the cuttings should be set, leaving a margin for cultivation four feet wide on each side of the row.

### *Method of Planting Cuttings.*

Stretch a small rope of suitable length tightly over the exact place where it is desired to plant the cuttings, each end of the rope to be staked firmly to the ground.

The ground immediately beneath the rope should be smoothed off with a small iron rake.

The planter should then take up as many cuttings as he can conveniently carry under one arm, and proceed to stick them in the ground close up to the rope. *They should be stuck deep*, leaving not more, in any case, than two buds out of the ground. If stuck in the full length it is just as well.

It is advised that they should be stuck in slanting, say at the angle of from 30 to 45 degrees, and, *invariably, butt end first.*

For a live fence or hedge, they should be stuck, as nearly as possible, one foot apart.

5,280 cuttings will plant a mile of live fence.

Two good hands can plant this mile in a day, if the ground is properly prepared for them.

### *Method of Cultivation.*

As soon after planting as the weeds and grass shew themselves, hoeing should be commenced : every cutting should be carefully hoed.

All of the four feet margin on each side of the row should be hoed thoroughly. As soon afterwards as the cuttings have started so that the row may be distinctly seen, use the horse and cultivator, passing up and down the row often enough to kill the grass and weeds, leaving all of the four feet margin on each side of the row perfectly mellow. Then hoe carefully.

This process should be repeated two or three times during the season before harvest. Not a weed or bunch of grass should be allowed to go to seed.

Great care should be exercised, in hoeing and cultivating, not to disturb the cutting or the young tree.

After harvest, all the weeds, and grass found within the four feet margin should be gathered and burned. Look out for Prairie fires, and, if the plantation is in danger, burn round it.

It cannot be sufficiently impressed upon the tree planter, *that thorough cultivation the first season will ensure the success of the plantation.* If this is neglected, it will be found difficult to atone satisfactorily by subsequent good treatment.

The second year, the plants will do with half the cultivation; and the third year no further cultivation will be required, as they will protect themselves from weeds and grass.

At this stage Mr. Hodges recommends a liberal mulching of manure.

By pursuing this treatment the cuttings will be grown in five years to a size and height which will form an impenetrable barrier to horses and cattle as well as a valuable wind break.

Mr. Hodges asserts that ten acres planted in this way in rows eight feet apart, will, in that period, not only furnish all the fuel and fencing necessary to support a farm, but will also bring a handsome little income from the fence poles which may be spared to less fortunate neighbors.

The earlier the cuttings are planted after the frost is out of the ground the better, but the planting may be continued to the 1st of June with success.

When it can be done, fall ploughing is preferable to spring ploughing, as the ground is less liable to suffer from drought.

Cuttings set in spring ploughing should have the earth pressed each side of them as fast as the planting progresses.

*The procuring of Cuttings, Young Trees and Seeds.*

White willow cuttings at the present time may be most conveniently and advantageously purchased in Minnesota.

Arrangements will probably be made by which the information necessary to enable persons in Manitoba to obtain the above, together with any others of the trees which it may be desired to procure from Minnesota, as also the seeds of forest trees not indigenous, which may be suited to Manitoba, may from time to time be had at any one of the Regular Dominion Lands Offices, on application.

Young aspen and poplar, one or two years old, may be gathered in waggon loads in the vicinity of groves now existing in different parts of the Province.

The seeds of the ash-leaved maple, the ash and the elm, may be found in abundance along the margins of some of the streams in Manitoba and the North-West. These may be gathered to most advantage late in the fall.

Forest tree seeds are likely to succeed best if planted just before the ground freezes.

The latter should be finely pulverized and the seed planted in drills in small furrows previously made by the hoe.

The seed should be liberally sown, then covered with a small iron rake to a depth of from one to two inches.

Seed necessary to be kept throughout the winter should be kept in moist sand in boxes or barrels, two parts of sand to one of seed. Keep where the mice will not find them, and where they will be cool and at about their natural moisture.

Young trees gathered in the fall should be heeled in, that is to say, placed side by side in a trench on dry ground, where water will not stand.

This trench should be large enough to lay in the roots, and from a half to two thirds of the young tree, which should then be covered with earth, to protect them during the winter.

Care should be taken to keep the roots of the young trees moist until they are finally planted.

They should not be allowed to be exposed to the sun or wind, but kept in a nearly their natural condition as possible, and when planted should be planted with care, the roots being all st aightened out, and the fine fibrous roots given plenty of rich moist earth.

# APPENDIX 6.

## INDEX TO TOWNSHIP DESCRIPTIONS.


| Range. | Township. | Page. | Range. | Township. | Page. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 East. | 18 | ..... | 8 West. | 7 | ..... |
| 5 do | 1 | ..... | 9 do | 7 | ..... |
| 6 do | 1 | ..... | 10 do | 7 | ..... |
| 7 do | 1, 2, 3, 4 | ..... | 11 do | 20 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 do | 20 | ..... |
| 1 West. | 1 | ..... | 13 do | 9, 10 | ..... |
| 2 do | 1 | ..... | 14 do | 9, 10 | ..... |
| 3 do | 1 | ..... | 18 do | 16 | ..... |
| 4 do | 1 | ..... | 19 do | 18 | ..... |
| 5 do | 1 | ..... | 21 do | 17, 18 | ..... |
| 6 do | 1, 7, 8 | ..... | 22 do | 17, 18 | ..... |
| 7 do | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |


## EXTRACTS FROM SURVEYORS' REPORTS OF TOWNSHIP SURVEYS EFFECTED DURING SEASON OF 1875.

This appendix contains extracts from the Reports of the Township Surveys in the Province of Manitoba and part of the North-West Territory adjoining, describing the nature of the surface, the kind and quality of the soil and timber, and the supply of water afforded by lakes, streams, and springs, and to be obtained by digging, with such other information respecting the fitness of the several townships for agricultural or lumbering operations as would aid the intending settler in selecting a suitable location.

### Range I—East of the Principal Meridian.

*Township No.* 18.—Is well wooded and watered, the timber being principally poplar with a small quantity of spruce. The soil is of good quality, a large proportion suitable for settlement. There are a few swamps and muskegs which may easily be drained.

### Range V—East.

*Township No.* 1.—Is well wooded with small timber. A good deal of the best timber has been destroyed by fire. The soil of the southern portion is of very inferior quality and very swampy, that of the northern half is generally a rich sandy loam. Good water can be obtained in any part of the township by digging a few feet.

### Range VI—East.

*Township No.* 1.—Is unfit for farming purposes, being very low and wet and covered in the greater party with long willows. There is some fair poplar scattered through it.

### Range VII—East.

*Township No.* 1.—Is useless (without thorough draining) for agricultural purposes, three-fourths being covered with either water, floating bog, or swamp willows. The few dry spots are stony and strewed with large boulders, and are the only parts on which the timber (poplar) grows to any size. This township could be easily drained into the River Roseau which flows through it.

*Township No.* 2.—The greater portion is covered with swamps, in which long marsh willows, reeds, sedge grass and rushes predominate. The only sections at all fit for settlement are the western tier which are wooded with poplar. The south branch of Rat River flows through the middle of the township.

*Township No.* 3.—The soil is unfit for agricultural purposes, being of an inferior quality with many bogs and swamps. The timber on the dry land is poplar and willows, of little value except for fuel. In some parts there are boulders of various sizes.

*Township No.* 4.—The soil is poor, thin and sandy, with frequent marshes; unfit for farming, but there is much good poplar, tamarac and Norway pine in this township.

### Range I—West of the Principal Meridian.

*Township No.* 1.—Comprises very rich soil, well drained by water courses, and commands a beautiful view of the belt of timber along the Pembina River to the the south, as also of that along the Red River to the east.

The only timber that this township contains stands in section 31, and will soon be appropriated for building purposes. Generally the township is rolling prairie adapted for immediate cultivation, there being little or no low land.

### Range II—West.

*Township No.* 1.—Is more or less intersected by dry water courses, of which the head of the Marais River is the principal, its bed in many places containing ponds of water which must prove of great value during the dry season. The water is better adapted for domestic use than that obtained by sinking. A few solitary second-growth trees exist along its banks. The soil is first-class, and the township generally well adapted for immediate cultivation.

The Mennonites are in possession and rapidly pushing forward improvements by way of building dwellings and securing hay for their stock.

### Range III—West.

*Township No.* 1.—Comprises rolling prairie with a luxuriant growth of grass, more particularly in the northwest corner, is also well drained by water courses. During the dry season water is found only by sinking. The township commands an imposing view of the Pembina Mountains to the west. It is already rapidly filling up with Mennonite settlers. No timber exists.

### Range IV—West.

*Township No.* 1.—Assumes more of a low character, well supplied with water in some places by small lakes or ponds, and others by pools in dry water-courses. The land is more adopted for stock raising, owing to the abundance of hay land and water.

The principal settlement, which is Mennonite, and designated "Bloomfield," stands on Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22.

In the southwestern portion we come across the first timber, along the western boundary.

### Range V—West.

*Township No.* 1.—We begin to enter scrub and timber in Section 1, along the International Boundary, and also to ascend the Pembina Mountains, which encroach upon the southwest corner of the township, extending from Section 33 on the north to Section 2 on the south. As we leave the prairie and approach the base of the mountains the land gradually becomes lighter and boulders abound.

The ascent for about one and a-half miles is gradual by different terraces of table-land, until finally the steep ascent of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet brings us to the first grand elevation, which still further ascends to Section 5 on the International Boundary, from which point to the westward it gradually assumes the character of a table-land, which is covered with dense scrub and poplar, and more to the north, oak groves. This township in many places presents beautiful locations for settlement, well supplied with water and fuel, although in some places diffcult of access.

### Range VI—West.

*Township No.* 1—Is altogether comprised of the mountain range and for the most part intersected with deep ravines of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in depth, occasioned by the various small streams which take their rise from the low lands and marshes met with on the top of the mountains. It is along these streams and ravines that the greater part of the timber stands. It is composed of poplar, with some elm in the central and southern portions of the township. The timber on the northern tier of sections is, for the most part, oak of fair dimensions. The south-west portion of the township is intersected by the Pembina River and valley, the latter being of an average width of about one mile and three-quarters, although frequently the section-lines cross the valley for a distance of two to three and a quarter miles. The different terraces which comprise the formation of the ravine are more or less covered with poplar and scrub, more particularly on the east side, and the elevation from the bed of the river to height of land must be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet.

The formation is generally a bluish shale (slate), and unstable when exposed.

The Pembina River is about one chain wide, strong current, and an average depth of one foot and a half, where the course is rapid, but where the current is not so strong the depth is greater; the bed of the river is stony; the banks on each side indicate a general overflow during the early part of the summer. Willows abound along its banks, and farther away from the river dense scrub and alders.

Owing to the prevalence of fallen timber and the abundance of grass the mountains are visited with many destructive fires.

### Range VI—West.

*Township No.* 7.—Is timbered with a dense growth of willows, with a sufficient quantity of poplar and oak for settlement purposes. The water is good, and there is an abundance of hay. The soil is of a black sandy nature and very fertile.

*Township No.* 8.—Is well adapted for settlement, being well watered, with abundance of timber and hay. The soil is light but fertile. The timber is chiefly poplar and oak, of sufficient size for building and fencing.

### Range VII—West.

*Township No.* 7.—The soil is of second quality being sandy, but improves somewhat in the southerly tier of Sections, especially along the north branch of the Riviere aux Islet du Bois, a stream about three feet deep and thirty feet wide, which flows in a southeasterly direction across Sections 6, 5 and 4. There are many marshes and several patches of prairie. The timber is poplar with willows and brush. The poplar is generally so small as to be fit only for fencing and fuel.

### Range VIII—West.

*East half of Township No.* 7.—Is nearly equally divided by north branch of the Riviere aux Islets des Bois, which is from two to three feet deep and about twenty-five feet wide, and flows with a good current in a general south-easterly direction.

The soil of the northerly portion is sandy, that of southerly sandy loam of second quality, and on the slope of Pembina Mountain, rough and hilly. The greater part is well wooded with poplar, with some oak, birch and baswood on the mountain.

### Range IX—West.

*Township No.* 7—Is heavily wooded with poplar, oak, ash, birch and elm, and is well watered by brooks, taking their rise in springs. The surface is very rugged and hilly but the soil excellent.

### Range X—West.

*Township No.* 7.—Although hilly is well adapted for settlement. The Riviere aux Islet du Bois flows through the northern half. Its valley is well adapted for grazing. The water in the lakes is of a good quality. The timber is chiefly hazel and small oak.

### Range XI—West.

*Township No.* 20.—Is timbered with poplar and spruce, much of which is fit for manufacturing for the wants of the adjoining townships. There are many small muskegs, on the borders of which there is a considerable quantity of hay-land. The soil is only of a medium quality.

### Range XII—West.

*Township No.* 20.—Is timbered with poplar and spruce, with underwood of willows. Much of the spruce is of sufficient size to supply the wants of the townships lying to the south. There are several marshes in the township, and a lake about three miles and a half long in the middle thereof. The water is excellent, and the land well adapted for stock raising.

### Range XIII—West.

*Township No.* 9.—The western part consists of sand hills with bush but no timber. The eastern part has considerable oak and the southern part quantities of spruce and tamarac, situated on a stream adapted to floating it. Excellent timber for railway ties, with good water everywhere abundant.

*Township No.* 10.—The northeast and southwest parts are sandy and of no value. The remainder, fine prairie, with oak and poplar scattered and in clumps.

### Range XIV—West.

*Township No.* 9.—The northern and southern parts sandy, with good grass—the central portion well timbered with pine, tamarac, spruce &c. Pine River running through the midst, is clear and rapids 4 ft. deep, 33 ft. wide—banks 100 ft. high.

*Township No.* 10.—Southern part broken and with sand hills, but growing good poplar and scrubly oak—the remainder is fine prarie, well watered by Pine Creek, with a fair quantity of timber and hay.

*Township No.* 21.—Is low and wet, nearly one-half being covered by lakes and muskegs. The timber consists of poplar, balm of Glead, spruce and oak from four to twelve inches in diameter. The soil of the timbered portion is good but not first-rate.

*Township No.* 22.—The soil, timber and surface are similar to those of the last-mentioned township.

### Range XVIII—West.

*Township No.* 16.—Is well adapted for settlement, the land throughout being very fertile and well wooded with poplar, willow, and hazel. There are numerous small lakes round which there is good hayland. The little Saskatchewan River flows across the southwest quarter of the township and presents some good mill sites.

### Range XIX—West.

*Township No.* 18.—Is well watered by two large lakes, several small ones; Whirlpool River and a few small water-courses, and heavily timbered with poplar, white birch and spruce and larch in the low lands. The timber ranges from four to fifteen inches in diameter. The soil is good, being loam on top with a yellow clay sub-soil.

### Range XXI—West.

*Township No.* 17.—About one-third is undulating prairie, one-sixth burned woods with undergrowth of various kinds, and one-half wooded with a fine heavy growth of poplar fit for fuel and building purposes. The soil is first-class except on the high and dry banks of the Little Saskatchewan River which flows through the easterly part of the township.

*Township No.* 18.—About one-fourth is partial prairie with small scrub willow, &c., the other three-fourths is covered with large poplar in many places scorched by fire. There are a good many fresh water lakes in the northwest quarter and a beautiful clear watered and sandy beached lake at the northeast corner of this township and the Little Saskatchewan River flows through the easterly part. The soil is first-class every where.

### Range XXII—West

*Township No.* 17—Is nearly all rolling prairie and the soil first-class except a few salt and alkaline patches in the southern half, where there are a few very salt lakes, yet every quarter section has three-fourths of it good arable land.

*Township No.* 18—Is half prairie and half woodland. The soil is everywhere good. The timber is large, sound and clear, much of it fit for sawn lumber. There are a great number of lakes, many of which are brackish, unpalatable to our taste, but relished very much by our cattle.

# REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF STATE

OF

# CANADA,

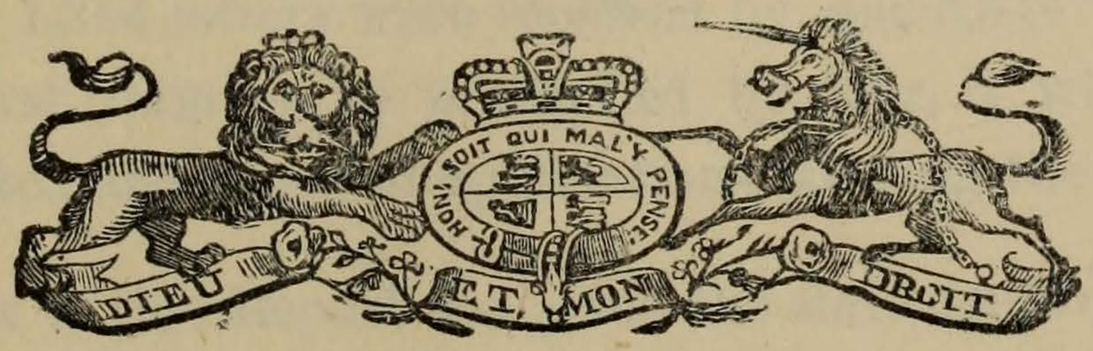
FOR THE

## YEAR ENDING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

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**Printed by Order of Parliament.**

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OTTAWA :
PRINTED BY MACLEAN ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.
1876.

# REPORT

OF THE

# SECRETARY OF STATE,

FOR THE

## YEAR ENDING ON TH 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

---

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir* FREDERIC TEMPLE, *Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

In accordance with the provisions of the Act 31st Vic., Chap. 42, section 41, I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency, the present Report of the proceedings of this Department, for the calendar year of 1875.

During the year 1,314 letters were received by, and 3,514 were sent from the Department; if the first number be multiplied by four, it will fairly represent the average of reports, &c., and renewed applications, making the total to be 5,256.

In the Appendix to this Report are given the statements of the operations of the several Branches.

The whole respectfully submitted.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

# APPENDIX A,

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 21st Jan., 1876.

The Hon. the Secretary of State,
&c., &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to submit for your information a statement of the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, from the 1st January, 1875, to the 31st December, 1875.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. A. CATELLIER,
*Deputy Registrar General of Canada.*

---

## A CONDENSED STATEMENT showing the work done in the Registrar's Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State from the 1st January, 1875, to 31st December, 1875.

| DOCUMENTS. | Engrossed. | Recorded. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissions under Great and Privy Seals | 177 | 177 | 354 |
| Writs of Elections | ..... | 28 | 28 |
| Writs of Supersedeas | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Military Bounty Grants | 114 | 114 | 228 |
| Dominion Land Sales | 56 | 56 | 112 |
| do do under 33 Vic., cap. 3, sec. 32; and 38 Vic., cap. 52 | 227 | 227 | 454 |
| Indian Land Sales | 253 | 253 | 506 |
| Ordnance Land Sales | 102 | 102 | 204 |
| Homestead Grants | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Releases from Mortgages | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Proclamations | 39 | 39 | 78 |
| Surrenders and Deeds of Sale | ..... | 107 | 107 |
| Cancellations | ..... | 19 | 19 |
| Letters Patent granting an Annuity | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| do under 38 Vic., cap. 22 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| do summoning to Senate | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Charters | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Pardons | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Warrants | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| Bonds | ..... | 187 | 187 |
| Leases | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Exemplifications | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Board of Trade Certificates | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Contracts | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Agreements | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Transfer of License | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| | ..... | ..... | 2410 |
| Copies | 809 pages. | | |

An Annual Return of all Bonds and Securities recorded in this Department under 31 Vic., cap. 37, is prepared for the Parliament of Canada under Section 15 of the same Act; and a Quarterly Return of all the Indian and Ordnance Lands is also sent to the Registrar of each County in which Patents have issued.

L. A. CATELLIER,
*Deputy Registrar General of Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
REGISTRAR'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1876.

# APPENDIX B.

To the Honorable R. W. Scott,
Secretary of State of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

The undersigned has the honor to submit the following Report respecting the services performed under his superintendence during the year ending 30th June last, with a tabular statement of the cost of printing, binding, &c., done up to the 31st December last:—

## CANADA GAZETTE.

The cost of the *Canada Gazette* for the last financial year was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For paper | $1,177 | 17 |
| * " printing and distributing | 2,414 | 00 |
| " translations | 135 | 55 |
| | $3,726 | 72 |

The revenue derived from it for the same period was:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From subscriptions | $242 | 20 |
| " advertisements | 843 | 74 |
| " casual sales | 5 | 65 |
| | $1,091 | 59 |

The numbers issued in the last week in June last were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gratis to official persons, &c | 1,077 |
| To subscribers and advertisers | 85 |
| | 1,162 |

For the six months ended 31st December last, the cost has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For paper | $591 | 88 |
| * " printing and distribution | 1,163 | 85 |
| " translations | 74 | 60 |
| Total | $1,830 | 83 |

And the revenue for the same period has been—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From subscriptions | $277 | 25 |
| " advertisements | 220 | 65 |
| " casual sales | 1 | 60 |
| Total | $499 | 50 |

The number of copies issued on the 31st December was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gratis to official persons, &c | $1,091 |
| To subscribers and advertisers | 92 |
| Total | $1,183 |

* Not including postage.

## THE STATUTES.

Under the Act of last Session—38 Vict., chapter 1—the statutes of that Session were divided into two volumes, the first containing, besides the Public and General Acts, "such Orders in Council and Proclamations and other documents, and such Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom as the Governor in Council deemed to be of a public or general nature or interest in Canada;" the second, the Local or Private Acts only. Under this arrangement editions of 22,500 copies of the first volume, containing 522 pp. (in the English edition), was issued—18,000 forming the English, and 4,500 the French. Of the second volume (containing 190 pp. in the English), 6,000 English and 2,000 French copies were issued. Owing to an error in the numbers of Justices of the Peace in Ontario entitled to receive the first volume, as stated in the list furnished from the Provincial Secretary's Department at Toronto, additional sheets of the earlier part of the first volume were printed at a considerable additional expense. Upon subsequent communication with the Provincial authorities the error was discovered and rectified, but not until the distribution was nearly completed, and Clerks of the Peace had been supplied with many more copies than they should have received. Some of these have been returned or transferred, but many Clerks of the Peace have neglected to return them.

The total cost of publication and distribution (thus unfortunately and needlessly increased) has been as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For paper (1,822 rms., 10q., 15s.,) | $5,613 06 |
| " printing (including French revision &c.,) | 2,901 92 |
| " binding | 5,553 56 |
| " *distribution | 1,249 62 |
| Total | $15,318 16 |

It will be seen by the above that a total edition of 30,500 copies (including the four volumes printed in English and French) was issued. This makes the average cost per volume a small fraction over 50 cents, as against 55⅓ cents last year (1874) and 51⅓ cents in 1873. This total also includes the cost of a small edition of each Act made up and stitched separately to supply a constant demand, on the part of the public, to purchase them.

In this connection I may state that I am constantly in receipt of requests to purchase Parliamentary documents, on the part of persons who are not aware that none are at my disposal for the purpose. I would venture therefore to renew a suggestion made once before, that if surplus copies of these were handed over to me for sale some slight proportion of the cost of Parliamentary printing might be refunded. In Great Britain these documents are nearly all sold at cost price—the gratis distribution being almost nil.

## DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING AND BINDING.

I append tables shewing the cost of Departmental printing, binding, &c., during the year ended 30th June last, and for the half year ended on the 31st December last, together with a list of accounts for printing &c., done by others than the contractors, sent in to me by the several departments for audit.

The number of requisitions issued for printing and binding during the financial year was about 2,350, and for the ensuing six months, about 1,950. Those upon the Stationery Office to 2,150 and 1,137 for the same periods respectively. Totals, 4,500 and 2,370.

* This does not include postage on copies sent by mail.

## ADVERTISING.

Under an Order in Council of 17th December last, I am now charged, in addi-ti on to my other duties, with the issuing advertisements to the newspapers upon re quisition from the several departments, and auditing the accounts sent in for these, as well as for advertisements issued elsewhere, and sent in to the departments for pay ment. This order has been in operation for so short a time, that I have as yet no suffi cient data upon which to report to what extent it will increase the work of the offic e, or what is the annual cost to the Government of its advertising.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. CHAMBERLIN.
*Queen's Printer.*

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, January, 1876.

# Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for the years ending 30th June, 1874 and 30th June, 1875.

| Department. | Printing and Binding. | | Stationery for Same. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873-74 | 1874-75 | † First 6 Months of 1874. | 1874–75 |
| AT CONTRACT RATES. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Agriculture | 2,272 00 | 1,094 39 | 403 52 | 667 32 |
| Civil Service Board | 11 42 | 3 24 | 3 91 | 2 42 |
| Clerk of Crown in Chancery | 119 70 | 181 95 | 9 05 | 171 18 |
| Customs | 5,496 94 | 5,031 33 | 1,301 63 | 2,965 14 |
| Finance | 1,639 56 | 1,839 10 | 361 79 | 624 11 |
| Governor General's Secretary | 176 97 | 58 73 | 23 99 | 122 58 |
| Inland Revenue | 7,167 14 | 6,443 94 | 1,546 90 | 2,145 28 |
| Interior | 1,215 76 | 669 89 | 287 01 | 346 03 |
| Justice | 552 65 | 975 29 | 72 94 | 427 67 |
| Library | 15 25 | 7 72 | 13 42 | 8 96 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 1,612 45 | 2,732 37 | 474 11 | 1,274 12 |
| Militia and Defence | 2,208 67 | 1,459 02 | 620 69 | 1,013 75 |
| Post Office | 13,759 62 | 10,596 34 | 2,534 90 | 8,413 53 |
| Privy Council | 249 87 | 131 24 | 95 63 | 18 17 |
| Public Works | 1,555 16 | 978 60 | 247 41 | 382 81 |
| Receiver General | 337 43 | 243 16 | 55 93 | 123 71 |
| Secretary of State | 776 60 | 621 64 | 71 36 | 205 16 |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 288 70 | ..... | 57 03 |
| | 39,167 19 | 33,356 65 | 8,124 19 | 18,968 97 |
| AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES. | | | | |
| Finance | 604 73 | 981 08 | ..... | ..... |
| Inland Revenue | ..... | 174 91 | ..... | ..... |
| Interior | ..... | 397 73 | ..... | ..... |
| Justice | 4 44 | 17 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Militia and Defence | ..... | 18 23 | ..... | ..... |
| Public Works | ..... | 1,302 38 | ..... | ..... |
| Secretary of State | ..... | 30 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Miscellaneous | ..... | 432 40 | ..... | ..... |
| | 609 17 | 3,353 86 | ..... | ..... |

† The arrangement by which the stationery used for printing passes through the Queen's Printer's office and accounts only began on the 1st January, 1874.

## Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Months, for the years ending 30th June, 1874, and 30th June, 1875,

| Months. | Printing and Binding. | | Stationery for Same. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1873-74. | 1874-75. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. |
| AT CONTRACT RATES. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| July | 2,631 90 | 3,999 25 | ..... | 1,596 05 |
| August | 3,805 68 | 3,656 35 | ..... | 1,453 51 |
| September | 2,200 59 | 2,540 98 | ..... | 944 98 |
| October | 3,005 07 | 2,847 15 | ..... | 1,590 93 |
| November | 3,761 52 | 1,865 39 | ..... | 1,123 69 |
| December | 3,999 03 | 3,180 04 | ..... | 3,193 89 |
| January | 2,467 62 | 1,792 83 | 694 74 | 1,472 50 |
| February | 3,626 49 | 1,825 02 | 1,193 01 | 849 72 |
| March | 2,947 35 | 2,787 15 | 1,423 24 | 1,509 99 |
| April | 2,538 02 | 2,766 03 | 1,173 65 | 1,978 29 |
| May | 3,812 15 | 3,161 69 | 1,507 84 | 1,839 26 |
| June | 4,371 77 | 2,934 77 | 2,131 71 | 1,416 16 |
| | 39,167 19 | 33,356 65 | 8,124 19 | 18,968 97 |
| AT CONFIDENTIAL RATES. | | | | |
| July | 4 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| November | ..... | 19 70 | ..... | ..... |
| December | ..... | 14 08 | ..... | ..... |
| January | ..... | 59 56 | ..... | ..... |
| February | ..... | 1,396 74 | ..... | ..... |
| March | ..... | 1,521 22 | ..... | ..... |
| April | 604 73 | 254 49 | ..... | ..... |
| May | ..... | 88 07 | ..... | ..... |
| | 609 17 | 3,353 86 | ..... | ..... |

## Cost of Departmental Printing, &c., by Departments, for six months ending 31st December, 1875.

| Departments. | Printing and Binding. | Stationery. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Agriculture | 572 57 | 307 41 |
| Civil Service Board | 3 61 | 0 76 |
| Clerk of Crown in Chancery | 25 95 | 16 87 |
| Customs | 2,579 46 | 1,606 11 |
| Finance | 679 34 | 235 99 |
| Governor General's Secretary | 28 31 | 15 78 |
| Inland Revenue | 4,912 09 | 2,213 12 |
| Interior | 616 66 | 205 20 |
| Justice | 251 75 | 212 97 |
| Marine and Fisheries | 729 65 | 504 17 |
| Militia and Defence | 886 71 | 429 84 |
| Post Office | 13,455 98 | 9,575 11 |
| Privy Council | 123 81 | 57 23 |
| Public Works | 583 03 | 259 02 |
| Receiver-General | 48 26 | 37 97 |
| Secretary of State | 319 39 | 84 00 |
| Departments generally | 6 37 | 1 69 |
| | 25,822 94 | 15,763 24 |
| CONFIDENTIAL. | | |
| Agriculture | 63 43 | ..... |
| Justice | 191 86 | ..... |
| Marine and Fisheries | 219 89 | ..... |
| Militia and Defence | 74 20 | ..... |
| Secretary of State | 44 03 | ..... |
| | 593 41 | ..... |

STATEMENT of Accounts for Printing Work done by others than the Contractor, but sent to this Office for Audit.

| Month. | Department. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. |
| 1874, July ..... | Volumes of Orders in Council..... | 2,866 58 |
| 1875, January .... | Marine and Fisheries ..... | 61 05 |
| do ... | Inland Revenue..... | 290 85 |
| do ... | Public Works, Canada Pacific Railway..... | 92 90 |
| April ..... | do do do ..... | 239 00 |
| May ..... | Agriculture ..... | 1,303 90 |
| do ..... | Public Works, Canada Pacific Railway..... | 440 87 |
| do ..... | Justice ..... | 1,518 08 |
| June ..... | Public Works, Canada Pacific Railway..... | 8 83 |
| October..... | Agriculture..... | 1,546 30 |
| do ..... | Interior..... | 489 00 |
| December.. | Post Office ..... | 2,449 00 |
| | | 11,306 36 |

# APPENDIX C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
STATIONERY OFFICE BRANCH,
OTTAWA, January 15th, 1876.

THE HONORABLE R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information a general statement of the transactions of this office for the year from July 1st, 1874, to June 30th, 1875, and for the half-year ended 30th December, 1875.

Detailed accounts of the business will be found in the accompanying statements, the aggregate of which may be stated as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of goods in stock at 1st July, 1874 (verified) | $13,421 09 | |
| " " received during the year | 51,140 59 | |
| Profit on the year's business | 1,132 08 | |
| Total | | $65,693 76 |
| Goods issued on demand to the various Departments | $27,811 46 | |
| " " to Queen's Printer for the Departments | 22,636 25 | |
| " in stock carried forward, June 30th, 1875 | 15,246 05 | |
| Total | | $65,693 76 |

The aggregate business of the past half year is:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Value of goods in stock at 1st July, 1875 | $15,246 05 | |
| " " received to 30th December | 28,159 52 | |
| Total | | $43,405 57 |
| Goods issued to Departments | $13,527 75 | |
| " Queen's Printer | 13,973 03 | |
| " in stock at 30th December | 15,904 79 | |
| Total | | $43,405 57 |

The demands on the office for the year have numbered 4,956, an increase over the previous year of 197.

The value of goods issued also exhibit an increase:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The total issue as above being (1874-75) | $50,447 71 | |
| And for 1873-74 | 49,500 88 | |
| Increase | | $ 946 83 |

The comparison cannot be carried further in this account, owing to the change in the mode of charging the papers required for books and forms having been effected in January, 1874.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The value of goods issued in the past year, January to December | $54,265 37 | |
| And in the the year, January to December, 1874 | 47,636 25 | |
| Increase | | $ 6,629 12 |

It is satisfactory, however, to note that this increase in the expenditure is due nearly altogether to the greater demand for books, forms and other goods requiring to be printed.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The goods charged to the Queen's Printer in 1875 amount to | $25,871 77 | |
| And the same account in 1874 to | 20,657 91 | |
| Increase | | $ 5,213 86 |
| Leaving a net increase for other stores of | | $ 1,415 26 |

The greater part of the increase shewn in this last Comparative Statement has taken place during the past half year, and only serves to show the class of goods which it has affected. The actual increase in the fiscal year being only $946.83, as per first Statement.

The demands on the office during the year have been satisfactorily met, no serious delay having occurred in the execution of any order ; and the only difficulty experienced has been in demands for varieties of small stores (such as steel pens) which cannot always be had and which it is impossible that any one establishment can keep in stock.

The waste paper collected from the Departments during the year (1874-75) amounted in value to $582.46 and for the past half year to $98.25. The sums have been deposited by the contractor to the credit of the Honorable the Receiver General. There has also been deposited to his credit during the year, $200.11, and during past half-year $32.97, refunded for goods ordered and paid for.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient. servant,

JAMES YOUNG.

# GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for and Issue of Goods in each month of the year ending 30th June, 1875 ; and of the half-year ending December 30th, 1875.

| —— | Goods entered during the year ended 30th June, 1875. | | Goods entered during half year ended Dec. 30th, 1875. | | Goods issued during the year ended 30th June, 1875. | Goods issued from July 1st to Dec. 30th, 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | terling. £ s. d. | $ cts. | Sterling. £ s. d. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Goods brought forward...* | ..... | 13,421 09 | ..... | 15,246 05 | ..... | ..... |
| 1874. | | | | | | |
| July ..... | 870 17 0 | 1,228 32 | ..... | ..... | 3,917 07 | ..... |
| August ..... | 571 5 5 | 878 17 | ..... | ..... | 2,740 95 | ..... |
| September ..... | 730 16 8 | 802 56 | ..... | ..... | 3,474 12 | ..... |
| October ..... | 410 9 2 | 1,977 99 | ..... | ..... | 4,489 57 | ..... |
| November..... | 591 0 9 | 2,272 64 | ..... | ..... | 4,973 88 | ..... |
| December ..... | 117 1 11 | 2,041 45 | ..... | ..... | 4,087 53 | ..... |
| 1875. | | | | | | |
| January ..... | 580 8 10 | 2,006 77 | ..... | ..... | 4,415 68 | ..... |
| February ..... | 288 5 0 | 884 92 | ..... | ..... | 4,062 00 | ..... |
| March ..... | 812 2 7 | 1,590 63 | ..... | ..... | 4,303 29 | ..... |
| April ..... | 815 8 11 | 1,541 27 | ..... | ..... | 5,555 32 | ..... |
| May ..... | 442 19 9 | 2,257 56 | ..... | ..... | 4,783 98 | ..... |
| June ..... | 512 10 2 | 840 89 | ..... | ..... | 3,644 32 | ..... |
| | | 18,323 17 | Net total issue..... | | 50,447 71 | ..... |
| | 6,743 6 2 | 32,817 42 | Goods in stock, verified | | 15,246 05 | ..... |
| Total expenditure ..... | ..... | 51,140 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Profit on year's business | ..... | 1,132 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 65,693 76 | ..... | ..... | 65,693 76 | ..... |
| July ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,224 17 11 | 1,159 87 | ..... | 5,317 34 |
| August ..... | ..... | ..... | 199 4 11 | 1,353 86 | ..... | 4,263 52 |
| September ..... | ..... | ..... | 646 2 4 | 2,066 87 | ..... | 2,906 50 |
| October ..... | ..... | ..... | 644 17 9 | 1,394 26 | ..... | 4,674 30 |
| November ..... | ..... | ..... | 721 1 11 | 1,037 83 | ..... | 4,476 73 |
| December ..... | ..... | ..... | 321 4 6 | 2,860 49 | ..... | 5,862 39 |
| | | | | 9,873 18 | ..... | 27,500 78 |
| | | | 3,757 9 4 | 18,286 34 | Stock in hand | 15,904 79 |
| Total Expenditure..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,159 52 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | 43,405 57 | ..... | 43,405 57 |
| *Stock carried forward*..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,904 79 | | |

# GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Accounts exhibiting Details of Expenditure for Goods received, and Value of Goods issued to the Civil Service during the Year from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875; and from 1st July to 30th December, 1875.

| Class of Goods. | Goods entered during the year ended 30th June, 1875. | | Goods entered from 1st July to 30th December, 1875. | | Departments. | Goods issued during the year ended 30th June, 1875. | | Goods issued from 1st July to 30th December, 1875. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Dep't. | Outside. | Dep't. | Outside. |
| | Sterling. £ s. d | $ cts. | Sterling. £ s. d. | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Book papers | 977 3 11 | 373 23 | 585 6 11 | 276 99 | By Agriculture | 582 16 | ..... | 511 36 | ..... |
| Foolscap papers | 1,567 13 3 | 30 00 | 874 14 1 | 8 94 | do —Immigration Branch | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 91 |
| Double fcap. do | 237 3 7 | 364 00 | 27 11 7 | ..... | do —Census Branch | ..... | 148 61 | ..... | 91 09 |
| Post folio do | 225 4 3 | 234 18 | 189 15 5 | 53 81 | Cu toms | 737 96 | 3,075 06 | 278 91 | 1,605 67 |
| Printing do | 40 16 2 | 4,591 69 | 16 1 7 | 3,124 86 | Finance | 901 76 | 207 46 | 311 62 | 98 62 |
| Loan do | 17 5 3 | ..... | 50 1 11 | ..... | Finance—Treasury Board | 72 84 | ..... | 39 67 | ..... |
| Blotting do | 153 5 7 | 48 00 | 62 4 11 | ..... | do Account of Contingencies | 54 55 | ..... | 30 94 | ..... |
| Copying do | 34 19 2 | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | Governor General's Secretary | 865 58 | ..... | 388 36 | ..... |
| Manilla do | 41 6 5 | 2,121 33 | 32 14 7 | 1,216 49 | Inland Revenue | 472 02 | 1,722 17 | 211 43 | 1,100 39 |
| Cartridge do | 39 17 2 | 87 00 | 46 3 2 | ..... | Justice | 901 23 | ..... | 331 62 | ..... |
| Drawing do | 103 17 8 | 161 10 | 43 0 0 | 60 00 | Justice—Supreme Court | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 82 |
| Cut papers, 4to and 8vo. | 532 2 1 | 23 65 | 277 15 2 | ..... | do Inspector of Penitentiaries. | ..... | 89 39 | ..... | 22 74 |
| Envelopes | 721 8 7 | 3,710 98 | 420 18 10 | 2,120 94 | do Kingston Penitentiary | ..... | 249 23 | ..... | 112 69 |
| Parchment and buckram. | 77 5 5 | 198 00 | 24 10 0 | ..... | do St. Vincent de Paul do | ..... | 100 84 | ..... | 148 07 |
| Drawing instruments | 40 17 9 | 165 70 | 76 6 3 | 16 50 | do St. John Penitentiary | ..... | 34 24 | ..... | ..... |
| do materials | 27 6 0 | 219 10 | 19 7 11 | 2 50 | do Halifax do | ..... | 11 67 | ..... | ..... |
| Colours, India Ink, &c. | 20 9 6 | 22 66 | 25 10 0 | 3 10 | do Rockwood Asylum | ..... | 39 03 | ..... | 18 55 |
| Steel Pens | 229 1 9 | 297 85 | 86 7 10 | 35 25 | do North-West Police | ..... | 161 95 | ..... | ..... |
| Quill do | 11 10 0 | 1 75 | ..... | ..... | do Dominion do | ..... | 27 46 | ..... | 29 30 |
| Penholders | 15 1 0 | 43 32 | 1 6 9 | 0 39 | Marine and Fisheries | 1,713 47 | 180 02 | 391 33 | 80 96 |
| Pencils | 134 15 0 | 62 05 | 84 4 4 | 35 50 | Militia and Defence | 773 85 | ..... | 262 01 | ..... |
| Sundries, A | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Militia, Adjutant General's Branch | 1,146 18 | ..... | 329 28 | ..... |
| do B. | 42 12 10 | 153 75 | 31 15 0 | 82 00 | Privy Council | 420 76 | ..... | 314 89 | ..... |
| Cards, cardboards | 30 1 3 | 36 57 | ..... | 0 95 | Public Works | 1,849 49 | 721 16 | 1,409 46 | 247 96 |
| Cheque books | ..... | 127 00 | ..... | ..... | do Railway Commissioners | 106 19 | 7 18 | 36 78 | ..... |
| Sundries, C. | 7 6 0 | 13 00 | 4 10 0 | 13 00 | do Canada Pacific Railway | ..... | 828 84 | ..... | 432 33 |
| Copying books and materials | 88 4 0 | 257 50 | 18 8 3 | 165 00 | Post Office | 2,370 80 | 4,518 76 | 725 31 | 2,736 35 |
| Sundries, D. | 4 4 0 | 131 51 | 11 0 | 100 85 | do Savings Bank | 146 72 | ..... | 61 40 | ..... |
| | | | | | Receiver General | 159 89 | ..... | 108 87 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Despatch boxes | 94 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 00 | 127 | 16 | 0 | | | | |
| Elastic bands | 243 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 00 | 98 | 16 | 3 | | | | |
| Sundries, E | 24 | 6 | 2 | 85 | 50 | 14 | 2 | 0 | | | | |
| Fasteners | 32 | 14 | 7 | | | 22 | 9 | 10 | | | | |
| Fyles | 20 | 16 | 4 | 183 | 65 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 00 | | |
| Folders | 19 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 50 | 17 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 75 | | |
| Gum, mucilage | | | | 155 | 20 | | | | 81 | 70 | | |
| Gum bottles and brushes | 4 | 16 | 0 | 43 | 83 | | | | 26 | 00 | | |
| Ink | 18 | 16 | 0 | 397 | 59 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 251 | 57 | | |
| Ink glasses and stands | 35 | 2 | 1 | 77 | 75 | 20 | 0 | 3 | 54 | 00 | | |
| Sundries, I, rubber, &c | 4 | 13 | 0 | 46 | 50 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 13 | 50 | | |
| Knives—pocket | 217 | 7 | 0 | 15 | 75 | 18 | 18 | 9 | | | | |
| do desk and erasers | 23 | 18 | 2 | | | 25 | 11 | 6 | | | | |
| Scissors | 37 | 10 | 0 | | | 37 | 10 | 0 | | | | |
| Sundries, L | 14 | 11 | 6 | 46 | 85 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 25 | 90 | | |
| Metallic memo. books | 14 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 25 | 2 | 19 | 0 | | | | |
| Sundries, N | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| do P | 12 | 15 | 2 | 227 | 35 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 260 | 60 | | |
| Rulers | 10 | 5 | 9 | 19 | 75 | 14 | 16 | 2 | 24 | 10 | | |
| Sundries, S | 10 | 9 | 4 | 116 | 90 | | 15 | 11 | 46 | 16 | | |
| Tape, taste, &c | 75 | 11 | 3 | 74 | 82 | 51 | 19 | 0 | 41 | 10 | | |
| Twine | 204 | 2 | 4 | 284 | 90 | 214 | 14 | 6 | 18 | 53 | | |
| Tapers, thermometers | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| Wafers, wax vestas | 69 | 7 | 6 | 117 | 10 | | | | 24 | 13 | | |
| Wax, sealing | 71 | 10 | 6 | 100 | 05 | 64 | 7 | 6 | 53 | 00 | | |
| Blank books | 107 | 5 | 3 | 308 | 94 | 96 | 7 | 6 | 107 | 58 | | |
| Almanacs | | | | 12 | 78 | | | | 9 | 80 | | |
| Printed books | | 7 | 6 | 23 | 00 | 4 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 50 | | |
| Engraving and stamping | 3 | 6 | 0 | 322 | 16 | | | | 57 | 82 | | |
| Hydrometers | 119 | 15 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sundries | | | | 39 | 63 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 176 | 78 | | |
| Tools | | | | 0 | 68 | | | | | | | |
| Cases & shipping charges | 310 | 8 | 10 | 128 | 66 | 161 | 0 | 7 | 145 | 08 | | |
| Freight | | | | 2,233 | 15 | | | | 1,229 | 05 | | |
| | 7,227 | 18 | 4 | 18,574 | 66 | 4,038 | 17 | 4 | 9,988 | 72 | | |
| Less, discounts | 484 | 12 | 2 | 251 | 49 | 281 | 8 | 0 | 115 | 54 | | |
| Net expenditure, cur'cy | | | | 18,323 | 17 | | | | 9,873 | 18 | | |
| do sterl'g | 6,743 | 6 | 2 | 32,817 | 42 | 3,757 | 9 | 4 | 18,286 | 34 | | |
| Total | | | | 51,140 | 59 | | | | 28,159 | 52 | | |
| Waste paper account | | | | 582 | 46 | | | | | | | |
| do do | | | | | | | | | 98 | 25 | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Secretary of State | 452 98 | 6 20 | 164 16 | |
| do Registrar's Branch | 80 68 | | 26 57 | |
| do Queen's Printer's Branch | 47 27 | | 23 51 | |
| do do for Dept's | | 22,636 25 | | 13,973 03 |
| do Stationery Office | 56 80 | | 39 27 | |
| Clerk of the Crown in Chancery | 22 34 | | 13 63 | |
| Interior | 134 96 | | 67 50 | |
| do Dominion Lands Branch | 634 11 | 156 54 | 313 15 | |
| do Ordnance do | 88 93 | | 40 25 | |
| do Indian do | 206 12 | 138 30 | 109 71 | 35 81 |
| Library of Parliament | 78 38 | | 30 37 | |
| Civil Service Board | 22 30 | | 13 73 | |
| Departments generally | 86 92 | | 46 40 | |
| Goods refunded :— | | | | |
| H. M. Boundary Commission | | 118 99 | | |
| Secretary of State | | 40 80 | | 18 00 |
| Inland Revenue | | 20 50 | | |
| Public Works | | | | 1 00 |
| House of Commons | | 19 82 | | |
| Total Outside Service | | 35,260 47 | | 20,887 29 |
| Total Departments | | 15,187 24 | | 6,613 49 |
| Total issue of Goods | | 50,447 71 | | 27,500 78 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receiver General refunds | | 200 11 | 19 00 |
| J. Hope & Co., deposited | | 582 46 | 98 25 |
| Allan & Co., Insurance recovered | | | 13 97 |
| Deposited to credit of Receiver Gen'l | | 782 57 | 131 22 |

OTTAWA, January 15th, 1876.

(No. 11.)

# REPORT

Of the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the nature and extent of the Commercial advantages to be derived from the construction of the Baie Verte Canal, together with the evidence obtained

December, 1875.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.]*

# REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

ON THE

# STATE OF THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

*To the Honourable the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled.*

The Report of the Librarian of Parliament, respectfully sheweth:—

Adverting to the mention, in his last Report, of the great and increasing necessity for large additions to the law division of the Library,—especially in view of the recent establishment of the Supreme Court in Ottawa—the Librarian has much satisfaction in stating that, during the past recess, the Executive Government have bestowed special attention upon this matter. Shortly after the close of the Session, the Librarian was instructed to visit the Library of the Law Society in Toronto, and to place himself in communication with the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, Q. C., M. P., for advice in the improvement of our collection of law books. At Mr. Cameron's suggestion a complete series of Reports of the Courts of Law in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the United States of America was obtained, with other works of importance as a first instalment. At a later period the Judges of the Supreme Court were appointed, and they have since undertaken the responsibility of supervising all further additions that may be required to our Law Library. The Honourable Messieurs Justice *Strong* and Justice *Fournier* are now engaged in the selection of books which, when procured, will render the Library, in this department, eminently valuable and complete.

The other divisions of the Library have been duly augmented, so far as our limited space would permit, and a catalogue of such additions has been prepared for the use of Members. But the difficulty in finding room for the books has been an almost insuperable bar to the progressive improvement of the Library, in literature, science and art. This hindrance, however, will shortly be removed. The new building is rapidly approaching completion, and there is no reason to doubt that it will be ready for occupation before the close of the ensuing summer. When the transfer has taken place, it may be anticipated that provision will be made, by the liberality of Parliament, for rendering the Library, as a depository of knowledge, worthy of the magnificent structure which has been erected for its permanent reception.

The donations to the Library within the past year from various sources, have been very numerous; a list of them is hereunto appended, together with a list of works deposited under the Copyright Act.

The number of volumes in the Library at the last Report was estimated at 75,086. Since then about 4,400 volumes have been added, making a total of 79,486 volumes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD,
*Librarian of Parliament.*

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT,
10th February, 1876.

## LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE FEBRUARY 4TH, 1875.

From the Kingdom of *Belgium*:
Rapport sur la situation des établissements d'Aliénés du royaume, 1866-1871.
Recueil des Anciennes Coutumes de la Belgique, 4 vols.
From the Royal University of *Norway*:
Transactions of the Storthing of *Norway*, in 1874, 9 vols.
From the Royal Library, *Berlin*:
Laws, Journals and Papers of the *Prussian* Parliament; in continuation of the series formerly presented, 176 vols.
From Her Majesty's Stationery Office:
The Imperial Statutes, revised; vols. 6, 7, 8.
Index to the Statutes, to 1874.
From the Master of the Rolls, *London*:
17 volumes, Calendars of Imperial State Papers; in continuation of the series.
10 vols. reprints of *English* Chronicles.
From the *British* Museum:
Catalogue of Roman Medallions in the Museum.
Guides to the departments of Natural History and Antiquities; to the Græco-Roman sculptures; to the Egyptian galleries, and to the Egyptian rooms, 1874.
From the Astronomer Royal, *Greenwich*:
*Greenwich* Observations, 1872.
———— Astronomical results, 1872.
———— Magnetical and Meteorological observations, 1872.
———— *Cape of Good Hope* Star Catalogue, 1873.
From the Government of the *United States*:
Congressional Record for 1874, 6 vols.
Congress Documents for 1872-3, 2 vols.; for 1873-4, 37 vols.; for 1874-5, 4 vols.
Subject-matter Index of Patents, 1790-1873, 2 vols.
Report of *United States* Coast Survey, for 1871.
*Washington* Astronomical and Meteorological Observations, in 1872.
Daily Bulletin of Signal service weather reports for October and November, 1872, 2 vols.
*Coues*. Birds of the *North-West*.
Cases in the Court of Claims, vol. 9.
Constitution Manual: edition of 1874.
*United States* Consular regulations, 1874: and many unbound pamphlets.
From the *United States* Patent Office.
General Index to Patents for Inventions, issued by the *United States* Patent Office, from 1790 to 1873, inclusive, 3 vols. 1874.
From Brig.-General *A. A. Humphreys*, Chief Engineer, *United States* Army:
Engineering reports and other publications issued at various times from this department; with maps and charts of the rivers and lakes of *North America*, and plans of military operations during the war of Secession.
From *J. C. Lang*, Esq., of the *United States* Engineer Department, *Washington*:
Large photographs, mounted, of
The Capitol at *Washington*.
The *United States* Patent Office.
The Treasury Department.
The State, War and Navy Departments.
Also, two plates of Historic Inscriptions found on Inscription Rock, *New Mexico*, and dated, severally, in the years 1526, 1636, and 1692.
From the *United States* Commissioner of Education:
Circulars of Information, 1871 to 1875, 4 vols.
Annals of Medical progress.
Theory of Education in the *United States*.

From the *United States* Department of Agriculture:
Annual Reports for 1872 and 1873, and monthly Reports for 1872, 1873, and 1874, 5 vols.
From the Office of the Coast Survey, *Washington:*
Report of the Survey for 1871.
From the *United States* Department of the Interior:
*United States* Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, under the charge of *F. V. Hayden*, Engineer. Reports for the years 1867 to 1873.
——————— Reports on the Cretaceous Flora, and on the Birds of the *North-West*, 2 vols.
——————— Various pamphlets on the Survey.
Statistical Atlas of the *United States*, compiled by *F. A. Walker*, Superintendent of the Census, 3 parts, 1874.
From the Bureau of Statistics, *Washington:*
Report on Commerce and Navigation of the *United States*, for 1874, (2 copies.)
Report on Customs-Tariff Legislation of the *United States*. New edition, 1874.
The Law of Claims against Governments, 1875.
*Young's* Report on Labour in *Europe* and *America*, 1875, (2 copies.)
Mercantile Navy List of the *United States* for 1874.
From the State of *Michigan:*
Public Laws, 1875.
Territorial Laws, vol. 3.
Joint Documents, 1873, 3 vols. 1874, vols. 1 and 3.
Supreme Court Reports, vols. 28, 29.
Report of State Board of Agriculture, for 1873 and 1874.
Report of State Pomological Society, for 1874.
Report of State Board of Health, for 1874.
On Pauperism and Crime in *Michigan*, in 1874-5.
Registration Report on Vital Statistics, for 1871.
Catalogue of State Library, for 1875-6.
From the State of *Ohio*:
Debates and proceedings of the third Constitutional Convention of *Ohio*, in 1873, 4 vols.
State Law Reports, vol. 24.
House and Senate Journals and Executive Documents, for 1874, 4 vols.
Laws for 1875.
Reports on Agriculture, for 1873, and on Railways and on Common Schools, for 1874, 3 vols.
*Ohio* Statistics, for 1874.
Geological Survey and Maps, vol. 2, part 1.
From the State of *Minnesota:*
State Law Reports, vols. 19 and 20.
Senate and House Journals, for 1874 and 1875.
Executive Documents, for 1873 and 1874.
Laws, for 1874.
From the State of *New Hampshire*:
Laws, Senate and House Journals, and Legislative Reports of the State in 1874, 3 vols.
From the State of *Connecticut:*
Laws, Senate and House Journals, and Legislative documents of the State in 1874 and 1875, 10 vols.
Memorial Addresses on Senator *Buckingham*.
General Statutes, revision of 1875.
State Law Reports, vols. 40, 41.
Reports, State Board of Agriculture, 1873 and 1874.
Registration Report, 1874.
Colonial Records, vol. 9.

From the State of *New York:*
*New York* Reports, vols. 56, 57, 58.
Supreme Court Reports, (*Hun's*) vols. 2, 3, 4.
*Regent's* University Report, 1874.
Report on State Boundaries, 1874.
Trials of *Prindle, Curtis* and *McCunn*, 4 vols.
State Laws, 1875.
Senate Documents, 1874, vols. 4, 5.
Assembly Documents, 1874, vols. 4 to 7, and 9 to 13.
From the State of *Maine:*
Senate and House Journals for 1873 and 1874.
Public and Legislative Documents for 1874, 3 vols.
State Law Reports, vol. 62.
Acts and Resolves, 1874.
Agricultural Reports, 1873 and 1874.
School Report, 1873.
Wealth and Industry of *Maine*, 1873.
Report on Insurance, 1874.
From the State of *Vermont:*
State Laws, 1874.
Legislative Documents, 1874; 4 vols.
Legislative Directory, 1874-75.
State Law Reports; vols 46, 47.
Records of the Governor and Council; vols. 2 and 3, 1779–1791.
Registration Reports for 1871 and 1872.
Senate and House Journals, 1874.
Compiled School Laws, 1875.
Transactions *Vermont* Dairymen's Association, 1875.
From the State of *Pennsylvania:*
State Law Reports, vols. 75, 76.
State Laws, Senate and House Journals, and Legislative Documents, for 1875; 6 vols.
Executive Documents, 1874.
Report on Public Charities; on Statistics; on Insurance, for 1874; 3 vols.
Legislative Hand-book, 1875.
From the State of *Kansas:*
State Laws, 1875.
Public Documents, 1874.
Agricultural Reports for 1872, 1873, 1874.
From the Secretary of State for *Canada:*
Colonial Office List, for 1875.
Hansard's Debates for the Session of 1875; 5 vols.
From the Minister of Militia for *Canada:*
Militia Regulations and Orders for 1870.
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1873.
Field Exercises for Infantry; Cavalry Exercises; Rifle and Artillery Exercises; Encampment Instructions, &c., 1870 to 1875.
Denison's Manual of Outpost Duties, Toronto, 1866.
Hand-book for Rifled Gun of 8 cwt., 1873.
From *Hewitt Bernard*, Esq.:
*Moorman* on Mineral Springs of *North America.*
From the *Quebec* Literary and Historical Society:
Mémoires sur le *Canada*, 1749 à 1760. ré-impression, Quebec, 1873.
From the Institution of Civil Engineers, *London:*
Minutes and Transactions; vols. 39, 40.
From the Royal Colonial Institute, *London:*
Reports and Proceedings, from 1869 to 1875; 6 vols.

From the Colony of *Tasmania :*
Acts of the Governor and Council of *Van Dieman's Land*; and Statutes of the Parliament of *Tasmania*, from 1826 to 1875; 4 vols.
From *G. J. Bliss*, Esq., Clerk of the Assembly, *New Brunswick :*
*New Brunswick* Legislative Council Journals, 1868 to 1874; 7 vols.
——— House of Assembly Journals, for 1873 and 1874; 2 vols.
——— Laws for 1872 to 1874. (3 copies.)
From *T. B. Akins*, Esq., Commissioner of Records, *Nova Scotia :*
Numerous valuable Pamphlets concerning *Nova Scotia.*
From the Colony of *New Zealand*:
*New Zealand* Official Hand-book, 1875.
*New Zealand* Parliamentary Debates: vol. 16.
From the American Geographical Society :
Society's Journal; vols. 2, 3 and 4.
From the *McGill* University, *Montreal :*
Calendar and Examination Papers, for 1875-6.
From the Magnetic Observatory, *Toronto :*
Abstract of Observations thereat, from 1841 to 1871.
From the *New York* Law Institute.
Library Catalogue, 1874.
From the Corporation of the City of *London :*
Bronze Medal, to commemorate the visit of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, to the City of *London*, on May 18, 1874.
From the Committee of of the *Cobden* Club :
Reports of the Proceedings at the Club Dinners, on July 11, 1874; and on July, 17, 1875, with Reports of the Committee, &c.
*Bastiat*, Essays on Political Economy.
*Cobden* Club Essays on Local Government.
From the Hon. *Amor De Cosmos*, M.P. :
*Iowa* Agricultural Reports for 1868 and 1873.
Various pamphlets.
From *Alfred La Rocque*, Esq., *Montreal :*
Les lois de la Société Chrétienne, par *C. Périn*; 2 vols., 1875.
From Messrs. *Stevens & Haynes, London :*
*Clarke's* Bibliotheca Legum, 1819.
*Whitaker's* Reference Catalogue of current Literature, 1875.
Catalogues of the Law Libraries of the Advocates, *Edinburgh*; of *Lincoln's* Inn; *Gray's* Inn; of the College of Advocates, Doctors Commons, and at *Hartwell* House, *Buckinghamshire*; 6 vols.
From Messrs. *W. Collins' & Co., Glasgow :*
*Collins'* Map of the World, on *Mercator's* projection.
From Messrs. *J. Wiley & Son, New York :*
*Ruskin's* Works; *Wiley's* reprints, 28 vols.
Picturesque America: in handsome binding; 2 vols., 1872.
*Platt*, Hand-book of Art Culture, 1874.
*Trowbridge.* Fast Friends, 1875.
*Coolidge.* What Katy did at School, 1875.
Rainbow Stories, for summer days and winter nights, 3 vols.
Ocean-born: by *Oliver Optic*, 1875.
*Kellogg.* Sowed by the Wind, 1875.
——— Wolf run, 1875.
*Wood.* The Telescope, and the Microscope, 2 vols.
*Houghton.* Country walks of a Naturalist, 1870.
*Diaz. Lucy Maria*, 1874.
*Adams.* Favorite Song Birds.

PRESENTATION COPIES OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE AUTHORS.

On the Permanent Unity of the Empire, a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, on 19th January, 1875, by *F. P. Labillière.* A pamphlet.

Question of Jurisdiction, upon the Trial of *Ambrose Lepine* at *Winnipeg*, for the wilful murder of *Thomas Scott*, by *T. P. Foran*, of the Bar of *Montreal*, 1874. A pamphlet.

Report on the Boundaries of the Province of *Ontario*, by *David Mills*, M. P. *Toronto*, 1873.

The Money Question, considered scientifically and practically, by *H. B. Willson. London*, 1874. A pamphlet.

Report of the Topographical Survey of the *Adirondack* Wilderness of the *State o York*, by *N. Colvin*, 1874.

*Winnipeg* as it is in 1874, and as it was in 1860, by *G. B. Elliott. Ottawa*, 1875. *f* A pamphlet. (3 copies.)

A series of Reports made in different years on the Geology of various parts of *Nova Scotia*, by Professor *H. Y. Hind*, with other Reports by the Chief Commissioner of Mines in that Province, from 1862 to 1874.

A Canadian National Spirit: a lecture delivered at *Montreal*, December 8, 1873, by *A. T. Drummond.*

Imperial and Colonial Confederation: by *A. T. Drummond. Montreal*, 1875.

*Bernard Quaritch's* General Catalogue of Books, for sale, at affixed prices. *London*, 1874.

Histoire populaire du *Canada*: par *Hubert LaRue*, seconde édition. *Québec*, 1875.

Business Success: What it is, and how to secure it. A lecture delivered before the *Toronto* Young Men's Christian Association, by *John Macdonald. Toronto*, 1872. (12 copies).

Farewell Address to Rev. Dr. *Scadding*, on December 24, 1875, upon his resigning the incumbency of the Church of the Holy Trinity, *Toronto*; with reply thereto.

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## LIST OF WORKS RECEIVED UNDER THE COPYRIGHT ACT SINCE 4TH FEBRUARY, 1875.

615. *Walling, H. F.*, Atlas of the Dominion of *Canada, G. N. Tackabury, Montreal*, 1875.

616. *Grip* Cartoons: Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of vols. 1 & 2, May, 1873, to May, 1874, with notes by *J. W. Bengough. Toronto. Rogers & Larminie*, 1875.

617. *Toronto* Directory for 1875. Published by *Fisher & Taylor. Toronto.*

618. The *Maire* of *St. Brieux*: An Operetta, in one act. Composed for the Private Theatricals at Government House, *Ottawa*; Music by *F. W. Mills*; the libretto by *F. A. Dixon, Ottawa.* Printed by *J. Bureau*, 1875. A pamphlet.

619. Notice Biographique sur *F.* de *Laval* de *Montmorency.* 1er. Evêque de *Québec. Montreal. John Lovell*, 1874.

620. *Pratt, O. S.*, The Horse Educator. Revised edition. *Philadelphia*, 1875. A pamphlet.

621. Masonic Chart of the Scottish Rite. Copyrighted by *E. W. Marshall*, 1875. A colored picture.

622. The Law and the Lady: A novel by *Wilkie Collins. Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto*, 1875.

623. Polka Mazurka: by *J. Fossier, Hamilton, Ont.* Published by *T. W. White*, 1875. A piece of music.

624. The *Canadian* Methodist Pulpit: with an introduction by *E. H. Dewart. Hunter, Rose & Co. Toronto*, 1875.

625. *Affleck's* Temperance Gems. *Hunter, Rose & Co. Toronto*, 1875. A pamphlet.

626, 627. Two fancy Photographs: by *T. McConkey*, Photographer. *Toronto*, 1875. On small cards.

628. *Frothingham & Workman's* Illustrated Catalogue and Price List of Hardware Manufacturers, at *St. Pauls*, near *Montreal*. 1875.

629. Small map, shewing the remarkable convergence of the North-western system of navigable waters towards *Fort Garry:* by *J. J. Burrows*, P. L. S., 1875.

630. *Detlor, T. S.*, Mental Almanac for computing dates. Revised and improved, 1875. A small sheet of two pages.

631. A temporary registration of a story called "*Walter's* Word," now being published in the *Globe* newspaper.

632. *Walkem, R. T.*, The Married Women's Property Act of *Ontario*. *Toronto. Willing & Williamson*, 1874. A pamphlet.

633. *Campeau, F. R. E.*, Illustrated Guide to the House of Commons of *Canada*. *Ottawa. J. Bureau*, 1875.

634. *Le Sueur, Philip*. The Dominion Tables of Exchange. *Montreal. J. Lovell*, 1874.

635. The Dominion Family Almanac for 1875. *Montreal. Evans, Mercer & Co.* A pamphlet.

636. *Clarke, S. R.* On the Law relating to Bills, Notes, Cheques, &c. *Toronto. R. Carswell*, 1875.

637. Polka Mazurka: by *J. Fossier, Hamilton. T. W. White*, 1875. A piece of music.

638. *Baker, George*. Vocabulary of Musical Terms. Messrs. *Anderson. Galt*, 1874. Pamphlet.

639. *Matte, Napoléon*. Interest Tables at 4 to 10 per cent. per annum. Third edition. *Quebec. C. Darveau*, 1875.

640. Disclosures of concealed and increasing Romanism in various Protestant Denominations: by a Reformer. Copyrighted by *W J. Mackenzie, Toronto. Rowsell & Hutchison, Toronto*, 1875. A pamphlet.

641. *McKillop, A.* The Flood of Death; or the Malt that lay in the House that Jack built. *Toronto, Dudley & Burns*, 1875. A pamphlet.

642. Pères du Vème Concile Provincial de *Québec*, 1873. A large photograph, by *Livernois & Co., Quebec*, 1875.

643. Pères et Théologiens du Vème Concile Provincial de *Québec*. A large photograph, by *Livernois & Co., Quebec*, 1875.

644. Elementary Bookkeeping, by single entry. *Nova Scotia* School series. *A. & W. Mackinlay, Halifax*, 1875. A pamphlet.

645 *Dawson's* Registered Letters Check List. *Montreal*, 1875. Oblong book of forms.

646. Members of the House of Assembly, *New Brunswick*, for the term commencing 1875. Photographed on a small card, by *J. P. Tuck, Fredericton, N.B.*, 1875.

647. *Oliphant*, Mrs. Whiteladies: a novel. *Hunter, Rose* & Co., *Toronto*, 1875.

648. *Garvie A. R.* Thistledown. *Hunter, Rose* & Co., *Toronto*, 1875.

649. Temporary Registration of a story entitled: "Fated to be Free," by *Jean Ingelow*, now publishing in "The *St. John, N.B., Daily News.*"

650. Contre-poison. Faussetés, erreurs, impostures, blasphèmes de l'Apostat *Chiniquy*: Dialogue sur la Confession; par *A. Villeneuve*, Ptre, *Montreal*, 1875, Brochure.

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652. *Braun, Le R. P. A.* Une fleur du Carmel. *Montréal*, 1875.

653. *Cloutier, J. B.* Le premier livre des Enfants. *Québec. A. Coté* et Cie., 1875. Brochure.

654. *Wilson, W.* Synopsis and Index of the Insolvent Act of 1875. *Ottawa.* Pamphlet.

655. *Robinson, F. W.* Romance of a Back Street. *Hunter, Rose* & Co., *Toronto*, 1875.

656. Photograph of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and of the rest of the

Royal Family: by *Hughes & Edmonds*, 120, *Cheapside, London*, 1875. On a small card.

657. Compendiums of General History: the History of Canada, and the other *British North American* Provinces: by *B. C. S.* Copyrighted by *J. F. N. Dubois. Quebec. C. Darveau*, 1875.

658. Large lithographic picture of The Cricket Match played in *Toronto, Canada*, on the 2nd and 3rd September, 1872, between twelve of the gentlemen of *England*, and twenty-two of the *Toronto* Club. Designed and lithographed by *Rolph, Smith* & Co., *Toronto*, 1875.

659. *Murray, Grenville.* The Boudoir Cabal: a novel of Society. *Toronto. Rogers & Larminie*, 1875.

660. Triumphal March: composed by *Charles A. Garratt.* Copyrighted and published by *P. Grossman, Hamilton*, 1875. A piece of music.

661. Janet Doncaster: a novel, by Mrs. *M. G. Fawcett. Toronto. Hunter, Rose* & Co, 1875.

662. *Taylor, T. W.* Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence: founded on Story. *Toronto. Willing & Williamson*, 1875.

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671. The *Canada* Digest: Independent Order of Good Templars. By *Thomas Lawless.* Third edition, revised. *Hamilton*, 1875.

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676. *Teulon, H.* Interest Tables at 8, 9, and 10 per cent. per annum. *Dawson* Bros., *Montreal*, 1875.

677. Map of the County of *Perth*, Province of *Ontario*: by *J. G. Kirk*, C.E., and P.L S., *Stratford.* Lithographed by *Burland, Desbarats* & Co., *Montreal*, 1875. On a roller.

678. *Larue, H.* Histoire populaire du *Canada. Québec. Blumhart* et Cie., 1875.

679. *Tennyson, Alfred.* Queen *Mary*: a Drama. *Toronto. J. Campbell & Son*, 1875.

680. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of *Wentworth.* Compiled by *Page & Smith, Toronto*, 1875.

681. *Montreal* Illustrated, or The Stranger's Guide to *Montreal*: with a Map of the City. *C. R. Chisholm & Bros*, 1875. A pamphlet.

682. *Lagacé, P.* Cours de Lecture à haute voix. *A. Coté* et Cie, *Québec*, 1875. Brochure.

683. Photograph of Ministers assembled to effect the Union of the Presbyterian Churches in *Canada*: by *W. Notman, Montreal*, 1875. On a cardboard.

684. Fac-simile of the National Covenant of *Scotland*, with the autographs of the principal signers. A. D. 1638. Photographed by *Gellatly & White, Edinburgh.*

685. *Smith, J. A.* of *Burford.* Humorous Sketches and Poems. *Dudley & Burns, Toronto*, 1875. A pamphlet.

686. *Cuisset, O.* Traité de la culture de la Betterave et de la fabrication du Sucre en *Canada. C. Darveau*, 1875. Brochure.

687. Memorial Picture of the Union of the Four Presbyterian Churches in *Canada*, accomplished at *Montreal*, June 15, 1875. Copyrighted by *D. Drysdale.* Photographed by *J. Inglis, Montreal*, 1875. On a cardboard.

688. *Chiniquy*, Father. The Priest, the Woman and the Confessional. *F. E. Grafton, Montreal*, 1875.
689. *Gibbon, Charles.* What will the World Say? A Novel. *Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto*, 1875.
690. Te Deum Laudamus in chant form: by *Thomas Turvey. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto*, 1875. A piece of music.
691. The *Jones'* Chart for Setting Tuckers. Copyrighted by *E. M. Jones*, 1875. A pamphlet.
692. The Religion of Life; or, *Christ* and *Nicodemus*, by *J. G. Manly*. Printed at the *Christian Guardian* Office, *Toronto*, 1875.
693. A lithographic view of the Town of *Barrie, Ontario*, by *E. A. Dickinson*. Executed by the *Burland-Desbarats* Company, *Montreal*. On a large sheet.
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698. *Jeffers, J. F.* History of *Canada* for the use of Schools. *Toronto. J. Campbell & Son*, 1875.
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700. Éléments d'Algèbre, par les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes. *Québec. E. Vincent*, 1875.
701. Éléments de Géometrie, par les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes. *Québec. E. Vincent*, 1875.
702. Éléments de Trigonométrie, par les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes. *Québec. E. Vincent*, 1875.
703. Arpentage, levé des plans et nivellement, par les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes. *Québec. E. Vincent*, 1875.
704. Graphic Description of the Dominion of *Canada* and its Provinces; also *Newfoundland*, the *North-West* Territories, *Anticosti*, and *Labrador. Montreal. J. Lovell & Co.*, 1875.
705. Photograph of an assembly of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., by *Farmer Brothers*, 1875. On a small card.
706. The Insolvent Act of 1875, with notes, forms, &c. By *J. D. Edgar* and *F. H. Chrysler. Toronto. Copp, Clark & Co.*, 1875.
707. Photograph of the Convention of the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of *Canada*, at *London, Ontario*, in July, 1875. By *Notman & Fraser. Toronto*, 1870. On paper.
708. Spelling Blanks. In 3 Numbers: 1. Words; 2. Words and Definitions; 3. Words, Definitions and Sentences. Recommended by *T. H. Rand*, D.C.L.; and published by *T. H. Hall, St. John, N.B.*, 1875.
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710. Eight Cousins; or, the Ant-hill. By *Louisa M. Alcott. Dawson* Brothers, *Montreal*, 1875.
711. Photographs of the "Fathers and Theologians of the First Provincial Council [of the Roman Catholic Church] of *Toronto*, 1875." Registered under the name of *John A. Fraser*. On a large card.
712, 713. Lectures courantes: et Nouvelle Géographie illustrée, par les Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes. Enregistré par *P. L. Lesage, Montréal*, 1875.
714. Diploma of the City of *Toronto* Electoral Division Society,—Form of. On a lithographed sheet of paper, executed by *Rolph, Smith* & Co, *Toronto*, 1875.
715. *Wotherspoon, Ivan.* Insolvent Act of 1875. *Dawson* Brothers. *Montreal*, 1875.

716. *Duval, N.* Lectures choisies pour la jeunesse. *Dawson* Brothers, *Montréal*, 1875.
717. *Le Vaux, G. V.* The Science and Art of Teaching. *Toronto. Copp, Clark* & Co., 1875.
718. Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs [with music]. By *P. P. Bliss* and *Ira D. Sankey*, as used by them in Gospel Meetings. *Toronto. J. Campbell* & Son, 1875. A pamphlet.
719. *Blair, John.* Poems. Printed by *W. Meek, St. Catharines*, 1875.
720. *Brant* County, illustrated. Published by *Page & Smith, Toronto*, 1875.
721. Traité des Devoirs du Chrétien. Par *F. S. B. Québec. E. Vincent*, 1875.
722. *Loverin*, Dr, *N.* Historical Slate, with Symbols to mark the events of History, to facilitate historical study. *Montreal*, 1875. A slate and box of symbols.
723. The Oddfellows' Galop. By *G. B. Sippi, London, Ontario*, 1875. A piece of music.
724. The new *St. Patrick's* Manual, for the use of young people. Prepared by a Christian Brother. Copyrighted by *J. F. N. Dubois. Quebec. C. Darveau*, 1875.
725. "The Bible and the Square:" a Masonic Mirror and Guide. Published by *W. Akerman, Montreal*, 1875.
726. *Montpetit, A. N.* Nouvelle série de livres de lecture Graduée. Premier livre. *Montréal. J. B. Rolland* et Fils, 1876.
727. Photograph of Mgr. *L. Z. Moreau* (*St. Hyacinthe*), 1875. On a card.
728. *Kollmyer*, Dr. *A. H.* Chemia Courtata; or, the Key to Modern Chemistry. *Montreal. J. Starke* & Co., 1875.
729. Infantry: a photographic picture of 50 Infants, in various attitudes. *J. G. Parks*, photographer. *Montreal*, 1875. On a large card.
730. *Macmahon, Hugh.* The Insolvent Act of 1875. Published by *Willing & Williamson, Toronto*, 1875.
731. *Tétu, Horace.* Historique des journaux de *Québec. Québec. L. Brousseau*, 1875. Brochure.
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733, 734, 735, 736. *Harris, John* (*Kuklos*). Political Economy and Science; Natural Philosophy and Divine Revelation; Review of Macaulay's teaching on the relationship of Theology to the Science of Government; with a Supplement on *Kant's* Critique of Pure Reason. 4 vols. Printed by *John Lovell, Montreal*, 1875.
737. *Watson, S. J.* The Legend of the Roses; a poem. Ravlan: a drama. *Toronto. Hunter, Rose & Co.*, 1876.
738. Excerpta è Cantibus Liturgicis. 3 editio, revisa et aucta. *Marianopoli. Z. Chapleau* et filii, 1875.
739. *Legendre, N.* A mes Enfants. *Québec. A. Coté* et Cie, 1875.
740. Photograph of Mgr. *L. Z. Moreau*, Evêque de *St. Hyacinthe:* by *A. Rho.* On a piece of zinc.
741. Photograph of Rev. Father *D. Lynch:* by *J. Henderson*, 1876. On a card.
742. The Physician's Visiting List, Case Book, &c.; by *W. Oldright*, M.D., *Toronto. W. Warwick*, 1876. A pocket volume of blank forms.
743. Railway Map of the Province of *Ontario*: published by *The Nation* Publishing Company, *Toronto*, 1875. On a sheet.
744. Photograph of Mgr. *L. Z. Moreau*, Evêque de *St. Hyacinthe:* by *J. B. Sauvageau*, photographer, *St. Hyacinthe.* On a small card.
745. *Wilkinson's* Commercial Travellers' Guide for Western *Canada*, 1875. A folded sheet.
746. The *London* Five-step Waltz: by Miss *S. B. Erith.* Published by *C. F. Colwell & Co., London, Ont.*, 1875. A piece of music.
747. *Stevens, J. G.:* Index to the Statutes of *Canada*, from 1867 to 1875. Printed at *St. Stephen, N.B.*, 1876.

748. A temporary registration of a work not deposited.
749. *Jenkins, Edward.* The Devil's Chain. *Montreal. Dawson Brothers,* 1877.
750, 751. *The Canadian Monthly and National Review;* vol. 8—July to December 1875; and vol. 9, No. 1, for January, 1876. Published by *Adam, Stevenson & Co., Toronto.*
752. *Loudon, James.* Algebra for beginners. *Copp, Clark* & Co,, *Toronto,* 1876.
753. *Todhunter, Isaac.* Elements of Euclid. *Copp. Clark* & Co., *Toronto,* 1876.
754. The Fair Grit; or the advantages of Coalition: a farce; by *Nicholas Flood Davin, Toronto. Belford Brothers,* 1876. A pamphlet.

(No. 13.)

# RULES

Made by the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, in pursuance of "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874";

ALSO:

GENERAL RULES and TARIFFS made by Her Majesty's Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, in pursuance of "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874."

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Rules are not printed.]*

# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

# PENITENTIARIES IN CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

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Printed by Order of Parliament.

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OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & Co., WELLINGTON STREET.
1876.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, together with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the penitentiaries and financial and statistical statements and tables, being for the year ended 31st December, 1875.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

EDWARD BLAKE,

*Minister of Justice.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OTTAWA, 11th Feb., 1876.

# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARIES

OF THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA,

FOR THE YEAR, 1875.

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*To the Honorable* EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., *Minister of Justice:*

SIR,—The Inspector has the honor to submit his First Annual Report on the Penitentiaries of the Dominion, and on the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, required by the *Penitentiary Act of* 1875, and to transmit the prescribed statistical returns, furnished by the officers of the several institutions under his supervision.

An Act was passed, in the course of last Session of Parliament, abrogating the law under which the Directors of Penitentiaries had been appointed as a Board, and constituting in their stead an Inspector to perform the duties of that Board, and such other duties as the Minister of Justice may see fit, from time to time, to designate.

It may be permissible to state here that you have given to penitentiary affairs more than an ordinary share of attention; and that you have decided upon subjecting the system in operation at each institution to a careful and thorough revision, in view of re-organization wherever needed. By this means a remedy can be applied to any defects that may be found to exist, and such improvements as may be thought necessary or beneficial may be introduced.

A plan of supervision, effectual and well matured, over the expenditure and other operations of each penitentiary, to be carried into effect in Ottawa, is the first and most essential feature of the new system. The checks proposed will extend to the purchase and consumption of supplies, and will be so regulated as to show, at any moment, whether the cost of any or all of the institutions be in just proportion to the number of prisoners maintained.

It is not to be inferred that these important matters have been heretofore neglected. Far from it. Proper control and strict supervision have been always exercised by the former Boards of Inspectors and Directors over the outlay of the appropriations voted by Parliament; and the affairs of the penitentiaries, and of Rockwood Asylum, have engaged the earnest and constant attention of the gentlemen who have been charged with their direction. This will become quite apparent to any one who may take the trouble to look into the internal economy and management, especially of the older establishments of Kingston, St. John, N.B., Halifax and Rockwood. He will see by the discipline which obtains, both amongst convicts and officers, by the rules in force, by the complete organization of every department, and by the exact order which everywhere prevails, as well in the moral as in the physical aspect

of the institutions visited, that the several Boards have faithfully and zealously discharged their trust. So well directed and so successful have been the efforts put forth, for the amelioration and proper government of our criminal population, that the people of the Dominion can have the satisfaction of knowing that, save the "Crofton," as carried out in Ireland, there is no better system of administration of convict prisons anywhere than our own. It were unfair to arrogate to the Directors all the credit and praise for the good accomplished. During the period which has elapsed since (at the time of Confederation) the penitentiaries were brought under a uniform plan of management, the efforts of the Directors to improve the system which they found in operation have been, as a rule, earnestly seconded by the Wardens.

As was intimated by the Directors in their Annual Report for 1874, the administration of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary did not give entire satisfaction. This was the sole exception ; but of this more will be said in a more advanced stage of this Report.

Pursuant to former Acts, monthly visits were made to the Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul, and quarterly to those of St. John and Halifax. By this frequent personal surveillance the respective Boards had been enabled to see that the institutions under their care were properly conducted.

By the Act of 1875 the visits to each penitentiary have been restricted to two annually. Should occasion demand, or the Minister of Justice deem other visits advisable, they can be made. The Inspector considers two visits yearly to an institution so important as that at Kingston, or to the one at St. Vincent de Paul, to all intents, in a state almost inchoate, insufficient. More frequent visits are necessary to examine into the administration, to give instructions as occasion may suggest, and to acquire and have furnished all the information that he is expected to possess.

The Penitentiaries of Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul were visited monthly, by one or other of the Directors, and quarterly by the Board. Those of St. John and Halifax, quarterly by one of the Directors, and semi-annually by the Board. It was quite impossible under the present system for the Inspector to make the number of visits which were enjoined to be made by the former Board. To make up in great measure for those frequent inspections, you have initiated a system of monthly returns by the Wardens to the Inspector. These will include details of revenue and expenditure, of supplies and their consumption, the movements, employments, and earnings of prisoners—in a word, all the statistics and information connected with the managment of penitentiaries that may be essential to meet any enquiry and furnish to the Department a suitable repertory of facts and figures.

Each of the four penitentiaries have been inspected once, in accordance with the provisions of the Penitentiary Act, since 1st of May last ; so also has Rockwood Asylum.

The duties which devolved upon the late Board of Directors were performed by the Inspector, unaided, from 9th April last—when the Board was dissolved—until 1st December. Owing to the large increase of work consequent upon the transfer of the Register and fyled documents to the Penitentiary branch, along with the additional duties already mentioned, you were pleased to assign to the Inspector's aid, for the present, a gentleman of high ability who had been already connected with the Department of Justice. As yet, the organization of the Penitentiary Bureau is not quite complete; but this being effected, there can be little doubt about the most satisfactory results being realized.

Among the difficulties to be met in the administration of penitentiaries, is the almost total absence of any standard publications on the subject of a practical character. Many writers have furnished theories upon prison discipline and management, very plausible and interesting, but, for the most part, it is found by experience, that the views advanced and the rules set down are, so to speak, local in their tendency and pre-suppose a certain condition of things not always attainable. Hence it is that almost every penal institution, on this continent at least, has its own peculiar system to which is adapted a written or unwritten code of rules framed in accordance with

special circumstances and requirements. As it may be properly said that penitentiary management is based upon experience, expediency and exigency, it can be readily seen that considerable time, care and observation are required to mature a plan to which no serious objection could be offered. Great advantage in this direction could be devised from the occasional inspection of the leading penal prisons of the United States with the view of examining into the mode of government pursued, and of adopting whatever would be calculated to improve our own policy in any way. Even where numerous and glaring defects exist in the administration of a particular institution, one might happen upon some rule or usage, or upon some item of information that could be profitably borrowed and utilized in Canada. By this means our Penitentiary system, though second to none, as already stated, could be still further improved, and the officer making such comparative examination would be rendered more competent to meet the requirements of his position. Great advantage has been derived, even from the very few visits which certain members of former Penitentiary Boards were authorized to make to the leading prisons of the neighbouring States. The lessons learned thereby have not been lost to Canada; so that we may fairly claim to have established a system, not of course incapable of improvements, but which, carried out as it is, by a staff of earnest and faithful officers, animated with the single desire of doing their duty, has undeniably produced desirable results.

It is to be regretted that, in the course of the last year, we have unmistakable evidence that crime has been on the increase. This is noticeable as well in the statistics furnished from the common gaols as from the penitentiaries. Any increase in that class of crimes which consigns the offenders to our penal prisons, be it ever so small, is to be deplored. The gaols are occupied by those who, as a rule, are weak but not very wicked or vicious; whereas, those who find their way to the penitentiary are, with rare exceptions, of such a character as to justify the intervention of the law in removing them outside the pale of society. In the four Penitentiaries of Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, there was a total of 665 convicts on 31st December, 1874; on the same date in 1875 the number was 808---an increase of 143.

The Inspector is indebted to Lieut.-Col. E. F. Du Cane, Chairman of Directors of Convict Prisons in England, for the valuable information contained in his pamphlet on "Penal Servitude as carried out in England."

He contends it is not easy to show that either an increase or decrease in crime is affected by prison systems to anything bordering upon the extent that has been claimed, unless, indeed, the prisons be very bad, which is not the case in Canada. The prosperous condition of the country; the means of obtaining an honest livelihood; the state of education, moral as well as literary; the efficiency of those charged with the duty of detecting and arresting criminals, all tend to influence the statistics of crime. No doubt, an effective penal system bears its part, and an important part, too, in this regard. It has a deterrent effect, and contributes not a little to reducing the number of convictions down to a *minimum*.

To deter from commission of crime and to reform the offender are the principles which our convict system seeks to combine. Reformation in an object to which, for obvious reasons, we are bound to give our most earnest attention. It should not, however, be brought about in such a manner as to interfere with the promitory feature of the sentence, because punishment is primarily to prevent crime, by the warning held up to those who might commit it but for such influences.

Mindful that during his imprisonment the convict is to be prepared and enabled to lead a better life, attention is paid to his moral, mental and literary education.

There are two chaplains---one Protestant the other Catholic--attached to each penitentiary, who devote a large portion of their time to the advantage and impovement of the prisoners placed under their spiritual care. The benefit of thus inculcating religious feelings will not be disputed by any body. The prisoners, it is certain, appreciate these advantages, and it is not less certain that the exertions of the chaplains bear as much fruit as in the world outside.

The Prison Libraries and Schools are under the immediate charge of the chaplains. Books are supplied to the convicts both of a purely religious and instructive character, and those who are uneducated are taught by a staff of schoolmasters at least the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic, whilst those already possessed of some knowledge have opportunities and encouragement to improve themselves.

The effect of the system of rewards and punishments has been all that could be desired. Every prisoner can, by industry and good conduct, gain a remission of his sentence equal to one-sixth of the whole period. He can also obtain promotion till he attain the highest class established for merit. On the other hand, acts of misconduct are followed by forfeiture of remission, degradation to a lower class, and the loss of privileges gained by previous good behaviour. They also entail reduction in diet, solitary confinement and corporal punishment.

The power of punishing a prisoner is vested in the Warden, who does not exercise it arbitrarily or without having first made a full investigation of the charge in presence of the prisoner. The Warden can deal with all ordinary offences, and every punishment he inflicts, with a statement of the prisoner's wrong-doing, are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. This book the Inspector carefully examines during his visits, to see that the punishments inflicted bear a just proportion to the offences committed.

It is unnecessary to state that no officer is allowed to abuse or strike a prisoner. If he find it necessary to use his weapons by reason of the violence of any prisoner, he is always called upon to show that he confined himself strictly to the necessities of the occasion, or, failing to do this, he must suffer the consequences.

It is of paramount necessity the prisoners should realize the fact that the rules are carried out fairly and justly, in order that strict and stern discipline be maintained without exciting constant resistance. They must feel, too, that the officers are simply administering the law, and that in case of any abuse of power on the part of an officer he will be held to a strict accountability. To this end every prisoner has unrestricted right of appeal against the act of those placed over him. He may lay his complaint before the Warden, in the first instance, who is bound to investigate it, and to place the appeal on record, or he may appeal to the higher authority of the Inspector, who can, if he see fit, reverse the decision of the Warden; or, should he consider it necessary, submit the case for the action of the Minister of Justice. The Inspector, not coming in daily contact with the officers and prisoners, but only visiting the prison periodically it is of course felt that he can give a fresh and impartial consideration to any question or complaint. The effect of these provisions is, not only that prisoners feel they cannot be unfairly treated, but the officers are constantly aware that they are liable to answer for their acts.

Some acts of insubordination and other offences, committed in Kingston Penitentiary, called for corporal punishment. The great bulk of the reports, in the various Institutions, have been recorded against habitual violators of the rules, who, though forming a small number of the wrong-doers punished, contribute largely towards swelling up the aggregate number of punishments inflicted. Many never misconduct themselves at all; and a large number complete their term of imprisonment of many years with only some trivial breach of rule to sully, in a slight degree, their character whilst in prison.

These are important facts. The result is not due to an easy or lax system under which offences are passed over without report and without punishment. On the contrary, it will be apparent even to a casual visitor, and is well known to those who are conversant with the administration of the penitentiaries, that order is strictly maintained and that the discipline is rigorously enforced.

To instil into the convicts habits of industry, to develop their intelligence by employing them on useful labour, and to facilitate their entering the ranks of honest exertion on their discharge, by giving them facilities for acquiring a knowledge of trades, is an established principle with the Wardens. Another, and very desirable object, is accomplished by these means, namely, that of making the institutions, to

some extent, self-sustaining, as the value of the labour performed covers a considerable portion of the cost of their maintenance. The gross cost for maintaining the Penitentiaries, in 1875, was $191,323.16, and in the same period the earnings of the convicts amounted to $100,999.26, or $127.17 per head on the average number of 795. The net cost of the Penitentiaries, after deducting the value of the convicts' labour, amounts to $90,323.85, or $113.61 per head. The average number and annual cost per head, in each Penitentiary, will be seen further on.

The object to be attained by the employment of prisoners at labour is threefold: Firstly, to create a deterrent effect upon the convict himself, and on the criminal class; secondly, to produce a reformatory effect upon the prisoner; and thirdly, to recoup, as far as possible, the cost of his maintenance. Amongst our prison population there is a large number of convicts who are absolutely unable, or who find it extremely difficult, through mental or physical incapacity, to earn their livelihood, even under favourable circumstances. Some are weak-minded, others are subject to bodily infirmities which incapacitate them for work, and others again are fit only for lighter kinds of labour. These people, even if they were out of prison, would still be, in a greater or less degree, a charge upon the public; it is, therefore, hopeless to expect them to repay by their labour the cost of their custody and maintenance in prison. Moreover, prison labor must always be carried on under the disadvantage of being without that incentive to industry which is afforded by the prospect of immediate benefit accruing therefrom. The only stimulus that can be afforded to a prisoner is that already mentioned, that is to say, the gaining by his industry a remission of some portion of his sentence, of improving his prison class, or that of punishing him if he be idle. By steady supervision very good results are obtained by these means. There are, of course, prisoners, chiefly the habitual class, who actually prefer any punishment which involves a partial relief from labour, to the steady industry required at their hands by the rules of the institution.

Objections are freely urged against the Government entering the market as manufacturers and competing with free labor. This is, manifestly, unreasonable, but that does not prevent such opposition having a certain effect. The particular trade which happens to suffer from the competition of prison labour is naturally loud in its outcries, and can always find active advocates; and, on the principle that every body's business is nobody's business, this agitation is not counter-balanced by a corresponding agitation on behalf of the public, whose taxes are concerned, and in aid of those who act in the public interest. To so great an extent is this opposition carried that the masons and stone-cutters of a certain city refuse to use the stone prepared by convict labour for building purposes. It is so obvious as hardly to require stating, that, as persons who are earning a livelihood while free are competing with somebody or other, so it is quite reasonable that they should work, and therefore compete equally after being put in prison. There ought to be, nevertheless, some limit to the degree in which prisons should be converted into manufacturing establishments. It is questionable whether such employment should be carried on as requires the purchase from public funds of a large and expensive plant and machinery, the value of work done by which would bear a great proportion to the value of the prisoner's labour, because in such a case it is not merely a competition against prison labour but against Government capital. The circumstances of a prison render the profit a secondary consideration, and moreover it cannot be insured that, in a Government establishment, the profit will be always so narrowly looked after as if it were private property; so that the profit which should be earned by the public money so expended is liable to be neglected or forgotten, and this would enable the goods made to be sold at a cheaper rate, and so to cause undue disadvantage to the free workman. Many of the disadvantages which attend the system of converting prisons into manufactories are avoided by performing in them work required by the Government; and certainly work of this kind should be preferred to any other.

An account of the organization of the branch of the Department of Justice for managing the Penitentiaries of the Dominion may not be, here, out of place.

The Minister of Justice is the supreme head of all the Penitentiaries, and of the Convict Lunatic Asylum at Rockwood, near Kingston. All regulations are issued under his authority and with his approval, and must, of course, be consistent with the Act of Parliament.

As means of satisfying the Minister of Justice as to the condition of these Institutions, an Inspector has been appointed, under Act of Parliament, whose duty it is to visit and report on the manner in which the Act and rules are carried out.

The whole of the financial affairs of the Penitentiaries—the awarding of contracts, the duties of Inspection, and those duties of conduct and discipline which require the intervention of higher authority than the Wardens in immediate charge of the prisons, are executed by the Inspector under instructions from the Minister of Justice.

It is the duty of the Inspector to visit each Penitentiary periodically to see that the rules and regulations, and the orders given are carried out—that there are no irregularities or abuses—to hear appeals or requests from officers and prisoners, and to act magisterially in making such enquiries as may be necessary.

Each Penitentiary has a Warden, a Deputy Warden—except at St. John and Halifax, where a Chief Keeper is the officer next in authority to the Warden—a Catholic and Protestant Chaplain, an Accountant and Surgeon, with the requisite staff of subordinate officers. The Warden is the chief executive officer of the Penitentiary; under him are more immediately all the employés of the prison. The Chaplains exercise supervision over the School-masters, and the Surgeons over the Hospital staff. There are also a certain number of permanent officers in every Penitentiary—Trade Instructors, whose duty it is to instruct the prisoners in their various trades, and to measure the value of the work which they perform.

More minute details on the staff at any prison are to be found in the Estimates laid before Parliament, and their detailed instructions are set forth in the rules and and regulations for the government of Penitentiaries. It must suffice here to say that, the spirit of these instructions is that while it is always to be borne in mind the prisoners are sentenced to undergo punishment, the dictates of humanity are to be carefully kept in view; that all the officers are to remember their duty is to reform as well as to punish, and that the conditions to ensure good health of body are to be attended to carefully. Inspection of the Penitentiaries will show that these instructions are practically enforced, and statistics prove the efficiency of the organization for this purpose.

In concluding these general remarks, the Inspector feels it his incumbent duty to express his hearty acknowledgement to you, Sir, for the promptness and willingness with which, on all occasions, you have given your attention to Penitentiary matters, even when preoccupied with duties of graver importance. He has ready access to you whenever it is required, and he is thus enabled to conduct the affairs of the several Institutions, to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

## KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The affairs of this Institution have been administered, during the past year, with the same prudence, good judgment, and due regard for economy, that have characterized the incumbency of the present Warden. Discipline has been well maintained —the conduct of the prisoners having been, on the whole, satisfactory. Some little trouble has been experienced in causing the convicts received from St. Vincent de Paul, in the course of 1875, to observe the rules. This is easily accounted for, by reason of the relaxed and disorganized condition of that prison under its late management, and the facilities thereby afforded the inmates to disregard rule and discipline, and to contract habits entirely at variance with that strict order and conduct which should exist within the precincts of a Penitentiary. By the judicious exercise of wholesome but moderate severity on the part of the Warden, the wrongdoers have been made to feel that they cannot misconduct themselves with impunity,

and that they must conform to the regulations laid down for their observance. The violations of rule were not of a serious character, and chiefly consisted in speaking, singing and whistling and such light offences as denoted frivolity of character rather than bad disposition. No graver crime has been committed by any convict, in 1875, within the Penitentiary limits, than some few cases of fighting, when the parties implicated succeeded in evading the vigilance of their officers. This is of very rare occurrence because pugilistic encounters are dealt with summarily and severely.

Although there were several attempts made to escape, only three prisoners succeeded in gaining their liberty. Two of these broke out of the dungeon, and got over the boundary wall, on the night of 4th October last; one of whom has been since recaptured and returned to the Penitentiary. The third, while *en route* to the Assizes at Barrie, upon a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, as a witness, jumped from the train after it passed one of the stations on the Northern Railway, and has not been heard of since by the Penitentiary authorities.

The number of prisoners upon the Register of this Penitentiary on 31st December, 1874, was 408, viz.: 385 males and 23 females, of whom 158 had been received in the course of that year.

In 1875, as shown by the Warden's Report, 187 males and 6 females were received from the common gaols, 158 males were transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and one escaped convict was retaken, giving a total of 760 for the year.

Of that number, 115 males and 6 females were liberated upon expiration of sentence; 30 males and 1 female were pardoned; 6 were removed to Rockwood Lunatic Asylum; 6 died---5 males and 1 female, and 3 escaped, thus decreasing the above total by 167, and leaving in the Penitentiary on 31st December last, 572 males and 21 females, or a total of 593. This shows an increase of 185 over the number confined on 31st December, 1874. Deducting the number received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, it is found that 35 more convicts from Ontario have been registered in 1875 than in the previous year. If the financial depression which has prevailed for more than a year be considered, and which has materially affected wages and the prospects of the working classes, disadvantageously, the above figures do not of themselves exhibit any very marked access to our criminal population. It has to be borne in mind, however, that during the last year a large number of prisoners have been committed to the Central Prison at Toronto, for crimes which would have consigned them to the Penitentiary in former years. From the statistics furnished by the Governors of gaols in Ontario the sad fact is apparent that the total commitments in 1875, namely 10,073, to the common gaols, as against 5,655 in 1869, betokens a steady and rapid spread of crime in that Province. It is to be hoped that, returning commercial prosperity, and more general sources of employment, than have latterly existed, being opened up, will bring about a marked decrease in our prison population.

The Inspector feels it his pleasing duty to state that the conduct and efficiency of the official staff are praiseworthy in the highest degree. In one instance only---that of the escape of the two convicts from the dungeon already mentioned---has there been any neglect of duty on the part of the officers. In this case, a very searching and full investigation was held by your order. The evidence elicited tended to show that too much confidence had been felt in the security of the dungeon, and the belief in its impregnability induced that lack of vigilance in the officers on night duty, which facilitated the escape of two of its occupants. One of the officers concerned, being advanced in years, and failing in activity and vigour, has been dispensed with; the other, having had a good record, has been reinstated after a term of suspension without pay.

With reference to the escape of convict Hunter, whilst *in transitu* from the Penitentiary to Barrie, a thorough enquiry into the facts of this case was also made by the Inspector, under your instructions. The prisoner was sent in the custody of the Chief Keeper, Mr. Thomas McCarthy (a well-tried and faithful officer), as a witness to the Assizes which were being held in Barrie. When passing through Toronto, the

Chief Keeper injudiciously accompanied Hunter in quest of the lawyer who had charge of the case in which Hunter was a witness. The time thus lost caused the Chief Keeper and his prisoner to miss the mid-day train, which would have brought them to their destination in day-light. They left Toronto by the 4 p.m. train. Arriving at Lefroy Station, the prisoner asked permission to go into the closet, the door of which he quietly bolted. He then opened the window and jumped from the train, which, at the time, was going at considerable speed — this whole proceeding occupied but a very short time. The connecting chain of the shackles having been too long to seriously impede Hunter's movements, and being well acquainted with the locality, he succeeded, owing to the darkness and thick brush, in evading pursuit. The fact of the prisoner being ironed, and of the train moving at a rapid pace, prevented the Chief Keeper from entertaining any suspicion of a contemplated escape. In future, the shackles intended to be used in transferring convicts in the custody of penitentiary officers will be of a description well calculated to ensure their safe keeping.

The financial crisis, through which the country is passing, already referred to, has materially affected the revenue of this Penitentiary during the last year. In 1874, considerable loss was suffered in consequence of the destruction by fire of the cabinet workshops, thereby depriving a number of convicts of the means of remunerative labour. Last year, owing to the stringency of the money market, the Canada Lock Company have been unable to employ any more than the *minimum* number of prisoners under their contract; and, as stated by the Warden in his report, they have run considerably into arrears. The falling off which has taken place, as well in the number of convicts heretofore employed by this Company as in their payments, necessarily decreases the receipts for convict labour farmed out by contract. Pursuant to the directions of the Minister of Justice, steps are being taken to close the business of the Lock Company with the Penitentiary in a manner that will be the least prejudicial to the interests of the Government. The contract for shoe-making, held for several years by Mr. Offord, of Kingston, was surrendered by him on 1st October last.

Tenders for convict labour at shoe-making have been invited through the Kingston, Montreal and Toronto papers; but without practical result.

These drawbacks have operated prejudicially, not only in a financial point of view, but they have also created the embarrassing difficulty of providing suitable employment for all those convicts who had previously worked for one or other of the contracting parties. The Warden has found work for all the prisoners who are able to perform it, in the quarries, on the stone heap, and at stonecutting. Large gangs were occupied, during the fall, in sub-soiling and otherwise improving the farm. Although no present pecuniary profit accrues from all this work, still it is to be expected that the dressed and broken stone will, sooner or later, command a fair market value, as of old; and that the Institution will reap the benefit of the labour bestowed upon the land, by its abundant yield.

You have given your sanction to the project of enclosing all the Penitentiary property by a high stone wall, to be built, as opportunity may serve, and without prejudice to any other work, by prison labour. This will employ a considerable number of the prisoners at healthy out-door labour for a long time. It will be the finishing work to Kingston Penitentiary, as it will afford, when completed, great additional security against the escape of prisoners employed outside the present boundary wall. In the construction of the proposed wall there will be no money outlay, beyond what the wood for the burning of lime may cost.

You have had under earnest consideration, for some time, the best and most profitable means of utilizing convict labour for Government purposes, at this Penitentiary. To this end, various plans and projects have been proposed, among which may be mentioned the manufacture of flannel and cloths for the use of the various Penitentiaries, and for the uniform of the Militia, Mounted Police and other bodies of men clothed by the Government

Another enterprise has been suggested as one that might be advantageously carried on—in the event of the Lock Company's contract being vacated—is the manufacture of castings for railway rolling stock. A considerable quantity of such material has been furnished by the Lock Company for the Grand Trunk, which gave very great satisfaction. It happens, however, that the shops at Moncton, N.B., are capable of supplying all the wants of the Government, as regards railroad plant.

Before being in a position to recommend the adoption of either of these projects, it were necessary to ascertain from the most reliable sources, what would be the cost of the plant required ; what the expenditure for adapting the prison buildings to either of the proposed industries ; how much skilled supervision would be requisite, and at what expense could it be procured ; how are the supplies of raw material to be obtained ; and—a most important consideration—what number of convicts could be employed. Without being thoroughly informed on all such points as these, suggestions of this nature are merely speculative.

Every effort is being put forth by the Government to supply work for the convicts ; and since the beginning of the year, you have given orders for the manufacture of clothing for one of the forces in the public service. A still further increase of such work may be anticipated.

It will be seen by the Warden's Report that the several State Prisons, in the neighbouring State of New York, have been feeling severely the effects of the "hard times," in the matter of prison earnings, and that, therefore, the condition of Kingston Penitentiary is not, in this respect, exceptional.

The Warden gives a clear statement of revenue and expenditure. The decrease in the expenditure of 1875, compared with 1874, has been $4,648.22. The expenditure for all purposes in 1874, was $101,072.20 ; in 1875, $96,423.98. Deducting from this amount the sum of $10,296.75, which has been expended for various purposes that cannot be included under maintenance. we have a net total of $86,127.23 for maintenance.

The average number of convicts, during the year, was 510, which shows the yearly cost per head to have been $168.87. The average value of the labour performed by each convict in 1875 was $146.69, which reduces the cost for the maintenance of each convict last year to $22.18.

It may be remarked that in the Report, of the Directors of English and American Convict Prisons the value of the prisoners' labour is deducted from the cash expenditure.

This compares favourably with the average cost of each convict in England which was, in 1874, £33 8s. 5d. or about $167.10 of our own money, as shown by the Report of the Directors of Convict Prisons for that year.

In three of the principal State Prisons the average expenditure during 1875, has been as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Auburn, 41c. 8 mills per day each..... | $194 94 | per year. |
| Illinois State Penitentiary, 44c per day each..... | 160 60 | " |
| Massachusetts State Prison..... | 178 80 | " |

Whilst the average cost for the maintenance of each man in the Central Prison, Toronto, in 1875, was, according to the Inspector's Report, 47c. 37¼ mills *per diem*, or about $172.90 *per annum*.

The reduction that has been made by Mr. Warden Creighton in the number of his staff and on the pay list, since he took charge of the administration of this Penitentiary in July, 1871, is worthy of special notice. Then there were 638 convicts and 100 officers, whose salaries amounted to $48,537.50, whilst on the 31st of December last, with only 45 prisoners less, the number of officers was 68, and the pay list was $39,840, thus showing a decrease of 32 officers and of $8,697 in salaries. Were it practicable, as in England, and in most of the United States penal Institutions, to group together large numbers of prisoners in workshops, or in some other form of associated labour, such as public works, the expenses would be still more reduced. The

necessity, at present unavoidable, of employing the convicts in a variety of ways, outside the walls of the Penitentiary, entails a certain amount of expenditure which could be dispensed with were the facilities just indicated available.

The estimated expenditure of 1875-76 was based upon a prison population of 408, and amounted to $92,689.88; that of 1876-77 is based upon a prison population of 625 is calculated at $97,841.75, showing an increase of $5,151.87 for 217 prisoners over the former year. The staff in 1875-76 numbered 68 officers; in 1876-77, it comprises 70, only two more, a small addition taking into account the large increase of convicts.

The bulk of the supplies for this, as for the other Penitentiaries and Rockwood Asylum, is obtained by contract. Tenders are invited in the December of every year for fuel, groceries, flour, forage, uniform clothing, and flannel for convict use. Hardware and dry goods, elsewhere contracted for, are purchased at Kingston in open market. An abstract of the prices offered by the parties tendering, with the extension total for each commodity is carefully prepared by the Inspector and submitted to the Minister of Justice, who awards the contract so far as possible and advantageous to the lowest tender.

With reference to the mode of obtaining supplies by contract. it has long been a moot point whether this is a more profitable and economical system than to make the purchases at current rates, as required. The Warden of the Albany Penitentiary, one of the very few self-sustaining penal prisons in the United States, attributes his success in conducting the financial affairs of the institution in a great measure, to the fact that he is permitted by the State Legislature to manage it on the principle of a private boarding house on a large scale. To this end he keeps close track of the markets, and buys large quantities of flour, pork, forage, fuel, and beef and mutton in the proper season, at prices far below what they could be procured for by contract. By this means a great saving is effected. On the other hand, a different class of supplies, such as groceries, dry goods and hardware—the prices of which do not fluctuate very widely—might be more advantageously procured under contract. Even this seems to be problematical, for we find the Inspector of Prisons for the Province of Ontario, in the Annual Report for 1875, in making reference to the schedule of prices at which contracts were awarded during the year for the supply of staple articles to the various public institutions, on page 19, makes the following statement:—

"Groceries and dry goods have been purchased in the open market, and at the "lowest wholesale rates; tenders having from time to time been asked from the "principal dealers in the Province with accompanying samples of the articles offered. "This has been found to be a more economical and satisfactory way than that of "contracting for a year's supply at one time."

But the proposing to do away with the contract system in part or altogether, it may be asked how are the supplies to be obtained? Under the present rules and regulations, sanctioned years ago by Order in Council, the Storekeeper of each Penitentiary purchases the supplies upon properly prepared requisitions from the various departments signed by the Warden. It is furthermore his duty to inspect all supplies on delivery, and to receive or reject them as the quality may be good or bad. True, the Warden is enjoined to see that the contracts for supplies are properly fulfilled; but in the discharge of his other multifarious duties he cannot at all times be present and inspect supplies, especially of a perishable nature, on delivery. Were the officers who have charge of the purchasing and receiving of supplies capable of corruption or venality, or of collusion with one another or with the contractors, they have free scope for such malfeasance under the existing system. Happily, there has not been for many years the shadow of a pretext for any such charge. Hence it may be fairly inferred that the public interest would not suffer were the Warden of each Penitentiary—who is under bond to a large amount—to be associated with the Storekeeper in purchasing supplies in the open market. Apart from the fact of the character of these responsible and respectable officers being at stake, the system of checking all articles of supply, long in vogue at the penitentiaries, and that recently

established by you in the Inspector's branch of the department, would render any wrong-doing extremely difficult. Without going the length of proposing any change, the subject appears to deserve consideration.

In the Annual Report for 1872 and '73 the substitution of gas for coal oil, and hot air and steam for stoves, as the means of lighting and heating the Penitentiary, was recommended. The gas works might be erected at the Penitentiary, or the gas could be supplied from Rockwood Asylum, where a house has been built for some years in view of the manufacture of gas. The excavations necessary between the two institutions and the pipe-laying could be done by convict labour. To construct the works at the Penitentiary, and supply 1,000 jets of gas, with all the necessary pipes would not cost more than $12,000, whilst the annual expense would be about $3,500. The present average expense of lighting the Penitentiary is about $1,500 per annum. The difference would be well expended in securing better light, more cleanliness, greater safety, not to speak of utilizing the time of the prisoners spent in cleaning, trimming and lighting the vast number of lamps now used.

As regards the supplying of artificial heat, the outlay in furnishing the necessary appliances would not be large. The annual expenditure for heating purposes at present varies from $8,500 to $13,000. Of this sum, $2,500 could be saved yearly, were steam used instead of wood and coal. Thus, in a few years, comparatively, the money expended in making those improvements, so important and desirable, could be recouped.

The farm continues to be well managed; the yield last year, as the proper return shows, having been very profitable. The value of the products has been estimated at $4,679.14; the cash expenditure was $2,538.06. This latter sum includes the following items:—Seeds, implements and manure, $758.06; horse labour, $770; salary of farmer, $560; ditto of one guard, $450, leaving a balance of $2,141.08 in favour of the farm, including convict labour. The large quantity of 6,760 lbs of pork was produced from the offal of the dining hall and farm in 1875.

The sanitary condition of the Institution is favourably reported upon by the Surgeon, notwithstanding the too confined dimensions of the cells, and the very defective sewerage. In consequence of the depth at which it was necessary to construct the sewers, in order to drain the several basements of the main building, a sufficient fall for the drainage into the bay could not be obtained at the time the Penitentiary was built. Beyond all doubt the good health enjoyed by the prisoners may be attributed to the habits of cleanliness enforced upon each, wholesome food, and the exercise attendant upon the labour performed. In the course of last summer a sort of epidemic broke out, and prostrated about two hundred of the convicts. The sickness, which was somewhat similar to Canadian Cholera, was attributed to the great heat and oppressive stillness of the air, which caused heavy damp in the wings. By kindling fires, burning sulphur, fumigating the dormitories, and promptly adopting other precautionary measures, the spread of the disease was prevented, and its virulence mitigated. The Surgeon and the Hospital Keeper, with the Hospital staff, were unremitting in their care and attention to the sick during the trying crisis. No fatal case occurred in connection with this outbreak of disease. The number of deaths in the course of the year has been 6, as compared with 4 in 1874.

The diet consists of a plentiful supply of plain, wholesome food, nutr tious and well prepared. Particular care is had to the quality of the flour, and meat especially. The farm supplies an abundance of vegetables, which must greatly promote the good health enjoyed by the vast number of the prisoners.

The school continues to be a source of benefit to very many convicts who entered the prison ignorant of the very alphabet. Those who attend, almost without exception, deem it a privilege to be permitted to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded for improvement. Scores of prisoners leave the Penitentiary able to read, write and cipher tolerably well, who did not know a letter when their term of imprisonment commenced It is very gratifying to witness the attention paid by the prisoners to the instructions which they receive from the teachers, and the avidity with which

they endeavour to learn during the time set apart for school. The Warden and Chaplains, by their frequent visits to the school and the interest they take in the progress of the men, encourage alike the teachers and pupils. As an incentive to application and advancement, a semi-annual examination, to which visitors might be admitted, would be advisable.

The library is also the means of producing much good. It could hardly be supposed that a wish for reading and for intellectual culture, even of a high order, would so generally pervade the inmates of a penitentiary. Such, however, is the fact. Works on science, mathemathics, philosophy, history and other branches of literature are in constant demand by members. The books are selected by the Chaplains, who also exercise a careful supervision over the library.

Tne female department of the prison has been conducted last year, as heretofore, by the Matron and her assistant, in a manner highly creditable and satisfactory. It is, indeed, a model of order, industry and cleanliness. The conduct of the prisoners has been, generally, very good. The number of female convicts on 31st December, 1875, was 21; on the same date 1874, there were 23. This is the total number of female convicts from Ontario and Quebec—a very gratifying fact.

The Reports of the Warden, Chaplains, Surgeon and Matron, together with the usual tables of statistics, to which have been added for the first time, Returns of the officers employed in the Penitentiary, giving their rank, salaries, age and date of appointment, and of convicts under sentence on 31st December last, are herewith most respectfully transmitted.

## ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

This Institution is still under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. Originally intended as a convict lunatic asylum, it has, since its opening in 1855, to 31st December last, afforded accomodation to 781 patients, exclusive of 150 who have been sent there from the Penitentiary during the same period.

Negotiations were entered into by the late Administration for the transfer of the Asylum to the Local Government, which are still pending, but which are likely to end in an early and final settlement. A matter of such moment and involving such large money interest, cannot be hurriedly adjusted.

The delay which has unavoidably occurred in completing arrangements between the Dominion and Local Governments, has prevented the repeated demands of the Medical Superintendent---which have been favorably supported by the late Board of Directors---for increased accommodation from being acceded to; whilst the property may be regarded as in a state of transition, it were scarcely to be expected that the Dominion Government would undertake the outlay of the large amount necessary to put up the new wings. That the present accomodation which the building furnishes, and the quantity of land attached thereto—thirty-five acres, about half of which is arable—are wholly inadequate for the number of patients, is beyond yea or nay. The Medical Superintendent in his Annual Reports for the last three or four years, as also the Directors of Penitentiaries, have strongly represented these facts. At the time of the Inspector's visit in July last, the violent female patients were confined in the cock-loft, a place entirely unsuited for the purpose, owing to the over crowded state of the asylum.

The necessity of filling the Asylum beyond its proper capacity is forced, in a manner, as the Inspector has been informed, upon the Medical Superintendent by the pressing appeals which are being constantly made for admission for some of the numerous insane confined in the common gaols, where they cannot receive proper treatment. It were almost contrary to the dictates of humanity not to open the Asylum to its utmost capacity for the reception of these hapless beings.

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum 31st of Dec., 1875, was 378; on the corresponding date, 1874, 380—which was also the average number during the last year. Of these 207 were males and 171 females. The tables do not show

the number of convict lunatics at Rockwood on 31st Dec. last, whose sentences had not expired; but a recent official communication gives it at 17. The number of deaths in 1875 is precisely the same as in the previous year, viz.: 17.

The ventilation, especially in the Male Department, continues to be defective, the air in the dormitories, wards and passages being foul and oppressive, when the last investigation was made.

The laundry accommodation, as complained of by the Medical Superintendent, in his accompanying report, is too limited, and requires to be enlarged.

The total expenditure for the calendar year, 1875, has been $44,900.58, as exhibited in Table 6 by the Medical Superintendent; or about $118 per head per annum for the average number. This would show that Rockwood Asylum is conducted on more economic principles than any other similar institution on the Continent, a fact which is sustained by the following comparative statement:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum, cost per patient | | | ..... | $308 25 |
| Marine Asylum for Insane | " | " | ..... | 255 95 |
| St. John (Q) Lunatic Asylum | " | " | ..... | 252 49 |
| Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane | " | " | ..... | 246 42 |
| Northern Ohio " " | " | " | ..... | 214 10 |
| Massachusetts State Asylum, Taunton | " | " | ..... | 200 04 |
| " " " Northampton | " | " | ..... | 190 80 |
| Halifax (N.S.) Lunatic Asylum | " | " | ..... | 186 13 |
| Beauport (Q.) " " | " | " | ..... | 143 00 |
| London (Ont.) " " | " | " | ..... | 131 76 |
| Toronto (Ont.) " " | " | " | ..... | 129 42 |
| Rockwood (Ont.) " " | " | " | ..... | 118 00 |

Taking it for granted that the patients in Rockwood Asylum are as well treated as in other similar establishments, and that their material comforts are not sacrificed to a too rigid regard for economy, the Medical Superintendent deserves well for his financial administration of the Asylum.

The Report of the Medical Superintendent shows that the amount of Dominion money expended from January 1st, 1872, to December 31st, 1875, for the maintenance of Rockwood Asylum, and all purposes connected herewith, has been $194,649.43, whereas the Dominion Government have received from the Local Governments of Ontario and Quebec, during the same period for the maintenance of their patients in Rockwood, no less a sum than $204,696.96, or $10,047.53 in excess of what has been disbursed by the Dominion. At first sight, the Dominion Government would appear to derive a handsome profit from the existing arrangement, and should be in no hurry to disturb it. An average of $2,500 a year and the maintenance of convict lunatics besides, out of the Ontario Treasury, are worth looking after. But it must be remembered that this amount which is stated by the Medical Superintendent as the total profit of four years' transactions with the Ontario Government was in reality realized in great part in one year, namely, in 1875, when the sum paid by Ontario exceeded that spent by the Dominion by $7,262.77. This happened under the exceptional circumstances of favourable contracts having been obtained, by reason of the low prices of provisions and other supplies. Hence, it cannot be assumed that the net profit above set down would be annually derived from the existing arrangements. Further, the account paid last year for maintenance and repairs of building was not as large as what may be expected in the future. Were the Asylum purchased by Ontario, at the lowest price that could be accepted by the Dominion, and the proceeds invested, they would bring more money to the Treasury than is now received from the Local Government. Moreover the inconvenience arising out of the present system is felt on all sides. It is quite anomalous—at once a Dominion and Provincial institution. It is controlled by one and used by the other. A change is therefore necessary and inevitable; in the meantime it is obviously unjustifiable to recommend an extension of the buildings or the other improvements suggested by the Superintendent.

The Government of Ontario have the use of Rockwood Asylum for their insane patients, at a moderate advance per head over the average annual cost for each resident in the other asylums belonging to the Province. It is probable no better provision, from a merely financial standpoint, could be made by the Local Legislature for their patients at Rockwood than the one at present existing; but the objections above suggested would outweigh any other consideration.

The appropriations asked from Parliament for 1875–76 for Rockwood Asylum, was $69,999.50, that for 1876-77 is $61,977.50, showing a decrease of $8,022.00. The appropriation to be asked for the next fiscal year includes $2,000 for fencing material.

So far as the Inspector has been able to learn, the staff of the Asylum continue to perform their duties in a proper manner, and to the satisfaction of the Medical Superintendent.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

The late Board of Directors, in their Annual Report for 1874, in referring to this Penitentiary, said :—"In submitting the Reports, &c., of the officers of this Institution "the Directors have nothing to say beyond the fact that its administration has not "given satisfaction."

Such was the case in March of last year, and so it continued until the following September, when you instructed the Inspector to proceed to St Vincent de Paul to supervise the administration during the absence of the then Warden on sick leave.

A few days observation served to convince the Inspector that since his previous visit in December 1874, the administration, in every essential respect, had become demoralized. In this opinion he was confirmed by the reports which he received from the Deputy Warden, the Chaplains, and Chief Keeper—a very experienced officer—who represented that there was no discipline, either among the convicts or the staff, that they acted as they pleased, and that it was quite useless to report the misconduct of the prisoners or their frequent aud varied violations of the rules and regulations, as no attention would be paid to such reports by the Warden. Upon reporting these facts to you, a general and thorough inspection was ordered to be made, as also was enquiry into all matters calling for investigation since the last official visit. This was done, and the result proved that in consequence of the infirm state of the Warden's health and his inability to bring to the discharge of his important duties the necessary degree of activity and diligence, the *morale* of the institution had greatly deteriorated. It was manifestly the duty of the Warden, when he found that his health was such as to incapacitate him from conducting the affairs of the Penitentiary, if not efficiently, at least without great detriment to the interests confided to his keeping, to have reported the fact officially, and through the proper channel to the Government, in view of having provision made for the due administration of the Penitentiary.

The late Warden, in the statement made by him to the Inspector on the 29th September last, admitted that for the previous nine or ten months, his health did not permit him to carry on the administration as he had done before.

After a prolonged and careful inspection and enquiry, the Inspector submitted a very full report upon the condition of the Institution, and the occurrences which were brought officially before him for examination, to you, who had at an early stage of the enquiry come to the conclusion that the Warden should be retired. Upon this detailed statement you decided that certain further changes were necessary. These consisted in the retirement of the Deputy, and the removal of three other officers from the positions which they had filled. They were effected on 15th December last, when Dr. J. A. Duchesneau entered upon the discharge of the duties of Warden, and Mr. H. B. MacKay, the former Accountant, upon those of Deputy Warden. Since that date, the Storekeeper, Mr. E. Dagneault has been appointed Accountant, and is succeeded by Mr. Albert Valois in his former office. In addition to those changes in the *personnel* of the staff, it was considered proper to instruct the new Warden to in-

flict fines and reprimands upon certain officers who had transgressed the rules. This course of action was adopted in view of punishing past dereliction of duty, and of restoring discipline by the salutary effect it is intended to produce.

Upon the recommendation of the Inspector, you approved of the newly appointed Warden sojourning at Kingston for some weeks, in order to acquire from his intercourse with the Warden, and from his own observation of the system followed out in the several departments of the Penitentiary there, some adequate knowledge of his duties before taking charge of the administration.

During a short visit very recently made to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary by the Inspector, an opportunity has been afforded him of seeing that the time pa sed in Kingston by the Warden was well employed, and that the experience he reaped is being used to practical and beneficial effect. The Inspector feels it his agreeable duty to record the marked improvement which his very cursory inspection enabled him to note. The discipline is properly enforced; the duties of officers and prisoners are regularly and systematically assigned and performed; cleanliness and order prevail; in a word, the Penitentiary begins to wear the aspect of a well regulated penal establishment, having the requisite reformatory characteristics in full play. Judging by the good results which have been produced during the short time that has elapsed since the appointment of Dr. Duchesneau, coupled with the earnest desire and intention which he manifests to fulfil his obligations as Warden, there is every hopeful ground for expecting that the affairs of this Penitentiary will be conducted creditably and satisfactorily, and in a manner advantageous to the public interests.

The expenditure under the management of the late Warden was not economically directed. The outlay has been considerably in excess of what the maintenance and custody of the small number of prisoners required. A larger staff than would have been necessary, subject to capable and judicious control, was kept up at considerable needless expense. A still further increase to the number of officers was asked by the ex-Warden, in the early part of last year. With such demands it is very difficult to deal, as the Warden is presumed to be the best judge of his own requirements, and in this instance it was constantly urged that the insecurity of the prison and the numerous posts to be guarded rendered the large number of officers employed indispensable. Had the number been curtailed, the insufficiency of the staff would have been an easy and ready plea for any short-coming that could have been possibly ascribed to that cause

The present Warden has, by the dirction of the Minister of Justice, been instructed to reduce his staff to as low a number as will be compatible with the safe keeping and just requirements of the Institution. It were too much to expect that all the reforms needed can be at once brought about, but already the services of four officers have been dispensed with,—three by resignation and one by dismissal; since the ex-Warden demanded an increase of four. The number of guards was then 24; it is now 20, and a still further decrease is anticipated when the Warden will have had that time and experience necessary to enable him to find out and dispense with redundant aid.

The estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year is $53,956.35, and was based upon a prison population of 120 convicts. The appropriation asked for the next fiscal year is $52,230.06, and is intended to meet all the demands for an increased number of convicts.

The actual expenditure during the year 1875 was $57,443.83, as against $52,735.50 in 1874. The average number of convicts during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, was 143. The average cost of each convict for last year, was $386.12. The revenue from all sources in 1875, was $913.22.

The small number of convicts in this Penitentiary, proper accommodation being had for only 120, and the necessity hitherto of using their labour almost exclusively for prison purposes, accounts for the very limited revenue receipts. Indeed, until the Penitentiary be completed, and the Warden have the benefit of the labour of the full number of convicts belonging to the Province of Quebec, 153 of whom are now in the Kingston Penitentiary, no very appreciable increase to the revenue can be looked for.

The work of enlarging the dormitory has been commenced, and additional cells for 79 more convicts will be provided in the course of a few months. This will enable the transfer to be made from Kingston of that number of prisoners, whose labour can be made available in the construction of the new buildings. Preparations are going on meanwhile for the contemplated improvements, gangs being employed in digging out clay for brick-making, of which the Penitentiary land yields an abundant and choice supply, and in quarrying stones. The quarries, the brick-yard and lime-kilns will afford ample means of profitable employment to the full complement of prisoners claimed by Quebec, as a ready market for these materials will be found in Montreal. To carry on those industries with a view to economy and ultimate success, a tram-road such as the one in use at Kingston Penitentiary would be required to facilitate the transport of stone from the quarries to the prison yard, and to the wharf for shipment to Montreal. In view of supplying this very much needed means of communication with the quarries and brick-yard, the Inspector would suggest that one of the Engineers of the Public Works Department determine the line of the proposed tram-road, and furnish an estimate of the money expenditure necessary to purchase his iron rails. With the sanction of the Minister of Justice, the Warden of Kingston Penitentiary purchased recently from the Grand Trunk Railway Company, a quantity of their cast off rails at 1 cent per lb., to repair and extend the tram-road of that institution. It is quite possible the same arrangements as to the iron required could be made with the Company for St. Vincent de Paul.

For at least six weeks in the spring-time, and about a month in autumn, the Back River is navigable from the Penitentiary wharf at St. Vincent de Paul to its confluence with the St. Lawrence, and thence to Montreal, for barges or lighters drawing from three to four feet of water. The obstacles offered at the shoals at the Laprairie Rapids prevent the passage of vessels of the lightest draft during the periods of low water in the river. In the months of May, June, and parts of September and October, a steam barge, with a few flat-bottomed lighters could transport to Montreal all the dressed stone, bricks, and lime that could be prepared for market during the other months. Some of the heavy supplies, such as coal, hardware and pork in barrels—for all of which a large advance price is now paid, on account of the land carriage—could be brought to the Penitentiary on the return trips.

The farm, too—about 130 acres—heretofore almost profitless, will be turned to good account under the management of a practical and skilled agriculturist, who was appointed last month by the Minister of Justice. When brought into heart by being properly manured and tilled, a considerable saving in the purchase of forage, potatoes, and other farm products may be anticipated. The farm of fifty acres, which has been rented for several years by the Penitentiary, will be surrendered upon the expiration of the lease in May next, being no longer required.

The School, which has been much neglected during the last year, is now in full and efficient operation.

The Chaplains are constant and zealous in their attentions to the prisoners under their spiritual care, a great part of each day being spent by them within the prison precincts, endeavouring to do good. Under the new *regime*, and receiving a due measure of encouragement and support from the Warden, their labours will, without doubt, produce far better results than it was possible to accomplish in the past.

The health of the Institution has been all that could be desired, no death having occurred since its opening, or no epidemic having broken out up to the present time. The task of the Inspector, in treating of this Institution, has been rendered comparatively easy by the able and exhaustive reports of the Warden and Catholic Chaplain, which meet his full concurrence. The disorder and subversion of discipline which had lately prevailed, the reforms to be made, and the means that might be adopted to place the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul on a footing to cope successfully with any other similar institution in the Dominion, are all pointed out. This has been done with great clearness and precision by the Catholic Chaplain especially, who has had all the advantage of discussing matters, of which, from years of experience and daily observation, he has acquired an accurate and extensive knowledge.

## ST. JOHN, N.B., PENITENTIARY.

Taking into consideration that the two principal officers here, namely, the Warden and Chief Keeper, had a very limited and short experience of prison management at the beginning of last year, the affairs of this penitentiary have been very creditably administered during 1875.

The Warden is painstaking in the fulfilment of his duties, and he endeavours to impress upon his officers the necessity and importance of discharging them faithfully. In this he has very well succeeded, every employee having proved himself attentive and efficient.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good; no aggravated cases of misconduct having occurred, and the punishments being comparatively few.

The average number of prisoners for the year 1874, was 94; for 1875, 98. The total number of prisoners received during 1874, was 287; in 1875, 249.

There has been an increase in the number of criminals received during the year just closed, and a decrease in the number of prisoners confined for petty offences.

In 1874 the number of convicts received was 19, and 268 common prisoners; in 1875, convicts 25, common prisoners, 224.

The increase in the number of convicts is attributed to the general depression of business in New Brunswick.

The total number of prisoners undergoing sentence on 31st December, 1875, was 108, viz.: 54 convicts and 54 common prisoners. Of this number 13 are females, 5 being convicts.

In 1875 the total expenditure was $42,609.33, apportioned as follows:—Maintenance, $24,209.76; material for manufacture and maintenance of plant, $18,399.57.

The average cost of each prisoner during the year was $247.03.

The prisoners continue to be employed, as heretofore, in the manufacture of brooms, pails and other descriptions of wooden ware, and in the usual prison work. They are represented by the Warden to work well and industriously at the various occupations appointed for them. This constant industrial employment is of great assistance in the better carrying out of the prison discipline.

The Chaplains and Medical Officer have been both attentive and punctual in the discharge of their duties.

The school has been carried on with much better success than formerly, and with more profit to the prisoners in attendance.

The health of both officers and prisoners has been excellent—the amount of illness being quite nominal, and consisting of cases of the ordinary character to be found among the class of prisoners, the majority of whom are the residents of the slums and back lanes of St. John. The Surgeon's position is far from being a sinecure, however, and his Penitentiary practice is not of the most agreeable character.

The small supply of books on hand has been a source of instruction and improvement to the prisoners, and of amusing occupation in their hours of leisure.

In the course of last winter and spring a number of the prisoners were employed in clearing a portion of the wild and scrubby land outside the Penitentiary palisade. Some four or five acres have been added to the land already in a state of cultivation, and yielded fair crops last autumn. By the opening of next season some ten or twelve acres more will be ready for cropping. In addition to the other products, a proper supply of vegetables much needed will be obtained. All the land belonging to the Penitentiary was fenced in last summer.

The Inspector found, at his last visit, that the sewerage was very defective. He gave instructions to the Warden to have the necessary improvements made. This has been done by convict labour.

By direction of the Public Works Department a barn was erected in the prison yard, and the old residence of the Warden was repaired. The accommodation thus afforded was much required for the storage of broom-corn, and of manufactured articles.

The porter employed in the Penitentiary warehouse in the city, being old and infirm, has been dispensed with. It is proposed to replace him by appointing a young and active man, who will perform the combined duties of Porter and Warehouse Clerk.

The Inspector considers that it is out of the power of any one man to discharge, in a proper and effective manner, the multiplied duties of Chief Keeper, Storekeeper, Steward and Schoolmaster, as has been essayed for several years past. Of necessity, there must be shortcomings somewhere. If neglect is detected in any of those departments the excuse of "too much to do to see after everything expected from me," is very natural, and it cannot be reasonably objected to. Under the circumstances, the Inspector has considered it his duty, in view of having the department of Chief Keeper, which is highly important, carefully attended to, and in order to enable the Storekeeper, Steward and Schoolmaster to look after the work of these various offices in a proper manner, to recommend that the most competent among the keepers be appointed to perform the duties of Chief Keeper. The Minister of Justice has been pleased to consider the matter favourably, and it is quite possible the proposed arrangement will be carried out in a short time, The appointment, if made, will not cause any addition to be made to the staff, or any increase to the pay list, as the Keeper who may be selected, will be required to do the duties for the same salary which he now receives.

In view of the many disadvantages to be met in this Penitentiary, including the event of proper accommodation, the mixing together of convicts, and short term prisoners who are in and out every day, and the great insecurity of the stockade fence, the discipline maintained, the work performed, and the general results show that the organization is effective, and that the staff of officers perform their duties with resolution and with judgment.

It is understood that steps are to be taken at once, to begin the construction of the joint Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, and in view of the changes which the opening of the Institution will necessitate you have thought it right that the existing Penitentiaries in St John and Halifax should be, in the meantime, carried on with as little increase of permanent change, and as small an expenditure in improvements and repairs as possible.

## HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

Since the Annual Report of 1874, nothing worthy of particular remark has occurred in this Penitentiary—the change of Wardenship excepted.

On the 30th June last, the late Warden, Mr. Robert Dunkin, was superannuated at the age of sixty-eight, after a service of nearly five years. During that time he acted the part of a faithful and upright officer.

His successor, Mr. John Flinn, took charge of the administration on 1st July last. Not having been in Halifax since June of the past year, the Inspector has had no opportunity, from personal experience, to form an opinion upon the Warden's qualifications for his position. Judging, however, from the reports received, and the general correspondence, he rests satisfied that Mr. Flinn is a competent and reliable officer.

The number of prisoners in the Penitentiary on 31st December last, was fifty-two, of whom forty-one were convicts and eleven military prisoners. Among the former is one female. On the same date, 1874, there were forty-two prisoners of whom thirty-seven were convicts, including one female; showing an increase of ten in 1875.

The conduct of the prisoners and their industry have been satisfactory.

The Warden reports the desirable effects which the system of gratuities and good conduct marks—introduced at a comparatively recent date—has produced.

The school, in charge of the Accountant, Mr. John F. Cotton, has been well conducted, and the prisoners attending it manifest an earnest desire to learn. Reading,

writing, and the four simple rules of arithmetic are the subjects taught here as in the other Penitentiaries. The teachers confine themselves to this course of instruction, except when, by way of explanation and illustration, they have recourse to maps and other diagrams.

The library, too, very limited in extent though it be, is a source of much benefit and instruction, and is greatly appreciated by those who are able to read, and who gladly avail themselves of the privilege of taking out a book each to read in the cell.

All the prisoners who can be spared from the necessary work of the Institution are employed in the manufacture of brooms and shoes.

The operations in the broom department have been more successful in 1875, than in any other year since this industry has been introduced. The receipts show a very perceptible increase. Where the number of prisoners is so limited, the cost of maintenance is proportionately greater, than in such an institution as that of Kingston or the State Prisons of the neighbouring Republic. In like manner, the revenue is relatively small, this is easily understood.

The Chaplains are untiring in their exertions for the moral improvement of the prisoners, and many, indeed the greater number, profit largely by their instructions.

The hygienic condition of the Penitentiary has been satisfactory in every respect. No epidemic or contagious disease made its appearance.

The average cost of each prisoner for 1875 was about $271.00.

It is very satisfactory to the Inspector to be again enabled to report favourably as to the zeal, efficiency and general good conduct of the officers.

All the prison buildings and fittings pertaining thereto belonging to this, as to the other Penitentiaries, have been kept in good repair by the Public Works Department, and all requisitions in this direction have been duly attended to by that Department.

The recommendation made by the Warden to employ an extra guard for the purpose of attending to the land and hauling manure has been considered, and cannot be entertained for the present. The Warden will endeavour to have this work done without increasing his present staff.

There are ten or twelve shoemakers available here for Government work, or for a steady contract. The Inspector would recommend that the Warden be instructed to advertise for tenders for the labour of these prisoners.

The usual statistics, &c., accompany the Warden's Report.

## MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

The Inspector, neither having visited this Institution nor been in official communication with the Warden, is unable to enter into many details.

Having examined the accounts of the last six months, received a few days ago, the Inspector, in view of the various pieces charged for the same articles by different parties furnishing supplies, is of opinion that the contract system might be adopted here to advantage. He begs, therefore, to recommend that, if found to be advisable, the Warden be authorized to invite tenders for supplies.

The Inspector has read over with attention the report of the Warden, and the several returns which accompany it. From the evidence before him in these documents he does not hesitate to say that Mr. Bedson appears to have all the necessary qualifications to fit him for the office which he holds. Charged with the task of inaugurating a Penitentiary without having had any previous knowledge or experience of the work, or rules for his guidance, and at so great a distance from all sources of proper information, he seems to have succeeded in organizing, and in getting into good working order, the first Penal Institution of Manitoba. His military training no doubt greatly assisted him in achieving so much success as his report would indicate.

When the new Penitentiary, now in course of erection, will have been completed, affording adequate means for the safe custody of the inmates, and for carrying on

those industrial employments so essential to the good order and discipline of all such institutions, it is but reasonable to conclude that Mr. Bedson will be found equal to all the requirements of his position as Warden.

The initiatory step has been taken, pursuant to the instructions of the Minister, to bring this Penitentiary into the same official relations with the Department of Justice as the other institutions treated of in this Report. To effect this in a manner that will prove satisfactory, to afford the opportunity of acquiring on the spot, all such information as is necessarily required for the practical and intelligent direction of its affairs, the Inspector would respectfully suggest to the Minister that a visit be made to the new Penitentiary as early as practicable after the opening.

At present, the accounts are certified and paid at Winnipeg. In view of assimilating the system of audit and payments to that in operation regarding the other Institutions that come within the scope of his duties, the Inspector recommends that the accounts be forwarded to Ottawa before payment, to be examined and certified, like all other Penitentiary vouchers, provided they can be received here not later than the 15th of each month, or that some provision be made for a local audit under the direction of the Department of Justice.

From the return it would appear there were 17 convicts in the Penitentiary on 31st December last.

The total value of their labour, in 1875, is set down at $2,415.00.

The Surgeon reports that 65 sick were treated in hospital, and that there were two deaths during the year.

Four lunatics are reported as remaining on 31st December, and are classified as common prisoners. The subject of these insane prisoners has been under the consideration of the Minister of Justice, upon whose report an Order in Council was passed for the removal of those lunatics from the Penitentiary by the 1st April.

The reports of the Warden and the two Chaplains upon the conduct of the prisoners are very favourable.

The appropriation made for the present fiscal year for the support of this Penitentiary, was $25,000, out of a bulk sum of $37,000 voted for the maintenance of convicts in Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

That which is asked for the next fiscal year is $17,650, a decrease of $7,350.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA CONVICTS.

In this Province no Penitentiary has been yet established. The building is in course of construction. Meanwhile, the Dominion Government have entered into arrangements with the local authorities for the maintenance of convicts at Victoria and New Westminster at a charge of 75c each, *per diem*.

The accounts are examined by the Local Auditor and forwarded to the Dominion Auditor, who, by authority of an Order in Council, checks them and issues a warrant for payment.

The amount appropriated for the maintenance of convicts in this Province for the current fiscal year, was $10,000. The same sum is asked for 1876–77.

The Inspector has the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. G. MOYLAN.

Ottawa, 31st January, 1876.

# KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WARDEN FOR 1875.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
25th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Fifth Annual Report, accompanying statement of Income and Expenditure, and the usual Statistics of the Kingston Penitentiary.

On 31st December, 1874, there remained in this Penitentiary 385 males and 23 females, total 408. Received during 1875, from county gaols, 187 males and 6 females; from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary 158 males; and one escaped convict was re-captured. Total for the year 760.

Discharged by expiration of sentence, 115 males and 6 females; by pardon, 30 males and 1 female; sent to Lunatic Asylum, 6; deaths, 5 males and 1 female; escapes, 3. Total for 1875, 167. Remaining in the Penitentiary on 31st December, 1875, 572 men and 21 women. Total 593.

I send you herewith a return, giving the name, description, crime, date and term of sentence, from what county or district received, place of birth, religion &c., of every man and woman detained here under sentence. In this list will be found the names of many prisoners who have spent the best years of their lives in this Penitentiary, whose conduct and industry are always good, and who have been long looking for the year of jubilee.

I may remark in this connection that during the past five years only one life sentenced *pardoned* prisoner has been re-committed.

I also enclose a list of the official staff of the prison, which although the number of convicts has increasad from 408 in December, 1874, to 593 in December, 1875, there has been an increase to the staff of only two guards during that period. In July, 1871 (my first year in office), there were 638 convicts and 100 officers, and the pay list amounted to $48,537.50, In December, 1875, the number of convicts is only 45 less, yet the number of officers has been reduced from 100 to 68, and the pay list from $48,537.50 to $39,840—a reduction of $8,697 per annum.

### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total expenditure for 1874 | | $101,072 20 |
| " " " 1875 | | 96,423 98 |
| Decrease | | $ 4,648 22 |
| Total Revenue (cash) in 1874 | | $20,600 69 |
| " " " 1875 | | 12,109 72* |
| Decrease | | $ 8,490 97 |

### MAINTENANCE, 1875.

Total expenditure for all purposes.....$96.423 98

* The Canada Lock Company owe in round numbers $20,000, which should have been paid in cash in addition to this $12,109.72.

DEDUCT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of material for Blacksmith shop | | $1,497 | 59 |
| " " " Carpenter shop | | 3,524 | 23 |
| " Movables (various) | | 148 | 00 |
| " Sundries for Prison Buildings | | 908 | 46 |
| " " " Rockwood Asylum | | 45 | 00 |
| " " " Mason Department construction | | 379 | 97 |
| " Soft wood for Lime Kiln " | | 300 | 00 |
| " Expenses of officers transfer from St.V.D.P. | | 78 | 00 |
| " " Chief Keeper to Lefroy with witness | | 20 | 00 |
| Rewards for re-capturing runaways | | 45 | 00 |
| Gratuities to officers on discharge | | 787 | 50 |
| Balance of $1,000 sent to Receiver General | | 222 | 20 |
| Gratuities to convicts on discharge | | 2,340 | 00 |
| | | 10,296 | 75 |
| | | $86,127 | 23 |

Yearly cost of each convict, based on 510 being yearly average number of convicts in Penitentiary in 1875 ..... $ 168 87

VALUE OF CONVICT LABOUR, 1875.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foundry Contract | 24,356½ | days' labor at | 50 | cts. per day | $12,178 25 |
| Shoe Shop do | 9,239 | " | 50 | " " | 4,619 50 |
| Masons, Quarrymen and Stone Cutters | 27,863½ | " | 75 | " | 20,897 63 |
| Carpenters | 10,036½ | " | 75 | " | 7,527 38 |
| Blacksmiths | 4,141 | " | 75 | " | 3,105 75 |
| Prison Shoe Shop | 3,838 | " | 75 | " | 2,878 50 |
| Tailor Shop | 3,521 | " | 75 | " | 2,640 75 |
| Bakery | 1,452 | " | 75 | " | 1,089 00 |
| Remainder of Male and Female Labor | 49,690 | " | 40 | " | 19,876 00 |
| Days' Labor | 139,707½ | | | Amount | $74,812 76 |
| Yearly average number of Convicts | | | | | 510 |
| " " value of Labor | | | | | $146 69 |
| Yearly cost of each Convict to Government | | | | | $ 168 87 |
| Value of Labor | | | | | 146 69 |
| Yearly cost ef each Convict after deducting value of Labor | | | | | $ 22 18 |

The dullness of trade is quite as much felt by the several industrial occupations carried on here, as in any other place in Canada. For many years past the demand for dressed, undressed and broken stone was greater than the spare labor of the Institution could supply. And when the contracts were last renewed to the Canada Lock Company and to the Shoe Contractor, we could not furnish enough men at fifty cents per day to satisfy them.

During the past year all this has been changed. The Institution has not been able to sell, at reduced prices, a single toise of rubble or broken stone, and not so much dressed stone as in former years. The duty of $1.50 per cord, recently imposed by the United States Government has no doubt somewhat checked sales, as a large quantity of rubble stone was formerly sold to iron works along the United States frontier. Messrs. George Offord & Co., the Shoe Contractors, have withdrawn altogether, and the Canada Lock Company complain that their business also has been unprofitable.

Under these unfavourable circumstances I have been obliged to employ surplus labor on works connected with the Penitentiary, as no satisfactory outside offers have been made for Convict labor. These employments—such as road making through the Penitentiary property, building boundary walls, fencing, wharf making, quarrying, grading, digging, &c., &c.; these employments, I say, though useful and valuable, show no cash returns. Yet the labour actually performed by the convicts is very much harder than inside work, and the men wear out their clothing and shoes more rapidly than when employed in shops. The convicts generally speaking work well and do a fair day's work.

During the year just closed we have received some work for the Dominion Government, with a prospect of more during the present year. One job, a large wharf at Rockwood, showed that our men could earn at least $1 per day, even at work to which few of them were accustomed. At first it was proposed to construct this wharf by free labour—the Government providing all material. Tenders were advertised for. The lowest, I understood, for the labour alone was $2,040. Finally the work was given to the Penitentiary under somewhat disadvantageous circumstances, as we received the order when the season was far advanced (12th March); nevertheless the wharf was most satisfactorily constructed with less than 1,900 days' labour of the convicts. I can show no cash return for this work, yet it saved an expenditure of $2,000 to the Government, and I venture to say there is not a better piece of wharf construction about Kingston Harbor. Another item saved to the Government will be the amount which the unloading, piling, and again shipping 5,000 tons steel rails would cost.

To avoid the suspicion on the part of any one, that I put arbitrary or extravagant value on the labor performed by convicts, I respectfully suggest that the Architect for Penitentiaries, who is not a local officer, should place a price on all convict labor performed under his supervision.

I am aware that there are some Penitentiaries in the United States which pay a revenue over and above all expenses. But it will be found that there are exceptional circumstances connected with them which do not exist here. Of this class is the Institution at Columbus, Ohio. In that Penitentiary there are nearly 1,200 convicts, the labour of 838 of whom is let on contract at an average of 72 cents per day. There is an Act of the State Legislature fixing the lowest rate at 70 cents per day. They have also a number of Federal Government prisoners for whom they receive revenue from two sources—from the Federal Government nearly $5,000 for their support, and twice as much from the contractor who hires their labour. The staff of officers required for this large number of convicts at Columbus is only 90, as most of the prisoners work in shops where one officer can supervise 100 men with less risk than ten men working outside, as is the case here sometimes, half a mile away from the prison. These remarks apply also to the Albany and Boston Penitentiaries. In the latter $1 per day is the general price for convict labor.

The New York State Prisons are more like ours than those I have referred to, and their condition, financially, is worse than ours. At Sing Sing and Auburn the contractors became so overstocked last summer with manufactured goods, that in some cases they were obliged to stop working, and at Clinton, where the convicts are employed by the Government, there has been a loss on the year's labour of $37,000. In the Governor's message, lately submitted to the New York Legislature, the loss in these three State Prisons for the fiscal year ending 30th September last is said to be $545,549.67, detailed as follows :—

| | Expenditure. | Earnings. | Loss. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auburn..... | $208,719 35 | $ 76,935 62 | $131,783 73 |
| Clinton..... | 328,638 13 | 133,446 25 | 195,191 88 |
| Sing Sing..... | 341,826 20 | 158,596 64 | 183,229 56 |
| Sundries..... | 35,344 50 | ..... | 35,344 50 |
| | $914,528 18 | $368,978 51 | $545,549 67 |

These comparisons may appear "odious," and out of place, but theoretical people frequently indulge in them to the prejudice of their own institutions, and in such cases it is only fair to hear both sides.

THE SANITARY CONDITION

of the Kingston Penitentiary is good. The sleeping cells though small, are kept clean and are well ventilated. Two ranges have been painted with oil paint, which is a great improvement on the lime whitewash heretofore used. As opportunity offers, the whole of the cells should be dealt with in the same way. If the Institution were lighted with gas and heated by steam or hot water, the change would be advantageous in every way. At present coal oil is used for light, and there are about 80 stoves in use for heating purposes. The convicts' persons and clothing are kept clean. The workshops in use are well lighted and airy. These, with regular hours for labour and rest, with a liberal diet of good plain food, and strict, yet not repressive discipline, keep the men in good health.

THE HOSPITAL

of the Institution is all that could be desired. There is nothing of the kind in Canada better kept.

THE CONDITION

of the prisoners generally is satisfactory. Their moral and religious interests are well cared for. The Chaplains being regular in their daily attendance to give spiritual advice and instruction to individual convicts and classes, as well as in their Chapels on Sundays in conducting the more public services. The secular education of the convicts is also well provided for. Both male and female convicts requiring instruction being taught daily.

THE PUNISHMENTS

during the past year have been more numerous, and in some cases more severe than for two or three years previous. Many of the convicts received from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary are very hard cases, and generous treatment being quite lost upon them—and in some cases attributed to wrong motives—it became necessary to bring them into subjection by more severe treatment. For fighting and attempts to break out of prison, I have several times resorted to the use of the "cats," and with good effect.

ESCAPES

and attempts at escape were more frequent last year than usual. Most of the convicts who started—in one case five together—broke away from gangs working outside, and were soon re-captured. One prisoner—J. S. Smith, alias John Rogel—escaped from a solitary cell in the yard, and managed through want of vigilance on the part of the night-watch to get over the boundary wall with an accomplice named Butler. The latter has been re-captured and returned to the prison, but Rogel is still at large. Another convict named John Hunter escaped from an officer by jumping from a railroad car whilst on his way to Barrie as a witness.

THE FEMALE PRISON

is admirably conducted by the Matron and Assistant Matron. And unquestionably the quiet, orderly industry carried on there has a most salutary effect upon the inmates.

The following is a list of the Returns and Reports herewith submitted :—

1. Annual Return of Revenue.
2. Annual Return of Expenditure.
3. Statement of Debts due Penitentiary.
4. Statement of Claims against the Penitentiary.
5. Annual Return of Earnings of Convicts by Contract Labour.
6. Return of Officers employed at Kingston Penitentiary.
7. Return of Convicts on 31st December. [*Not printed.*]
8. Masons' Department Return.
9. Carpenter Shop Return.
10. Blacksmith Shop Return.
11. Return from Farm.
12. Return of Unproductive Labor.
13. General Summary of Labor.
14. Movement of Convicts.
15. Comparative Table of Movement of Convicts.
16. Return of Pardons.
17. Return of Deaths.
18. Criminal Statistics.
19 Return of re-Commitments.
20. Punishments, Male Department.
21. Punishments, Female Department.
22. List of Insane.
23. Remission of Sentences.
24. Surgeon's Report and Hospital Statistics.
25. Matron's Report.
26. Protestant Chaplain's Report.
27. Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.
28. Schoolmaster's Report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN CREIGHTON,
*Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.*

J. G. Moylan, Esq.,
Inspector of Penitentiaries, Ottawa.

## REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

| Dr. | | | | Cr. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | — | $ | cts. | 1875. | — | $ | cts. |
| Jan. 30 | To Drafts sent H. R. G. this month | 1,052 | 05 | Dec. 31 | By Contract, Shoe Shop | 6,641 | 98 |
| Feb. 27 | do do | 699 | 77 | | Stone and Lime | 2,365 | 38 |
| March 31 | do do | 806 | 48 | | Iron Works Shop | 1,735 | 53 |
| April 30 | do do | 730 | 23 | | Gate | 390 | 42 |
| May 31 | do do | 854 | 24 | | Tailor Shop | 174 | 75 |
| June 30 | do do | 1,017 | 60 | | Fuel | 168 | 15 |
| July 31 | do do | 815 | 81 | | Matron's Work Shop | 160 | 50 |
| Aug. 31 | do do | 2,827 | 50 | | Barrels | 147 | 00 |
| Sept. 30 | do do | 1,879 | 18. | | Carpenter Shop | 120 | 83 |
| Oct. 30 | do do | 144 | 30 | | Blacksmith Shop | 47 | 45 |
| Nov. 30 | do do | 1,180 | 01 | | Convict labor | 32 | 50 |
| Dec. 31 | do do | 102 | 55 | | Farm | 29 | 00 |
| | | | | | Fines | 25 | 00 |
| | | | | | Prison Shoe Shop | 22 | 85 |
| | | | | | Clothing | 20 | 65 |
| | | | | | Saddler Shop | 18 | 00 |
| | | | | | Store | 7 | 40 |
| | | | | | Contingencies | 2 | 33 |
| | | $12,109 | 72 | | | $12,109 | 72 |

## EXPENDITURE.

The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

| Dr. | | | | Cr. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | — | $ | cts. | 1875. | — | $ | cts. |
| | | | | 1874 | | | |
| June 30 | To Draft sent Hon. Receiver General | 222 | 20 | Dec. 31 | By Balance | 1,000 | 00 |
| | | | | 1875 | | | |
| Dec. 31 | Armory | 52 | 50 | Jan. 19 | Warrant to pay accounts | 2,980 | 16 |
| | Blacksmith shop | 1,497 | 59 | do 19 | do contingent expenses | 368 | 00 |
| | Bees-wax | 8 | 48 | | | | |
| | Brushes | 69 | 12 | Feb. 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for January | 3,245 | 41 |
| | Carpenter shop | 3,524 | 23 | | | | |
| | Contingencies | 217 | 17 | do 25 | Warrant to pay accounts | 3,112 | 56 |
| | Convict travelling allowance | 2,340 | 00 | do 25 | do contingent expenses | 236 | 54 |
| | Clothing | 5,892 | 35 | March 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for February | 3,216 | 25 |
| | Cartage | 31 | 40 | | | | |
| | Drain cleaning | 82 | 00 | do 23 | Warrant to pay accounts | 4,178 | 89 |
| | Farm | 758 | 06 | do 23 | do contingent expenses | 226 | 68 |
| | Fuel | 7,856 | 84 | | | | |
| | Freight and charges | 42 | 44 | April 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for March | 3,216 | 25 |
| | Hospital | 414 | 54 | | | | |

## EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

### The Dominion of Canada in account with the Kingston Penitentiary.

DR. CR.

| 1875. | — | $ cts. | 1875. | — | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Interments | 10 80 | April 15 | Warrant to pay accounts.. | 3,645 79 |
| | Kitchen | 236 60 | do 15 | do contingent expenses | 332 32 |
| | Light | 1,244 79 | | | |
| | Matron's work shop | 204 09 | May 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for April.. | 3,216 25 |
| | Moveables | 148 00 | | | |
| | Prison buildings | 908 46 | do 19 | Warrant to pay accounts.. | 2,678 04 |
| | Printing and advertising.. | 381 18 | do 20 | do contingent expenses | 190 41 |
| | Postages and telegrams.... | 89 82 | | | |
| | Protestant Chapel | 209 76 | June 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for May | 3,236 95 |
| | Prison shoe shop | 2,613 67 | | | |
| | Rations | 18,799 18 | do 28 | Warrant to pay accounts.. | 4,304 56 |
| | Rockwood buildings | 45 00 | do 30 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for June | 3,212 08 |
| | Runaway convicts | 45 00 | | | |
| | Roman Catholic Chapel ... | 109 63 | July 19 | Supplementary pay-list for back pay | 684 00 |
| | Salaries | 39,759 22 | | | |
| | School | 55 51 | do 7 | Accountable warrant | 500 00 |
| | Stationery | 62 97 | do 16 | do do | 500 00 |
| | Stable | 2,234 97 | do 20 | Warrant to pay accounts.. | 4,684 66 |
| | Spectacles | 21 00 | Aug. 2 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for July | 3,272 01 |
| | Stone and lime | 379 97 | | | |
| | Store | 2,475 33 | do 19 | Warrant to pay accounts.. | 4,750 60 |
| | Tailor shop | 1,727 64 | Sept. 13 | do contingent expenses | 482 84 |
| | Tobacco | 462 65 | | | |
| | Uniforms (officers) | 8 00 | do 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for August | 3,272 01 |
| | Washing | 393 17 | | | |
| | Whiskey and ale | 6 65 | do 17 | Warrant to pay accounts and contingent expenses | 5,169 76 |
| | Gratuities | 787 50 | | | |
| | Library | 3 50 | Oct. 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for September | 3,309 51 |
| | Balance | 1,000 00 | do 15 | Warrant to pay gratuity... | 412 50 |
| | | | do 21 | do accounts and contingent expenses | 7,498 69 |
| | | | Nov. 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for October | 3,238 91 |
| | | | do 24 | Warrant to pay accounts.. | 4,308 84 |
| | | | do 24 | do contingent expenses | 336 43 |
| | | | Dec. 1 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for November | 3,309 51 |
| | | | do 6 | Warrant to pay gratuity... | 375 00 |
| | | | do 21 | do accounts... | 5,153 29 |
| | | | do 21 | do contingent expenses | 223 20 |
| | | | do 31 | Penitentiary officers' pay-list for December | 3,330 08 |
| | | $97,423 98 | | | $97,423 98 |
| | | | | By Balance | $1,000 00 |

D. McINTOSH,
*Accountant.*

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

Debts owing to the Kingston Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1875 :—

| | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Canada Lock Co..... | 19,832 | 78 |
| Rockwood Buildings..... | 2,467 | 00 |
| Rockwood Asylum Buildings..... | 3,820 | 80 |
| Sundries :---- | | |
| Good and doubtful debts..... | 3,306 | 13 |
| | $29,426 | 71 |

D. McINTOSH,
*Accountant.*

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

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| Claims against the Kingston Penitentiary, | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| As on 31st December, 1875..... | 5,927 | 09 |
| Less : —Amount subsequently paid..... ..... ..... | 3,659 | 78 |
| | $2,267 | 31 |

D. McINTOSH.
*Accountant.*

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

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Statement of earnings of convicts by contract labor, during the year ending 31st December, 1875 :—

*Foundry.*

| | $ | cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 24,356½ day's labour at 50 cents per day..... ..... | 12,178 | 25 |
| *Shoe Shop.* | | |
| 9,239 day's labour at 50 cents per day..... | 4,619 | 50 |
| | $16,797 | 75 |

D. McINTOSH,
*Accountant.*

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

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NOMINAL List of Officers Employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, as on the 31st December, 1875, giving Rate of Pay, Age and Date of Appointment.

| Name. | Rank. | Salary. | Age | Date of Appointment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | | |
| John Creighton | Warden | 2,600 00 | 58 | 1871, Jan. 1 | |
| John Flanigan | Deputy-Warden | 1,400 00 | 60 | 1866, Jan. 1 | |
| Michael Lovell | Surgeon | 1,200 00 | 50 | 1872, Oct. 1 | |
| Donald McIntosh | Accountant | 1,000 00 | 64 | 1858, April | |
| Rev. C. E. Cartwright | P. Chaplain | 1,200 00 | 38 | 1875, Oct. 25 | |
| Rev. P. A. Thovey | R.C. do | 1,200 00 | 26 | 1875, Dec. 18 | |
| Henry A. Jones | Clerk | 700 00 | 46 | 1869, May 20 | |
| P. O'Donnell | Store-Keeper | 700 00 | 39 | 1857, June 19 | |
| J. B. Matthewson | School-Teacher | 600 00 | 39 | | Appointment returned as Keeper. |
| Thomas McCarthy | Chief-Keeper | 800 00 | 39 | 1856, Dec. 1 | |
| William Sullivan | Steward | 650 00 | 39 | 1860, Feb | |
| Mary Leahy | Matron | 500 00 | 37 | 1861, Jan. 15 | |
| Mary Bostridge | Deputy-Matron | 300 00 | 49 | 1870, Feb. 1 | |
| James Adams | Carp.-Instructor | 1,000 00 | 42 | 1869, March 1 | |
| William Gemmell | Tailor do | 700 00 | 59 | 1870, Jan. 19 | |
| Robert M. Stewart | Blks. do | 700 00 | 51 | 1871, July 17 | |
| James Halliday | Hos-keeper | 700 00 | 48 | 1867, Jan. 29 | |
| Michael Leahy | 2nd Class T.I. | 560 00 | 44 | 1859, Nov. 1 | |
| John Lauder | Keeper | 500 00 | 59 | 1860, April 2 | |
| John Burgess | do | 500 00 | 49 | 1862, June | |
| James Farrell | do | 500 00 | 53 | 1867, March 6 | |
| J. B. Matthewson | do | 500 00 | 39 | 1859, Sept | Resigned 4th July, '69, and re-engaged 2 Nov., '69. |
| James Fitzsimmons | do | 500 00 | 38 | 1857, Sept. 1 | |
| Alexander Elsmere | do | 500 00 | 46 | 1859, April 13 | |
| Thomas Davidson | do | 500 00 | 42 | 1857, Nov. | |
| Thomas Carter | do | 500 00 | 48 | 1854, July 26 | |
| John Coward | Baker | 560 00 | 61 | 1867, Dec. 20 | |
| John Swift | Messenger | 560 00 | 61 | 1835, June 1 | |
| Angus Shaw | Tanner, &c. | 560 00 | 40 | 1866, June | |
| Charles McManus | Guard | 450 00 | 52 | 1853, July | |
| William Crawford | do | 450 00 | 61 | 1846, Oct | |
| Allan McDonald | do | 450 00 | 48 | 1855, April 24 | |
| Richard Holland | do | 450 00 | 44 | 1858, May | |
| Bernard McGeein | do | 450 00 | 38 | 1859, March | |
| John Crowley | do | 450 00 | 34 | 1863, Jan. 15 | |
| Edward Mooney | do | 450 00 | 32 | 1864, Sept. 27 | |
| Nicholas Hugo | do | 450 00 | 52 | 1865, March | |
| George Holland | do | 450 00 | 55 | 1866, April | |
| Michael Brennan | do | 450 00 | 32 | 1865, Oct. 3 | |
| Robert Priestly | do | 450 00 | 51 | 1855, June 4 | |
| William McConnell | do | 450 00 | 37 | 1863, April 16 | |
| James Lindsay | do | 450 00 | 52 | 1866, Feb | |
| James Bryson | do | 450 00 | 30 | 1866, June 7 | |
| J. O'Driscoll | do | 450 00 | 44 | 1866, Oct. 10 | |
| Thomas Payne | do | 450 00 | 52 | 1866, Dec. 13 | |
| Edward F. Burke | do | 450 00 | 33 | 1866, Oct. 5 | |
| Daniel Fitzgibbon | do | 450 00 | 47 | 1868, Jan. 1 | |
| Thomas Smith | do | 450 00 | 39 | 1860, March 19 | |
| John Ryan | do | 450 00 | 46 | 1859, Oct. 18 | |
| Charles McNeil | do | 450 00 | 55 | 1859, Aug. 18 | |
| James Evans | do | 450 00 | 39 | 1868, Jan. 18 | |
| James Doyle | do | 450 00 | 36 | 1868, Aug. 8 | |
| John Scally | do | 450 00 | 38 | 1870, March 4 | |
| Alexander Miller | do | 450 00 | 39 | 1869, July 22 | |
| Thomas Moore | do | 450 00 | 31 | 1870, May 9 | |
| John Morrison | do | 450 00 | 46 | 1870, Sept. 5 | |
| Jeremiah Dillon | do | 450 00 | 38 | 1871, Jan. 1 | |

NOMINAL List of Officers employed in the Kingston Penitentiary, etc.—*Continued.*

| Name. | Rank. | Salary. | Age | Date of Appointment. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | | |
| Callaghan McCarthy | Guard | 450 00 | 57 | 1875, March 1. | |
| Edward Burke, sen | do | 450 00 | 57 | 1868, June 20 | |
| John Mills | do | 450 00 | 24 | 1875, Oct. 17 | |
| Bernard Leenahan | do | 450 00 | 29 | 1875, Nov. 1 | |
| William Loneregan | do | 450 00 | 35 | 1875, Nov. 1 | |
| Robert McCauley | do | 450 00 | 37 | 1868, Jan. 31 | Resigned 18 Mar., '73; re-engaged 1st Sept, 1875. |
| A. C. McMahon | do | 450 00 | 35 | 1867, Aug | Resigned 20 Feb., '73; reappointed May 10, 1875. |

RETURN of Convicts on 31st December.—[*Not printed.*]

RETURN, showing the value of Work and Repairs on Rockwood Asylum, and Jobbing, performed by the Mason Department during the year ending December 31st, 1875.

| No. of Item. | Description | Time. | Rate. | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 1 | Unloading railroad iron, "P.R.R.Co" | 638 | 0 50 | 319 00 | |
| 2 | Building Rockwood wharf | 1,045 | 0 50 | 522 50 | |
| 3 | Cutting ice for Rockwood | 51 | 0 50 | 25 50 | |
| 4 | do Prison | 238 | 0 50 | 119 00 | |
| 5 | Repairing Base Course in Wings | 60 | 0 50 | 30 00 | |
| 6 | Work on Compost Ground | 54 | 0 50 | 27 00 | |
| 7 | Cleaning rubbish back of Warden's house | 228 | 0 50 | 114 00 | |
| 8 | Working on farm | 957½ | 0 50 | 475 25 | |
| 9 | do Back road | 133 | 0 50 | 66 50 | |
| 10 | do Railroad cars | 330 | 0 50 | 165 00 | |
| 11 | Unloading railroad ties | 31½ | 0 50 | 15 75 | |
| 12 | Cleaning snow, Front street | 80 | 0 50 | 40 00 | |
| 13 | Breaking stone | 44 | 0 50 | 22 00 | |
| 14 | Preparing for and lathing | 217 | 0 50 | 108 50 | |
| 15 | Plastering in Wings | 56 | 0 50 | 28 00 | |
| 16 | Whitewashing | 361 | 0 50 | 180 50 | |
| 17 | Digging post holes | 135 | 0 50 | 67 50 | |
| 18 | Jobbing, Wings | 507 | 0 50 | 253 50 | |
| 19 | do North Lodge | 28 | 0 50 | 14 00 | |
| 20 | Jobbing and sundries | 7,934 | 0 50 | 3,967 00 | |
| | Value of material purchased and used in above work | | | 168 57 | |
| | | | | | $6,729 57 |

RETURN, showing the value of work on Permanent Improvements, performed by the Mason Department, during the year ending December 31st, 1875.

| No. of Item. | Description. | Time. | Rate. | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 1 | Cutting stone for cabinet shop | 947 | 0 50 | 473 50 | |
| 2 | do Flagging for dungeon and kitchen | 215 | 0 50 | 107 50 | |
| 3 | do Stone for boundary wall | 529 | 0 50 | 264 50 | |
| 4 | Building cabinet shop | 941½ | 0 50 | 420 75 | |
| 5 | do Boundary wall | 1,027 | 0 50 | 513 50 | |
| 6 | do Tunnel at quarry | 396 | 0 50 | 198 00 | |
| 7 | Quarrying rubble for and filling cribs | 350 | 0 50 | 175 00 | |
| 8 | Excavating for and building Front street wall, &c | 1,055 | 0 50 | 527 50 | |
| 9 | Flagging dungeon and kitchen | 43 | 0 50 | 21 50 | |
| 10 | Well and Vinery ventilation, work on | 79 | 0 50 | 39 50 | |
| 11 | Plastering guard towers | 120 | 0 50 | 60 00 | |
| 12 | Grading and making road along farm | 826 | 0 50 | 413 00 | |
| 13 | Building culvert on road along farm | 28 | 0 50 | 14 00 | |
| 14 | Grading field | 181 | 0 50 | 90 50 | |
| 15 | Drain for female prison | 21 | 0 50 | 10 50 | |
| 16 | Excavating and improving point | 1,426½ | 0 50 | 713 25 | |
| 17 | Quarrying stone | 9,957½ | 0 50 | 4,978 75 | |
| | Value of material purchased and used in above work | | | 734 53 | |
| | | | | | $9,805 28 |

RETURN showing cash expenditure for Materials used by Mason Department during the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Description. | Quantity. | Rate. | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Ball Blue | Lbs 119 | 0 25 | 29 75 | |
| Lamp Black | do 50 | 0 07 | 3 50 | |
| Sheet Zinc | do 27½ | 0 10 | 2 75 | |
| Blasting Powder | Kegs 24 | 3 34 | 80 25 | |
| Bullocks' Hair | Bush 10 | 0 30 | 3 00 | |
| Fuses | Feet 40,000 | 0 08 | 320 00 | |
| Plank 3 in | do 2,500 | 12 50 | 31 25 | |
| Plaster | Brls 2 | 2 00 | 4 00 | |
| Water Lime | do 30 | 2 00 | 60 00 | |
| Sand | Loads 348 | 0 75 | 261 00 | |
| Coal Stoves | No 2 | 35 00 | 70 00 | |
| Manilla Rope | Lbs 136 | 0 15 | 20 40 | |
| do do | Lbs 120 | 0 14 | 16 80 | |
| Dynamite | Pkgs 2 | 0 20 | 0 40 | |
| Total cost of Material | | | | $903 10 |

RETURN showing cash expenditure for Tools used by Mason Department during Year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Description. | Quantity. | Rate. | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Axes | No. 1 | | 1 75 | |
| Mason Lines | do 2 | 3 00 | 6 00 | |
| Spirit Levels | do 2 | 1 95 | 3 90 | |
| Shovels, steel | do 58 | | 72 50 | |
| Shovels, scoop | do 2 | 1 40 | 2 80 | |
| Tape Lines | do 2 | 3 00 | 6 00 | |
| Sieves | do 2 | 0 90 | 1 80 | |
| Grinding Stones | do 6 | 3 00 | 18 00 | |
| do do | Lbs. 954 | 0 01¼ | 11 93 | |
| Files | Dozen 3 | 6 58⅓ | 19 75 | |
| Squares | do 2 | 18 00 | 36 00 | |
| Masons' Trowels | do 1 | | 10 00 | |
| Plasterers' Trowels | do ½ | 12 00 | 6 00 | |
| Pointing Trowels | do ½ | 6 00 | 3 00 | |
| Rules | do 1½ | 4 80 | 7 20 | |
| do | do 1½ | 3 00 | 4 50 | |
| Brushes | do 2 | 29 00 | 58 00 | |
| Sundries | | | 12 50 | |
| Total cost of Tools | | | | $281 63 |

RETURN, showing Cash Account for Articles, &c., manufactured by Mason Department, and sold during the year ending December 31st, 1875.

| | Description. | Quantity. | Rate. | Value. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ ct2. | $ cts. | |
| 1 | Land Marks | No. 7 | 1 00 | 7 00 | |
| 2 | Posts | do 198 | | 228 20 | |
| 3 | Sill Blocks | do 25 | 0 36 | 9 00 | |
| 1 | Garden Rollers | do 4 | 0 00 | 14 00 | |
| 5 | Stove-pipe Stones | do 67 | 0 00 | 33 70 | |
| 6 | Base Courses | do 37 | 0 00 | 509 47 | |
| 7 | Steps | do 10 | 0 00 | 21 15 | |
| 8 | Sockets | do 33 | 0 00 | 38 65 | |
| 9 | Consols | do 4 | 4 75 | 19 00 | |
| 10 | Bases | do 105 | 0 00 | 238 95 | |
| 11 | Buttress Stones | do 100 | 0 00 | 167 30 | |
| 12 | Window and Door Sills | do 251 | 0 00 | 450 70 | |
| 13 | Pier Blocks | Feet 38·6? | 0 00 | 19 25 | |
| 14 | Columns | do 18·6 | 0 00 | 20 35 | |
| 15 | Chimney Caps | do 88·6 | 0 00 | 39 80 | |
| 16 | Engine Bed | do 55·0 | 0 00 | 33 00 | |
| 17 | Ashler | do 140·0 | 0 30 | 42 00 | |
| 18 | Mortar | Bush 34 | 0 00 | 9 20 | |
| 19 | Screenings | do 46 | 0 15 | 6 90 | |
| 20 | Gravel | do 380 | 0 15 | 57 00 | |
| 21 | do | do 4 | 0 10 | 0 40 | |
| 22 | Lime | do 17½ | 0 25 | 42 63 | |
| 23 | do "Rockwood" | do 10 | 0 25 | 2 50 | |
| 24 | Sundries | | | 95 90 | |
| | | | | | $2,166 05 |

# RECAPITULATION.

## VALUE OF WORK AND MATERIAL.

| — | Labour. | Material. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Custom Work | 1,754 50 | 411 55 | 2,166 05 |
| Rockwood | 548 00 | 2 50 | 550 50 |
| Department of Public Works | 1,263 25 | 31 25 | 1,294 50 |
| Penitentiary | 13,821 00 | 871 85 | 14,692 85 |
| | $17,386 00 | 1,317 15 | 18,703 90 |

**Total** number of Days' Work done by Mason Department, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Keeper | Leahy | Stonecutter shop | 12,963 |
| " | Lauder | Mason | 2,899 |
| " | Burgess | do | 1,779½ |
| " | Elsmere | Quarry | 10,222 |
| Guard | Bryson | Laborer | 6,910 |
| | | Total | 34,773½ |

JAMES ADAMS,
*Trade Instructor.*

13th January, 1876.

# RETURN, of Work done by the Carpenters' and Trades' Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1875.

| No. of Items. | —— | Materials. | Labor. | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 1 to 38 | Custom work | 57 75 | 391 08½ | 448 83½ | 469 |
| 39 | Quarries | 57 80½ | 143 75 | 201 55½ | 287½ |
| 40 | Towers | 74 90½ | 110 50 | 185 40½ | 221 |
| 41 | Wash house | 19 97 | 7 50 | 27 47 | 15 |
| 42 | Clothes line | 33 18½ | 21 50 | 54 68½ | 43 |
| 43 | Hospital | 117 31 | 287 50 | 404 81 | 575 |
| 44 | do coffin account | 5 29 | 6 00 | 11 29 | 12 |
| 45 | North wing | 8 81 | 21 00 | 29 81 | 42 |
| 46 | Blacksmith Department | 27 95½ | 16 00 | 43 95½ | 32 |
| 47 | Mason do stone shed | 70 60 | 93 50 | 164 10 | 187 |
| 48 | do do wheelbarrow account. | 49 45½ | 160 75 | 210 20½ | 321½ |
| 49 | Railroad track and cars | 193 06½ | 218 75 | 411 81½ | 437½ |
| 50 | Cheve-de-Frise | 5 95 | 2 50 | 8 45 | 5 |
| 51 | Tailor Department | 57 02½ | 70 50 | 127 52½ | 141 |
| 52 | Dry room | 5 16½ | 3 00 | 8 16½ | 6 |
| 53 | Steward's Department, cells, dome and wings.. | 223 24 | 377 75 | 600 99 | 755½ |
| 54 | do do dining hall, cellar, &c.. | 90 37½ | 84 75 | 175 12½ | 169½ |
| 55 | do do cell beds | 33 49 | 83 50 | 116 99 | 167 |
| 56 | do do buckets, tubs, &c | 35 20 | 208 00 | 243 20 | 416 |
| 57 | do do bakery | 21 15½ | 22 50 | 43 65½ | 45 |
| 58 | Foundry | 35 36 | 21 50 | 56 86 | 43 |
| 59 | Steam engine and room | 2 59 | 5 00 | 7 59 | 10 |
| 60 | Water works | 18 52½ | 22 00 | 40 52½ | 44 |
| 61 | Stock for store-keeper | 102 73½ | 98 25 | 200 98½ | 196½ |
| 62 | Carpenter Department | 362 87½ | 367 75 | 730 62½ | 735½ |
| 63 | do do paint shop | 29 86 | ..... | 29 86 | ..... |
| 64 | Contract shoe shop | 38 25½ | 23 00 | 61 25½ | 46 |
| 65 | Farm Department | 54 21 | 60 00 | 114 21 | 120 |
| 66 | Farm Department, new fence | 281 87 | 156 50 | 438 37 | 313 |
| 67 | Stable do stable | 52 40½ | 85 50 | 137 90½ | 171 |
| 68 | do dô water carts | 20 34 | 7 00 | 27 34 | 14 |
| 69 | North Lodge | 59 22 | 54 00 | 113 22 | 108 |
| 70 | Coal house | 24 03½ | 38 50 | 62 53½ | 77 |
| 71 | Protestant Chapel and Library | 54 55½ | 62 00 | 116 55½ | 124 |
| 72 | Roman Catholic Chapel | 31 17 | 30 50 | 61 67 | 61 |
| 73 | Female prison | 37 23 | 86 00 | 123 23 | 172 |
| 74 | Yard lamps | 8 78 | 27 75 | 36 53 | 55½ |
| 75 | Prison Gins, cabinet shop | 57 29 | 45 00 | 102 29 | 90 |
| 76 | West Lodge | 5 43 | 2 50 | 7 93 | 5 |
| 77 | Cooperware | 9 89½ | 176 50 | 186 39½ | 353 |
| 78 | Wharf and Point | 12 15½ | 11 50 | 23 65½ | 23 |
| 79 | Wood-shed and yard | 10 09 | 3 25 | 13 34 | 6½ |
| 80 | North-west entrance | 27 77 | 20 50 | 48 27 | 41 |
| 81 | Churns | 2 49 | 13 00 | 15 49 | 26 |
| 82 | Rockwood Wharf | 37 72 | 293 25 | 330 97 | 586½ |
| 83 | West dry kiln | 5 26 | 3 50 | 8 76 | 7 |
| 84 | Pump at Crystal Palace | 0 81 | 2 00 | 2 81 | 4 |
| 85 | Dungeon | 1 20½ | 4 50 | 5 70½ | 9 |
| 86 | Ladder house and ladders | 3 13½ | 32 50 | 35 63½ | 65 |
| 87 | Stone-breakers shop, No. 1 | 10 93 | 1 50 | 12 43 | 3 |
| 88 | do do 2 | 1 19½ | 2 00 | 3 19½ | 4 |
| 89 | Warden's house | 23 92½ | 61 50 | 85 42½ | 123 |
| 90 | Well do | 8 79 | 4 00 | 12 79 | 8 |
| 91 | Summer do | 3 44½ | 42 75 | 46 19½ | 85½ |
| 92 | Green do | 46 96 | 65 50 | 112 46 | 131 |
| 93 | Vinery | 319 59 | 154 00 | 473 59 | 308 |
| 94 | Cabinet shop | 0 60 | 354 50 | 355 10 | 709 |
| 95 | Pacific Railroad Company, derricks | 79 70 | 38 50 | 118 20 | 77 |
| 96 | Breakwater, south-east corner | 106 00 | 44 00 | 150 00 | 88 |
| 97 | Pacific Railroad Company | ..... | 224 00 | 224 00 | 448 |
| 98 | Government derrick for Fort Henry | ..... | 11 00 | 11 00 | 22 |
| 99 | Beer barrel stock | ..... | 88 00 | 88 00 | 176 |
| | | $3,176 10 | 5,174 83½ | 8,350 93½ | 10,036½ |

SUMMARY of Work performed by the Carpenters' and Trades' Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1875.

| —— | Material. | Labor. | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Custom work | 57 75 | 391 08½ | 448 83½ | 469 |
| Government derrick, for Fort Henry | ..... | 11 00 | 11 00 | 22 |
| Rockwood wharf | 37 72 | 293 25 | 330 97 | 586½ |
| Pacific Railroad Company | ..... | 224 00 | 224 00 | 448 |
| do do derricks | 79 70 | 38 50 | 118 20 | 77 |
| Cabinet shop | 0 60 | 354 50 | 355 10 | 709 |
| do gins | 57 29 | 45 00 | 102 29 | 90 |
| Farm Department, new fence | 281 87 | 156 50 | 438 37 | 313 |
| Vinery | 319 59 | 154 00 | 473 59 | 308 |
| Green house | 46 96 | 65 50 | 112 46 | 131 |
| Summer do | 3 44½ | 42 75 | 46 19½ | 85½ |
| Well do | 8 79 | 4 00 | 12 79 | 8 |
| Warden's house | 23 92½ | 61 50 | 85 42½ | 123 |
| Northwest entrance | 27 77 | 20 50 | 48 27 | 41 |
| Yard lamps | 8 78 | 27 75 | 36 53 | 55½ |
| Coal house | 24 03½ | 38 50 | 62 53½ | 77 |
| Cheve de Frise | 5 95 | 2 50 | 8 45 | 5 |
| Clothes line and posts | 33 18½ | 21 50 | 54 68½ | 43 |
| Towers | 74 90½ | 110 50 | 185 40½ | 221 |
| Breakwater, S. E. Corner | 106 00 | 44 00 | 150 00 | 88 |
| Jobbing | 1,977 83 | 3,068 00 | 5,045 83½ | 6,136½ |
| | $3,176 10 | 5,174 83½ | 8,350 93½ | 10,036½ |

ABSTRACT showing value of Custom Work, Rockwood. Permanent Improvements. Jobbing, &c.

| —— | Material. | Labor. | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Custom work | 57 75 | 391 08½ | 448 83½ | 469 |
| Government derrick, for Fort Henry | ..... | 11 00 | 11 00 | 22 |
| Rockwood wharf | 37 72 | 293 25 | 330 97 | 586½ |
| Pacific Railroad Company | 79 70 | 262 50 | 342 20 | 525 |
| Cabinet shop, burnt building | 57 89 | 399 50 | 457 39 | 799 |
| Permanent improvements | 965 20½ | 749 50 | 1,714 70½ | 1,498½ |
| General jobbing | 1,977 83½ | 3,068 00 | 5,045 83½ | 6,136½ |
| | $3,176 10 | 5,174 83½ | 8,350 93½ | 10,036½ |

RECAPITULATION.

| —— | Material. | Labor. | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Custom work | 57 75 | 391 08½ | 448 83½ | 469 |
| Rockwood wharf | 37 72 | 293 25 | 330 97 | 586½ |
| Department Public Works | 137 59 | 673 00 | 810 59 | 1,346 |
| Penitentiary | 2,943 04 | 3,817 50 | 6,760 54 | 7,635 |
| | $3,176 10 | 5,174 83½ | 8,350 93½ | 10,036½ |

Total number of day's work done during the year.....10,036½
do men employed, December 31st, 1875..... 36

6th January, 1876.

JAMES ADAMS,
*Trade Instructor.*

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RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| No. of Item. | Description. | Labour. | | Material. | | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rate. | Value. | Rate. | Value. | | |
| 1 | *Blacksmiths' Shop.* | cts. | $ cts. | cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| | 276 lbs common iron | 5 | 13 80 | 4 | 11 04 | 24 84 | |
| | 459½ lbs Sweeds iron | 5 | 22 98 | 7 | 32 17 | 55 15 | |
| | 403 lbs cast iron | 9 | 36 27 | 16 | 64 48 | 100 75 | |
| | 16 lbs blister steel | 5 | 0 80 | 15 | 2 40 | 3 20 | |
| | Sundries | ..... | ..... | ..... | 347 59 | ..... | |
| | | | $73 85 | ..... | 457 68 | 531 53 | 301½ |
| 2 | *Steam Engine.* | | | | | | |
| | 14 lbs common iron | 5 | 0 70 | 4 | 0 56 | 1 26 | |
| | 1 lb Sweeds iron | 5 | 0 5 | 7 | 0 7 | 0 12 | |
| | Fittings | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 98 | ..... | |
| | 337 days' work at engine | 50 | 168 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | | | $169 25 | ..... | 63 61 | 232 86 | |
| 3 | *Water Works.* | | | | | | |
| | 242 lbs common iron | 5 | 12 10 | 4 | 9 68 | 21 78 | |
| | 2 lbs Sweeds iron | 5 | 0 10 | 7 | 0 14 | 0 24 | |
| | Fittings, &c | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 45 | ..... | |
| | 366 days' work at water pipes | 50 | 183 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | | | $195 20 | ..... | 39 27 | 234 47 | |

RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department, etc.—*Continued.*

| No. of Items. | Description. | Labour. | | Material. | | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rate. | Value. | Rate. | Value. | | |
| 4 | *Carpenters Department.* | cts. | $ cts. | cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| | 2,690 lbs common iron | 5 | 134 50 | 4 | 107 60 | 242 10 | ..... |
| | 80½ Sweeds iron | 5 | 4 03 | 7 | 5 64 | 9 67 | ..... |
| | 195 cast steel | 9 | 17 55 | 16 | 31 20 | 48 75 | ..... |
| | 7½ blister steel | 5 | 0 38 | 15 | 1 13 | 1 51 | ..... |
| | | | $156 46 | ..... | 145 57 | 302 03 | 204 |
| 5 | *Tailor Department.* | | | | | | |
| | 31½ lbs common iron | 5 | 1 58 | 4 | 1 26 | 2 84 | |
| | 8½ lbs cast steel | 9 | 0 77 | 16 | 1 36 | 2 13 | |
| | 2½ lbs blister steel | 5 | 0 13 | 15 | 0 38 | 0 51 | |
| | | | $2 48 | | 3 00 | 5 48 | 15 |
| 6 | *Bakery.* | | | | | | |
| | 48 lbs common iron | 5 | $2 40 | 4 | 1 92 | 4 32 | 1 |
| 7 | *Stone Shed.* | | | | | | |
| | 622 lbs common iron | 5 | 31 10 | 4 | 24 88 | 55 98 | |
| | 377 lbs Sweeds iron | 5 | 18 85 | 7 | 26 39 | 45 24 | |
| | 2,500½ lbs cast steel | 9 | 225 05 | 16 | 400 08 | 625 13 | |
| | 80 lbs blister steel | 5 | 4 00 | 15 | 12 00 | 16 00 | |
| | 20,235 points and chisels sharpened | 1 | 202 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 543 bush hammers sharpened | 1 00 | 543 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 85 scabbing do | 25 | 21 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 10 mash do | 25 | 2 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 303 drills sharpened | 10 | 30 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 37 pitching tools sharpened | 25 | 9 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 305 picks sharpened | 10 | 30 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | | | $1,118 15 | | 463 35 | 1,581 50 | 596½ |
| 8 | *Quarries.* | | | | | | |
| | 2,508½ lbs common iron | 5 | 125 43 | 4 | 100 34 | 225 77 | |
| | 18 lbs Sweeds iron | 5 | 0 90 | 7 | 1 26 | 2 16 | |
| | 183½ lbs cast steel | 9 | 16 52 | 16 | 29 36 | 45 88 | |
| | 87½ lbs blister steel | 5 | 4 38 | 15 | 13 13 | 17 51 | |
| | 1,156 picks sharpened | 10 | 115 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 730 drills do | 10 | 73 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 63 crow-bars do | 15 | 9 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 21 wedges do | 10 | 2 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | 14 sledges repaired | 10 | 1 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | | | $348 78 | | 144 09 | 492 87 | 270¼ |
| 9 | *Lime Kiln.* | | | | | | |
| | 2 lbs common iron | 5 | 0 10 | 4 | 0 08 | 0 18 | |
| | 4 lbs sweeds iron | 5 | 0 20 | 7 | 0 28 | 0 48 | |
| | | | $0 30 | | 0 36 | 0 66 | 1 |
| 10 | *West Wharf.* | | | | | | |
| | 955 lbs common iron | 5 | 47 75 | 4 | 38 20 | 85 95 | |
| | 52 lbs sweeds iron | 5 | 2 60 | 7 | 3 64 | 6 24 | |
| | 10 wedges sharpened | 10 | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| | | | $51 35 | | 41 84 | 93 19 | 22 |

RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department, etc.—*Continued*

| No of Item. | Description. | Labor. | | Material. | | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rate. | Value. | Rate. | Value. | | |
| 11 | *Hospital.* | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| | 3,266 lbs common iron | 5 | 163 30 | 4 | 130 64 | 293 94 | |
| | Fittings, &c. | ..... | ..... | | 9 45 | ..... | |
| | | | $163 30 | | 140 09 | 303 39 | 114¾ |
| 12 | *Farm.* | | | | | | |
| | 154 lbs. common iron | 5 | 7 70 | 4 | 6 16 | 13 86 | ..... |
| | 21½ lbs. Sweeds iron | 5 | 1 08 | 7 | 1 51 | 2 59 | ..... |
| | 12 lbs. blister steel | 5 | 0 60 | 15 | 1 80 | 2 40 | ..... |
| | 145 picks sharpened | 10 | 14 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 7 forks repaired | 15 | 1 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 8 spades repaired | 15 | 1 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | $26 13 | | 9 47 | 35 60 | 41¼ |
| 13 | *Prison.* | | | | | | |
| | 6,178 lbs. common iron | 5 | 308 90 | 4 | 247 12 | 556 02 | ..... |
| | 760 lbs. Sweeds iron | 5 | 38 00 | 7 | 53 20 | 91 20 | ..... |
| | 72½ lbs. cast steel | 9 | 6 53 | 16 | 11 60 | 18 13 | ..... |
| | 70 lbs. blister steel | 5 | 3 50 | 15 | 10 50 | 14 00 | ..... |
| | 255 removes on horses | 12½ | 31 88 | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 366 days jobbing | 50 | 183 00 | | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Sundries | ..... | ..... | | 84 93 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | $571 81 | | 407 35 | 979 16 | 643 |
| 14 | *Stewards' Department.* | | | | | | |
| | 221 lbs. common iron | 5 | 11 05 | 4 | 8 84 | 19 89 | ..... |
| | 1 lb. cast steel | 9 | 0 09 | 16 | 0 16 | 0 25 | ..... |
| | 2 lbs. blister steel | 5 | 0 10 | 15 | 0 30 | 0 40 | ..... |
| | Fittings, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 21 | ..... | ..... |
| | 197 days work at Pony Engine | 50 | 98 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | $109 74 | | 68 51 | 178 25 | 2¾ |
| 15 | *Rockwood Asylum.* | | | | | | |
| | 52 lbs. common iron | 5 | 2 60 | 4 | 2 08 | 4 68 | ..... |
| | 3½ lbs. cast steel | 9 | 0 32 | 16 | 0 56 | 0 88 | ..... |
| | | | $2 92 | | 2 64 | 5 56 | 7 |
| 16 | *Discharged Convicts' Tools.* | | | | | | |
| | 65 lbs cast steel | 9 | $5 85 | 16 | 10 40 | 16 25 | 4 |
| 17 | *Wardens' House and Fence.* | | | | | | |
| | 4,998½ lbs. common iron | 5 | 249 93 | 4 | 199 94 | 449 87 | ..... |
| | 90 lbs. Sweeds iron | 5 | 4 50 | 7 | 6 30 | 10 80 | ..... |
| | Fittings, &c. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 85 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | $254 43 | | 258 09 | 512 52 | 148 |
| 18 | *North West Entrance.* | | | | | | |
| | 1,718 lbs, common iron | 5 | 85 90 | 4 | 68 72 | 154 62 | ..... |
| | 20 lbs Sweeds iron | 5 | 1 00 | 7 | 1 40 | 2 40 | ..... |
| | | | $86 90 | | 70 12 | 157 02 | 168 |

RETURN of Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department, etc.—*Concluded.*

| No. of Item. | Description. | Labour. | | Material. | | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rate. | Value. | Rate. | Value. | | |
| 19 | *Pacific Railroad Co.* | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| | 316 lbs. common iron | 5 | 15 80 | 4 | 12 64 | 28 44 | |
| | 148 lbs Sweeds iron | 5 | 7 40 | 7 | 10 36 | 17 76 | |
| | | | $23 20 | | 23 00 | 46 20 | 41¼ |
| 20 | *Prison Wharf Derricks, P. R. R. Co.* | | | | | | |
| | 923 lbs. common iron | 5 | $46 15 | 4 | 36 92 | 83 07 | 62½ |
| 21 | *Prison Derricks.* | | | | | | |
| | 766 lbs. common Iron | 5 | $38 30 | 4 | 30 64 | 68 94 | 32¾ |
| 22 | *Cabinet Shop.* | | | | | | |
| | 17 lbs. common iron | 5 | 0 85 | 4 | 0 68 | 1 53 | |
| | 7 lbs. cast steel | 9 | 0 63 | 16 | 1 12 | 1 75 | |
| | 67 days works, "material furnished by Board of Public Works." | 50 | 33 50 | ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | |
| | | | $34 98 | | 1 80 | 46 78 | 1¾ |
| 23 | *Female Prison.* | | | | | | |
| | 11½ lbs common iron | 5 | $0 58 | 4 | 0 46 | 1 04 | 4 |
| 24 | *Railroad Track and Cars.* | | | | | | |
| | 443 lbs. common iron | 5 | 22 15 | 4 | 17 72 | 39 87 | |
| | 10 lbs. cast steel | 9 | 0 90 | 16 | 1 60 | 2 50 | |
| | 2 lbs. blister steel | 5 | 0 10 | 15 | 0 30 | 0 40 | |
| | | | $23 15 | | 19 62 | 42 77 | 23¾ |
| 25 | Custom work | ..... | $50 75 | | 64 43 | 45 18 | 101½ |

ABSTRACT of Work performed and Material used by the Blacksmiths' Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1875.

| —— | Labor. | Material. | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Custom work | 50 75 | 64 43 | 115 18 | 101½ |
| Rockwood Asylum | 2 92 | 2 64 | 5 56 | 7 |
| Pacific Railroad Co. | 69 35 | 59 92 | 129 27 | 103¾ |
| Cabinet shop, burnt building | 73 28 | 32 44 | 105 72 | 101½ |
| Warden's house and fence | 254 43 | 258 09 | 512 52 | 148 |
| North-west entrance | 86 90 | 70 12 | 157 02 | 168 |
| General jobbing | 3,018 78 | 2,016 59 | 5,035 37 | 3,511¼ |
| | $3,556 41 | 2,504 23 | 6,060 64 | 4,141 |

## RECAPITULATION.

| —— | Labor. | Material. | Total Value. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| Custom work | 50 75 | 64 43 | 115 18 | 101½ |
| Rockwood Asylum | 2 92 | 2 64 | 5 56 | 7 |
| Depart Public Works | 142 63 | 92 36 | 234 99 | 205¼ |
| Penitentiary | 3,360 11 | 2,344 80 | 5,704 91 | 3,827¼ |
| | $3,556 41 | 2,504 23 | 6,060 64 | 4,141 |

SUMMARY of Material used and Work done by the Blacksmiths' Department of the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year ending December 31st, 1875.

| No. of Item. | —— | Labor. | Material. | Total. | Time. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | |
| 1 | Blacksmiths' shop | 73 85 | 457 68 | 531 53 | 301½ |
| 2 | Steam engine | 169 25 | 63 61 | 232 86 | 337 |
| 3 | Water works | 195 20 | 39 27 | 234 47 | 366 |
| 4 | Carpenters' department | 156 46 | 145 57 | 302 03 | 204 |
| 5 | Tailor department | 2 48 | 3 00 | 5 48 | 15 |
| 6 | Bakery | 2 40 | 1 92 | 4 32 | 1 |
| 7 | Stone shed | 1,118 15 | 463 35 | 1,581 50 | 596½ |
| 8 | Quarries | 348 78 | 144 09 | 492 87 | 270¼ |
| 9 | Lime kiln | 0 30 | 0 36 | 0 66 | 1 |
| 10 | West wharf | 51 35 | 41 84 | 93 19 | 22½ |
| 11 | Hospital | 163 30 | 140 09 | 303 39 | 114¾ |
| 12 | Farm | 26 13 | 9 47 | 35 60 | 41¼ |
| 13 | Prison | 571 81 | 407 35 | 979 16 | 1,009 |
| 14 | Stewards department | 109 74 | 68 51 | 178 25 | 199¾ |
| 15 | Rockwood Asylum | 2 92 | 2 64 | 5 56 | 7 |
| 16 | Discharged convicts tools | 5 85 | 10 40 | 16 25 | 4 |
| 17 | Warden's house and fence | 254 43 | 258 09 | 512 52 | 148 |
| 18 | North-west entrance | 86 90 | 70 12 | 157 02 | 168 |
| 19 | Pacific Railroad Co. | 23 20 | 23 00 | 46 20 | 41¼ |
| 20 | Prison wharf derricks, "P. R. R. Co." | 46 15 | 36 92 | 83 07 | 62½ |
| 21 | do derricks | 38 30 | 30 64 | 68 94 | 32¾ |
| 22 | Cabinet shop | 34 98 | 1 80 | 36 78 | 68¾ |
| 23 | Female prison | 0 58 | 0 46 | 1 04 | 4 |
| 24 | Railroad track and cars | 23 15 | 19 62 | 42 77 | 23¾ |
| 25 | Custom work | 50 75 | 64 43 | 115 18 | 101½ |
| | | $3,556 41 | 2,504 23 | 6,060 64 | 4,141 |

R. M. STEWART,
*T. I.*

## Kingston Penitentiary Farm in account with the Kingston Penitentiary for 1875.

**Dr.**

| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To | Seeds, implements and manure | | 758 06 | |
| | Horse labour, 308 days | 2 50 | 770 00 | |
| | Pigs feed from dining-hall and farm | | 174 00 | |
| | Convicts labour on farm, 3,720 days | 0 40 | 1,488 00 | |
| | One 2nd class Instructor, per year. | | 560 00 | |
| | One Guard, per year | | 450 00 | |
| | | | | 4,200 06 |
| | Balance | | | 479 08 |
| | | | | $4,679 14 |

**Cr.**

| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| By | 308 bushels | Beets | 0 80 | 246 40 | |
| | 215 do | Carrots | 0 40 | 86 00 | |
| | 96 do | Parsnips | 0 80 | 76 80 | |
| | 12 do | Tomatoes | 0 50 | 6 00 | |
| | 1,500 do | Potatoes | 0 50 | 750 00 | |
| | 300 do | Small Potatoes | 0 25 | 75 00 | |
| | 26 do | Beans | 1 50 | 39 00 | |
| | 100 do | Turnips | 0 30 | 30 00 | |
| | 400 do | Peas | 0 80 | 320 00 | |
| | 10 do | Apples | 1 00 | 10 00 | |
| | 438 do | Onions | 1 50 | 657 00 | |
| | 4,000 heads | Cabbage | 0 10 | 400 00 | |
| | 400 do | Cauliflower | 0 10 | 40 00 | |
| | 4,000 do | Celery | 0 10 | 400 00 | |
| | 1,000 do | Lettuce | 0 01 | 100 00 | |
| | 800 bunches | Parsley | 0 03 | 24 00 | |
| | 302 do | Sage | 0 05 | 15 10 | |
| | 260 do | Summer Savory | 0 05 | 13 00 | |
| | 4,000 do | Leeks | 0 02 | 80 00 | |
| | 670 dozen | Corn | 0 10 | 67 00 | |
| | 30 quarts | Currants | 0 10 | 3 00 | |
| | 20 tons | Hay | 12 00 | 240 00 | |
| | 10 do | Pease Straw | 6 00 | 60 00 | |
| | Pork, dead and live weight, 6,760½ pounds | | 0 08 | 540 84 | |
| | 800 loads | Manure | 0 50 | 400 00 | |
| | | | | | $4,679 14 |
| | By balance | | | | 479 08 |

Correct,

ANGUS SHAW.
*Farmer and Gardener.*

RETURN of Unproductive Labour performed in the Kingston Penitentiary during 1875, showing the Number of Convicts employed in each Department on the 31st December, and the Number of Days' Work during the year.

| Departments. | Men. | Days. |
|---|---|---|
| Mason, quarries, stone-cutting and labour | 168 | 34,773½ |
| Carpenter | 36 | 10,036½ |
| Blacksmith | 14 | 4,141 |
| Prison shoe | 15 | 3,838 |
| Tailor | 37 | 3,521 |
| Bakery | 6 | 1,452 |
| Steward | 14 | 4,119 |
| Wings | 11 | 3,053 |
| Wash-house | 6 | 1,845 |
| Drying-room | 37 | 5,313 |
| Stone-breakers, stables, wood-yard and bucket-ground | 93 | 11,759 |
| Farm | 11 | 3,720 |
| Hospital patients | 17 | 5,570 |
| do orderlies | 3 | 1,267 |
| Females | 21 | 6,927 |
| Orderlies | 4 | 1,212 |
| Lime-kiln | 1 | 295 |
| Point | 1 | 308 |
| Point, labour gang | 26 | 2,028 |
| Railroad | 2 | 316 |
| Solitary | 1 | ..... |
| Contract lock-shop—artisans | 67 | 24,356½ |
| do orderlies | 2 | 618 |
| Contract shoe-shop | ..... | 9,239 |
| | 593 | 139,707½ |

GENERAL SUMMARY of the Value of Labour performed in, and Material furnished by, the several Departments of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year 1875.

| Departments. | Custom. | | Rockwood. | | Public Works. | | Penitentiary. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Material. | Labour. | Material. | Labour. | Material. | Labour. | Material. | Labour. | |
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Mason | 411 55 | 1,754 50 | 2 50 | 548 00 | 31 25 | 1,263 25 | 871 85 | 13,821 00 | 18,703 90 |
| Carpenter | 57 75 | 391 08½ | 37 72 | 293 25 | 137 59 | 673 00 | 2,943 04 | 3,817 50 | 8,350 93½ |
| Blacksmith | 64 43 | 50 75 | 2 64 | 2 92 | 92 36 | 142 63 | 2,344 80 | 3,360 11 | 6,060 64 |
| Prison shoe | 83 69 | 59 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,529 61 | 1,265 25 | 3,937 82 |
| Tailor | ..... | 211 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,072 14 | 3,283 14 |
| Farm | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,679 14 | ..... | 4,679 14 |
| Female | ..... | 160 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,236 40 | 1,396 90 |
| Totals $ | 617 42 | 2,627 10½ | 42 86 | 844 17 | 261 20 | 2,078 88 | 13,368 44 | 26,572 40 | 46,412 47½ |

## General Summary of the Value of Labour performed, etc.—*Continued.*

| —— | Days. | Rate. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cts. | $ cts. |
| Bakery | 1,452 | 75 | 1,089 00 |
| Steward | 4,119 | 40 | 1,647 60 |
| Wings | 3,053 | 40 | 1,221 20 |
| Wash-house | 1,845 | 40 | 738 00 |
| Drying-room | 5,313 | 40 | 2,125 20 |
| Stone-breakers, stables, bucket-ground and wood-yard | 11,759 | 40 | 4,703 60 |
| Hospital orderlies | 1,267 | 40 | 506 80 |
| Female—nursing sick, house-work, washing, ironing, &c | 3,286 | 40 | 1,314 40 |
| Lime-kiln, chapels, yard, north lodge, messengers, railroad and Point | 2,749 | 40 | 1,099 60 |
| Prison shoe shop | 3,838 | 75 | 2,878 50 |
| Tailor | 3,521 | 75 | 2,640 75 |
| Labourers | 2,028 | 40 | 811 20 |
| Contract shoe-shop, to 30th September | ..... | ..... | 4,619 50 |
| do lock-shops | ..... | ..... | 12,178 25 |
| | | | 82,986 07½ |

## Statement of Movement of Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary from 12 p.m. 31st December, 1874, to 31st December, 1875.

| Description. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining at 12 p.m. 31st December, 1874 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 385 | 23 | 408 |
| Received since :— | | | | | | |
| From County jails | 187 | 6 | 193 | | | |
| St. Vincent de Paul | 158 | ..... | 158 | | | |
| Recapture of escaped convict | 1 | ..... | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 346 | 6 | 352 |
| | | | | 731 | 29 | 760 |
| Discharged since :— | | | | | | |
| By expiration of sentence | 115 | 6 | 121 | | | |
| Pardon | 30 | 1 | 31 | | | |
| Sent to Lunatic Asylum* | 6 | ..... | 6 | | | |
| Death | 5 | 1 | 6 | | | |
| Escape | 3 | ..... | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 159 | 8 | 167 |
| Remaining at 12 p.m. 31st December, 1875 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 572 | 21 | 593 |

* Two of these convicts were sent to this Penitentiary from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to be transferred to Rockwood Asylum.

## Comparative Statement of movements of convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary for seven years immediately preceding 31st December, 1875.

| Year. | Admissions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Discharges. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Remaining at midnight of 31st December. | | | Averages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common Jails. | | Lunatic Asylum. | | Reformatory. | | St. Vincent de Paul Peniten'y. | | Re-capture. | | Total. | | | Expiration of sentence. | | Pardon. | | Lunatic Asylum. | | Suicide. | | Death. | | Escape. | | Removed by order of a Court. | | St. Vincent de Paul Peniten'y. | | Total. | | | | | Daily. | Monthly. |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | T. | M. | F | T. | | |
| 1868... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 773 | 60 | 833 | ..... | ..... |
| 1869... | 162 | 10 | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 163 | 10 | 173 | 219 | 22 | 27 | 1 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ... | 12 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | 268 | 25 | 293 | 668 | 45 | 713 | 791 | 776½ |
| 1870... | 177 | 19 | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 177 | 19 | 196 | 158 | 12 | 26 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | ..... | ... | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | 267 | 16 | 223 | 638 | 48 | 686 | 691⅙ | 689½ |
| 1871... | 216 | 10 | 5 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 221 | 10 | 231 | 177 | 18 | 66 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | 5 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 269 | 20 | 289 | 590 | 38 | 628 | 645⅔ | 642⅔ |
| 1872... | 147 | 8 | 7 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 1 | ... | 155 | 8 | 163 | 151 | 13 | 60 | 2 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 224 | 18 | 242 | 521 | 28 | 549 | 578⅓ | 573 |
| 1873... | 141 | 3 | ..... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 146 | 3 | 149 | 143 | 15 | 26 | 1 | 4 | ... | ..... | ... | 6 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 119 | ... | 298 | 16 | 314 | 369 | 15 | 384 | 432⅓ | 429⅓ |
| 1874... | 145 | 12 | 5 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... | 150 | 14 | 164 | 111 | 6 | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | ..... | ... | 4 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 134 | 6 | 140 | 385 | 23 | 408 | 390½ | 390¾ |
| 1875... | 187 | 6 | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 158 | ... | 1 | ... | 346 | 6 | 352 | 115 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 6 | ... | ..... | ... | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | ... | 159 | 8 | 167 | 572 | 21 | 593 | 509⅔ | 514 7/12 |

## Nominal List of Convicts pardoned out of the Kingston Penitentiary during 1875, with Crime and Place, where convicted.

| No. | Name. | Place. | Crime. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | George H. Stearns | Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry | Robbery. |
| 2 | Ludwig Keber | York | Sheep stealing. |
| 3 | Frederick Belmont | Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry | Robbery. |
| 4 | John Downey | Ottawa | Manslaughter. |
| 5 | George Whitney | Wentworth | Rape. |
| 6 | Robert Douglas | Algoma | Wounding with intent. |
| 7 | Thomas Trembley | Essex | Shooting with intent. |
| 8 | W. J. Fitzmaurice | Ontario | Arson. |
| 9 | John Connors | Leeds and Grenville | Burglary and Larceny. |
| 10 | Patrick Corcoran | York | do do |
| 11 | Simon Hulbert | Essex | Horse stealing. |
| 12 | Squire Boulton | Essex | Cutting and wounding. |
| 13 | Joseph Moizau | Quebec | Robbery. |
| 14 | John Oliver | Northumberland, &c. | Felony. |
| 15 | Louis Phillipe | Quebec | Crimping. |
| 16 | James Kerrison | Wentworth | Larceny. |
| 17 | Michael Judge | Leeds and Grenville | Rape. |
| 18 | William Green | Hastings | Assault and Robbery. |
| 19 | James Riddle | York | Larceny and receiving. |
| 20 | Charles Smith | Kent | Rape. |
| 21 | John Hamilton | Perth | Murder. |
| 22 | James Gould | Norfolk | Highway robbery. |
| 23 | Joseph Bamberry | Brant | Larceny. |
| 24 | James English | Northumberland, &c. | Manslaughter. |
| 25 | Peter Monterre | Brant | Larceny. |
| 26 | John McDonald | Wentworth | Rape. |
| 27 | George Livingston | Montreal | Horse stealing, |
| 28 | Frederick Draper | Northumberland, &c | Rape. |
| 29 | John McGinnis | Simcoe | Rape. |
| 30 | John Phelan | York | Burglary and Larceny. |
| 31 | Elizabeth Jones | Middlesex | Manslaughter. |

## Nominal List of Convicts who have died in the Kingston Penitentiary during 1875, with Crime and Place of conviction.

| No. | Name. | Crime. | Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andrew David | Murder | Kent. |
| 2 | Jane Sanderson | Larceny | Northumberland, &c. |
| 3 | Joseph Moore | Receiving stolen goods | Leeds and Grenville. |
| 4 | Ransom Place | Forgery | Wentworth. |
| 5 | J. R. Newman | Larceny | Montreal. |
| 6 | John Kelly | Crimping | Quebec. |

## Criminal Statistical Tables of the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1875.

| —— | Description. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Race** | White | 329 | 6 | 335 |
| | Coloured | 11 | ..... | 11 |
| | Indian | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| **Civil Condition** | Single | 211 | 1 | 212 |
| | Married | 127 | 5 | 132 |
| | Widowed | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| **Age** | Under 20 | 75 | ..... | 75 |
| | From 20 to 30 | 157 | 5 | 162 |
| | " 30 to 40 | 63 | ..... | 63 |
| | " 40 to 50 | 28 | ..... | 28 |
| | " 50 to 60 | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| | Over 60 | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| **Country** | Cape of Good Hope | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| | England | 38 | ..... | 38 |
| | France | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| | Germany | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Ireland | 32 | 2 | 34 |
| | New Brunswick | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Newfoundland | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Nova Scotia | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Ontario | 79 | 2 | 81 |
| | Princc Edward Island. | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Quebec | 119 | ..... | 119 |
| | Russia | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Scotland | 21 | ..... | 21 |
| | United States | 39 | 1 | 40 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| **Religion** | Baptist | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| | Catholic | 181 | 4 | 185 |
| | Congregational | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Episcopalian | 65 | ..... | 65 |
| | Irish Free | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Jewish | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Methodist | 27 | 1 | 28 |
| | None | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| | Presbyterian | 24 | ..... | 24 |
| | Protestant | 23 | ..... | 23 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| **Occupations** | Agents | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Bakers | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| | Barbers | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Blacksmiths | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | Boiler-makers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Book-keepers | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Bricklayers | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Broom-makers | 1 | ..... | 1 |

| —— | Description. | Male. | Female. | Total, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Occupations —*Continued*. | Butchers | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Cabinet-makers | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Carpenters | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| | Carters | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| | Carvers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Cigar-makers | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Clerks | 19 | ..... | 19 |
| | Cooks | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Druggists | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Engineers | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Farmers | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| | Females | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| | Founders | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Gardeners | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Hatters | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Iron-fitters | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Labourers | 146 | ..... | 146 |
| | Lockmakers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Lumber Merchants | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Machinists | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Mariners | 13 | ..... | 13 |
| | Merchants | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Moulders | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Painters | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | Pattern-makers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Peddlers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Physicians | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Plasterers | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Printers | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | Railway Conductors | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Reporters | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Shipwrights | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Shoemakers. | 19 | ..... | 19 |
| | Slaters | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Soldiers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Stewards | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Stone-cutters | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Storeman | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Sweeps | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Tailors | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| | Tobacconists | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Traders | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Upholsterers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Varnishers | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Whitesmiths | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Turners | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| Sentences | Two years | 106 | 3 | 109 |
| | do and 6 mos | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | do and 10 mos | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Three years | 117 | 1 | 118 |
| | do and 2 mos | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Four years | 19 | ..... | 19 |
| | do and 6 mos | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Five years | 44 | ..... | 44 |
| | Six years | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Seven years | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| | Eight years | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Nine years | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Ten years | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | Eleven years | 1 | .... | 1 |

## Criminal Statistical Tables of the Kingston Penitentiary, etc.—*Concluded.*

| —— | Description. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sentences.—*Continued.* | Fourteen years | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Sixteen years and 6 mos | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Life | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| Education | Neither read nor write. | 86 | 1 | 87 |
| | Read only | 27 | 2 | 29 |
| | Read and write | 232 | 3 | 235 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| Moral habits | Abstinent | 89 | 1 | 90 |
| | Temperate | 206 | 3 | 209 |
| | Intemperate | 50 | 2 | 52 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| Crimes | Arson | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| | do Attempt at | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Assault | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| | do Aggravated | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | do on Constable | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Bestiality | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Bigamy | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Bringing stolen goods to Canada | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Burglars tools in possession | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Burglary | 19 | ..... | 19 |
| | do Aiding | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | do and larceny | 26 | ..... | 26 |
| | do and receiving | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | do and prison breach | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Cattle stealing | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | Counterfeit coin, uttering | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Crimping | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Embezzlement | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | False pretences | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | False pretences and prison breach | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Felony | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | do and Aiding | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Forgery | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| | Highway robbery | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Horse stealing | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| | Horse stealing and larceny | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Horse stealing and prison breach | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Larceny | 112 | 2 | 114 |
| | Larceny, arson and prison breach | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Larceny, attempt at | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Larceny and embezzlement | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Larceny and false pretence | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Larceny and prison breach | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Larceny and receiving | 2 | ..... | 2 |

| —— | Description. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crimes.—*Continued.* | Manslaughter | 8 | ..... | 1 |
| | Murder | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| | Murder, assault to | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Perjury | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Poison, attempt to | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Post Office letter, destroying | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Post Office letter, stealing money from | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Rape | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| | Rape, assault to | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| | Receiving | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| | Robbery | 19 | ..... | 19 |
| | Sheep stealing | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Sheep stealing and larceny | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Shooting | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | Sodomy | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Trees, destroying | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Wounding | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | Wounding and larceny | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| Counties | Algoma | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Brant | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| | Bruce | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | Carleton | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| | Essex | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Elgin | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | Frontenac | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Grey | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Haldimand | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Halton | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Hastings | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| | Huron | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Kent | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | Lambton | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| | Lanark | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Leeds and Grenville | 13 | ..... | 13 |
| | Lennox and Addington | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Lincoln | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| | Middlesex | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| | Norfolk | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | Northumberlan Durham | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| | Ontario | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| | Oxford | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Peel | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| | Perth | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Pe erboro | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Prescott and Russell | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Prince Edward | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Renfrew | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Simcoe | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | St. Vin't de Paul Pen'ry | 158 | ..... | 158 |
| | Victoria | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Waterloo | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | Welland | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| | Wentworth | 18 | 1 | 19 |
| | York | 35 | 2 | 37 |
| | | 345 | 6 | 351 |

## List of Convicts who have been re-committed to the Kingston Penitentiary and the number of times, for year 1875.

| No. | Name. | Times. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1st. | 2nd. | |
| 1 | Walter Barry | 1 | | |
| 2 | George Everett | 1 | | |
| 3 | Alexander Graham | 1 | | |
| 4 | Rose Ann Harper | 1 | | |
| 5 | William Thompson | 1 | | |
| 6 | George Martin | 1 | | |
| 7 | John North | 1 | | |
| 8 | William Roberts | | 1 | |
| 9 | James Butler | 1 | | |
| 10 | Peter Connors | 1 | | |
| 11 | Andrew Kerrigan | 1 | | |
| 12 | Alexander McEwen | 1 | | |
| 13 | Robert Waters | 1 | | |
| 14 | Elizabeth J. Burton | 1 | | |
| 15 | William Simpson | 1 | | |
| 16 | John O'Donnell | 1 | | |
| 17 | Jackson Weir | | 1 | |
| 18 | Thomas Spellman | 1 | | |
| 19 | John J. Rose | 1 | | |
| 20 | Angus Shute | 1 | | |
| 21 | William H. Williams | 1 | | |
| 22 | Alfred Welch | 1 | | |
| 23 | Philip Donnelly | 1 | | |
| 24 | Andrew Smith | 1 | | |
| 25 | Thomas Evans | 1 | | |
| | | 23 | 2 | |

## Summary of Punishments awarded to the Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, for the year 1875.

| Month. | No. without bed. | No. in dark cell. | No. in solitary cell. | No. flogged. | No. of lashes. | No. chained. | No. admonished. | No. who lost part remission. | No. deprived of school. | No. deprived of light. | No. in South Wing. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Janury | | 18 | 4 | | | | 2 | 23 | | 19 | | |
| February | | 21 | | | | | 1 | 8 | | 16 | | |
| March | 1 | 29 | 1 | | | | | 29 | | 33 | | |
| April | | 56 | | | | | 14 | 48 | 2 | 61 | 18 | |
| May | | 42 | 2 | | | | 3 | 57 | 2 | 66 | 29 | |
| June | | 72 | 5 | 2 | 48 | 7 | 4 | 58 | 2 | 63 | 32 | |
| July | | 64 | 1 | | | | 6 | 42 | 2 | 36 | 15 | |
| August | | 55 | | 5 | 96 | | 9 | 32 | 3 | 38 | 23 | |
| September | | 33 | | 3 | 72 | | 8 | 45 | 10 | 40 | 61 | |
| October | | 19 | | 2 | 36 | | | 2 | | 10 | 18 | |
| November | | 53 | | 2 | 48 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 48 | |
| December | | 47 | | 2 | 60 | | 15 | 5 | | 25 | 12 | |
| | 1 | 507 | 13 | 16 | 360 | 7 | 64 | 354 | 23 | 415 | 256 | |

## Return of Punishments in the Female Department, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year ending 31st of December, 1875.

| Month. | Solitary and Lose Remission. | Solitary with Bread and Water, and Loss of Remission and Hair Cut. | Reports not acted upon. | Admonished. | No. of Reports. | No. Reported. | No. of Women in Prison in each month. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| February | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| March | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 24 |
| April | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| May | | | | | | | 23 |
| June | 2 | | | | 2 | 1 | 22 |
| July | | | | | | | 22 |
| August | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 22 |
| September | | | | | | | 22 |
| October | | | | | | | 22 |
| November | | | | | | | 22 |
| December | | | | | | | 21 |
| Totals | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 10 | |

MARY LEAHY,
*Matron.*

Kingston Penitentiary,
31st December, 1875.

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## Nominal list of Convicts who have become insane during 1875, with their present state.

| No. | Name. | Present State. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | John B. Clements | No improvement. |
| 2 | Oliver Bosquin | do |
| 3 | Alexander Garrison | do |
| 4 | Timothy Topping | do |
| 5 | Orange L. Lemmons | Committed suicide, Dec. 22, 1875. |
| 6 | Benjamin Clouthier | No improvement. |

Note.—Two of the above convicts were received from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

RETURN of "Remission of Sentence" earned by Convicts discharged from the Kingston Penitentiary during the year 1875,

| No. | —— | Days earned. |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Convicts averaged | 8⅔ |
| 3 | do do | 13 |
| 2 | do do | 31 |
| 6 | do do | 45⅓ |
| 3 | do do | 54 |
| 5 | do do | 64½ |
| 36 | do do | 75½ |
| 3 | do do | 81 |
| 3 | do do | 92 |
| 4 | do do | 106 |
| 3 | do do | 112 |
| 22 | do do | 127 |
| 1 | do earned | 130 |
| 2 | do averaged | 144 |
| 2 | do do | 161 |
| 2 | do do | 173 |
| 3 | do do | 181⅓ |
| 2 | do do | 204 |
| 3 | do do | 217 |
| 3 | do do | 227 |
| 6 | do do | 231 |
| 1 | do earned | 272 |
| 1 | do do | 333 |
| 1 | do do | 428 |
| 1 | do do | 432 |
| 121 | Total | |

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
January, 3rd, 1876.

SIR,--I have the honor to present my Annual Report for the year 1875.

The sanitary condition of the Prison is nearly all that could be desired, certainly all that could be reasonably expected, in view of the fact that it is not a modern structure. The defective construction, originally of the sewers and sleeping cells, render it a matter of surprise that the health of the convicts continues so good. Indeed were it not for the constant vigilance of the Warden, a large sick and death rate would result from these causes alone. Good food, cleanliness, regular work and proper clothing continue producing their proper effects.

The convicts on the whole are healthy, and manifest a cheerfulness which is surprising under the circumstances.

A larger proportion than usual of the convicts received during the year have been of enfeebled constitution, many of them scarcely vigorous enough to help themselves, being diseased, maimed, halt and blind. Of the latter class two were so blind as to be unable to help themselves, and upon their arrival had to be taken into Hospital and will have to remain there until the expiration of their sentence. These invalids, as they undoubtedy are, are constant applicants for advice and treatment, and necessarily increase our per centage of sick, in and out of Hospital. Thanks to a good Providence our death rate is small, and although we have had serious cases of illness, the ratio of recoveries has been large. The excellency of the Hospital, the efficient oversight of the Hospital Overseer, Mr. Halliday, and the reasonable appliances at our disposal, contributes largely to this result. Our Orderlies or Nurses are convicts, and they readily and humanely do all in their power to alleviate the suffering of all placed under their care.

I am happy in being able to state that, inculcated and practised by the Warden, a humane feeling prevails among all classes in the Institution, and that no similar community could be better cared for.

Of the Officers of the prison 26 have been confined to their homes from illness, involving absence from duty 300 days.

The total number prescribed for, and to whom medicine was administered, amounted to 2,221.

Herewith are appended the usual statistics.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, M. D.
*Surgeon.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## Annual Return of Cases treated in the Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| Diseases. | Remained. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Dead. | Remaining. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | |
| Asthma | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | |
| Apoplexy | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | |
| Boils | ..... | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| Bronchitis | ..... | 6 | 5 | 1 | ..... | |
| Bronchocele | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Burns | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | |
| Cephalœ | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Carbuncle | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Cataract | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Cholerine | ..... | 75 | 75 | ..... | ..... | |
| Colic | 1 | 13 | 14 | ..... | ..... | |
| Constipation | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | |
| Contusion | ..... | 23 | 23 | ..... | ..... | |
| Debility | 2 | 10 | 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| Delirium Tremens | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | Suffering from the disease when received into prison. |
| Dementia | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | |
| Diarrhœa | ..... | 38 | 38 | ..... | ..... | |
| Dyspepsia | ..... | 8 | 8 | ..... | ..... | |
| Dysentery | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | |
| Embolism | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | |
| Epilepsy | ..... | 12 | 12 | ..... | ..... | |
| Erysipelas | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | |
| Febriculœ | 1 | 120 | 120 | ..... | 1 | |
| Fever Intermittens | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Fever Typhoid | 1 | 17 | 16 | ..... | 2 | |
| Fistula in ano | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Fracture Tibia | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Hæmatemesis | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hœmorrhoids | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Heart disease | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ..... | |
| Hypochondriasis | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Hysteria | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Influenza | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | |
| Jaundice | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Lumbago | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | |
| Malingering | ..... | 19 | 19 | ..... | ..... | |
| Mania | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Ophthalmia | 1 | 21 | 20 | ..... | 2 | |
| Orchitis | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Paralysis | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Phthisis | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Pleurites | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Pleurodynia | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | |
| Pneumonia Typhoid | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Phlegmon | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | |
| Rheumatism | ..... | 17 | 16 | ..... | 1 | |
| Scrofula | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Senility | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Sprain | 1 | 8 | 9 | ..... | ..... | |
| Synoritis | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | |
| Syphilis | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | |
| Tonsillitis | ..... | 6 | 5 | ..... | 1 | |
| Ulcers | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | |
| Varicella | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | |
| Whitlow | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | |
| Wounds | ..... | 42 | 42 | ..... | ..... | |
| Total | 11 | 524 | 512 | 6 | 17 | |

Average daily sick..... 15·26
Proportion of deaths to admission.. 1·12 per cent.
Proportion of deaths to strength per 1000..... .....

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
*Surgeon.*

## Annual Return of Deaths in Hospital, Kingston Penitentiary, for the Year 1875.

| No. | Names. | Age. | Disease. | When admitted. | Died. | Country. | No. of days in Hospital. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andrew David..... | 65 | Heart disease..... | 5th Jan., 1875..... | 3rd March, 1875.. | Canada ..... | 54 | Indian. |
| 2 | Jane Sanderson. ..... | 51 | Bronchitis. ..... | 15th Sept., 1875 .. | 27th Sept., 1875.. | Ireland ..... | 13 | |
| 3 | Joseph Moore ..... | 45 | Typhoid Pneumonia ... | 13th Oct., 1875... | 18th Oct., 1875... | England..... ..... | 6 | |
| 4 | Ransom Place ..... | 22 | Apoplexy ..... | 16th Nov., 1875... | 17th Nov., 1875... | Canada ..... | $0\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| 5 | James R. Newman..... | 32 | Embolism ..... | 23rd Nov., 1875... | 23rd Nov., 1875... | United States .... | 15 minutes | |
| 6 | John Kelly ..... | 28 | Heart disease..... | 17th Nov., 1875... | 25th Dec., 1875... | Ireland .... ..... | 39 | This man was transferred from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on the 27th October last, at which time he suffered acutely from the disease of which he subsequently died. |

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
*Surgeon, K. P.*

Kingston Penitentiary,
1st January, 1876.

STATEMENT of Accidents to Convicts in the Kingston Penitentiary, during the Year 1875.

| Date. | Names. | Where employed. | Nature of accident. | Cause of accident. | No. of days in Hospital. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | | | | | |
| 1`th May ..... | Albert Burns ..... | Convict shoe shop ..... | Loss of first joint right thumb | Caught by pegging machine.. | 32 | |
| 7th July..... | Louis Phillippe..... | Quarry..... | Contusion of ankle..... ..... | Fall of derrick..... | 47 | |
| 29th Sept. ... | Jean J. Cheril ..... | Stone shed ..... | Fracture of tibia..... | Fall of stone off banker ..... | 83 | |
| 6th Nov..... | James Alexander ..... | Foundry,..... | Lacerated wound of finger.... | Caught in machinery ..... | 23 | |
| 6th Dec..... | Ludger Houle ..... | Quarry ..... | Two crushed fingers ..... | Fall of stone..... | 17 | |

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KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,
1st January, 1876.

M. LOVELL, M.D.,
*Surgeon.*

## HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

*Statistics for Annual Report for the year* 1875.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of days sick in hospital..... | ..... | 5,570 |
| do | orderlies attending sick..... | 1,267 |
| do | sick in hospital last day of year, 31st December..... | 17 |
| do | orderlies employed attending sick, 31st December..... | 3 |

J. HALLIDAY, M.D.

1st January, 1876.

## MATRON'S REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY,

1st January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to report on the condition of the Female Department of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year ending 31st December 1875.

At the expiration of the year 1874 there remained in this Department 23 females, since then the number has decreased to 21 on the last of the past year.

Since my last report six have been received and six discharged by expiration of sentence, one was pardoned and one died, the conduct and industry of the prisoners have been generally very good. Few complaints have been made against them for misconduct—this can be ascertained by reference to the return, of punishments accompaning this report, the earnings amount to $2,494.10.

The school in connection with this department is attended by all those who cannot read nor write, during their attendance they are very attentive and show a strong disposition to make all the progress possible during the time allowed to them for instruction.

I have added hereto a return of the work done in this department which I hope will prove satisfactory. There has been made by the Female convicts during the year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Braces | days | 64 |
| Chemise | " | 58 |
| Caps | " | 75 |
| Drawers | " | 200 |
| Dresses | " | 46 |
| Jackets | " | 11 |
| Mitts | " | 16 |
| Mattrasses | " | 374 |
| Neckties | " | 59 |
| Pillowslips | " | 52 |
| Pockethandkerchiefs | " | 152 |
| Pants | pairs | 656 |
| Socks | " | 1,589 |
| Stockings | days | 104 |
| Sheets | " | 50 |
| Shirts (cotton) | " | 152 |
| Shirts, (flannel | " | 505 |
| Shrouds | " | 6 |
| Skirts | " | 22 |
| Towels | " | 51 |
| Mending for male prison | " | 185 |
| Sewing for female prison | " | 69 |
| Household work | " | 1,833 |
| Washing and Ironing | " | 1,453 |
| | | 7,782 |
| Extra labour | " | 855 |
| | | 6,927 |
| Cash | $160.50 | |

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MARY LEAHY.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR,---- In presenting the Report for the year now ended, I am sorry to have to record a large increase in the number under my charge owing, I believe, to pressure of the time, driving into crime many who though inclined to be honest are not strong enough to resist any temptation of more than ordinary power.

During part of the past year I discharged the duties as Mr. Mulkins' *locum tenens* part he discharged himself, and on his resignation I was appointed Chaplain.

I append a list of visits, &c., for the two months since my appointment.

In the Hospital 526 visits were paid, divided among 42 persons according to the length of their stay in Hospital.

At class 285 were instructed, the Sunday and Wednesday services have been duly performed. At Christmas 44 convicts (37 male and 7 females) received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after careful instruction.

Thanks to the grant from the Government I was enabled to add largely to the Library, a great boon to the men and a great means of preventing evil, if not of doing positive good.

Of the moral improvement of the convicts it is hard to speak positively, because we can keep track of only but a few after they leave, my belief is, that as a check upon their downward progress, the means used are very efficient, that as a means of doing positive good they are moderately successful if we do not form too high expectations, and are content with the fact that many go out with their minds made up for a struggle with evil even although they often prove weak when temptation overtakes them.

One other matter I would lay before you, I believe there is some substantial justice in the complaints made of hymns ancient and modern by the Presbyterian Synod. It contains some few hymns which teach doctrines unacceptable to Evangelical Christendom. It might be as well to change it which could be done gradually and without incurring any extra expense by the substitution as new hymn books were required of the Irish Church Hymnal which contains one hundred and sixty hymns in common with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and has no doctrine which could offend any reasonable mind.

Yours faithfully,

CONWAY E. CARTWRIGHT,
*Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLIN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to your consideration this, my first Annual Report, as R. C. Chaplain of the Kingston Penitentiary. I received my official appointment on the 17th ult., but have been the acting R. C. Chaplain since the 2nd day of May last.

As far as I am acquainted with the Prison regulations and the enforcing of the Prison Rules by the present officials, I must express as being convinced of their conduciveness to the physical and moral advancement of the prisoners.

My visits to the prison, like those of my predecessors, were for the purpose of holding Divine service, giving instructions or visiting the Hospital and School. The Hospital is always kept clean and healthy, and the patients are always treated with kindness and attention. The School is well attended, and many of the prisoners who, entirely ignorant, even of the alphabet, at their arrival will be able to read, write and cypher tolerably at the expiration of their sentence.

We have a good English library attached to the Catholic Chapel, and many an hour of useful reading is thus afforded the convicts, which but for this privilege, would be spent in despondency or evil meditations. We are, however, by no means well supplied with French reading. The number of convicts of French origin has greatly increased this year by the numbers sent from the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. Hence the necessity of additional French reading.

Among the pleasing incidents of the year I might place foremost the frequent visits of His Lordship Bishop O'Brien. At two of these visits, viz.: the 23rd of May and the 7th of November, he administered the sacrament of confirmation to, in all, forty-four persons.

On May 23rd—

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 17 |
| Females | 1 |
| November 7th— | |
| Males | 26 |
| Total | 44 |

At each visit His Lordship addressed the convicts under my spiritual care in French and English. His instructions were well received by all, as I am pleased to say all religious instructions are by the majority of the Catholic prisoners. There is no greater proof of this required than the number who frequent the sacraments. The number of Holy Communions during the year was about (800) eight hundred.

Another proof, however, of the sincerity of many of the prisoners is their respect for the Chapel and the anxiety manifested in decorating it for the great festival of Christmas.

The following statement will show the increase of prisoners of 1875 over 1874:

Number of Catholic prisoners January 1st, 1875:

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 100 |
| Females | 9 |
| Total | 109 |

Number of Catholic prisoners January 1st, 1876:

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 239 |
| Females | 9 |
| Total | 248 |
| Giving an increase over last year | 139 |

This increase arises from the numbers received from St. Vincent de Paul.

There was but one death among the Catholic prisoners this year which speaks much for the healthful condition of the institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

P. A. TWOHEY,
*R. C. Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## SCHOOL MASTERS' REPORT.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY, 12th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report on the School of the Kingston Penitentiary for the year ending the 31st day of January 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Average Daily attendance..... ..... | 80 |
| Branches taught, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic..... | |
| In the First Book, reading only..... | 26 |
| In the Second Book, reading and learning to write..... | 21 |
| In the Third Book, reading, writing and ciphering..... | 33 |

I respecfully beg leave to state that the progress made by those attending school has been most satisfactory, of course there are a few who do not evince any great desire to learn, but I am happy to say the great majority desire to learn all they can. Those attending school are furnished in their cells, if asked for, with the same kind of books, slates, &c., as are used in the school room.

On the whole, I think those attending school are progressing as favourably as can be expected.

Many thanks are due the Chaplains for their frequent visits to the school room, and the encouragement given on those visits inspires both pupils and teachers with greater zeal.

Before closing this report I must say that my assistant teachers evince the greatest zeal for the improvement of those under their tuition.

Your most obedient Servant,

J. B. P. MATHEWSON,
*School Master.*

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq.,
*Warden, Kingston Penitentiary.*

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# ROCKWOOD ASYLUM.

ROCKWOOD ASYLUM,
KINGSTON, ONT., 11th January, 1876.

SIR,—In my Annual Report, for several years, I have urged the necessity of making more extended provision for the care of the insane, and this is a matter which will no longer admit of postponement, seeing the press has become alive to its necessity and strongly advocates its adoption. And the Grand Jurors at almost every County Assize throughout the Province refer to it in their presentment.

If anything were wanted to stir up the authorities on this subject, the census returns lately published should do so. The startling fact is therein proclaimed that in the population of our Province, amounting to 1,620,851, we have no fewer than 4,081 persons of unsound mind. It may be said though, that at Confederation the Lunatic Asylums were handed over to the difierent Provinces, and to them belong the care of the insane.

Rockwood Asylum, however, is still a Dominion Institution and it is clearly the duty of our Government while it retains possession of a single Asylum to assist in making provision for the care of those unfortunate ones who have been deprived of the right use of their reason.

This institution is not a local one, as its Reports will show that we have had patients from almost all, if not all, the counties in the Province; and not only so, but we have had patients from a point as far east as sixty miles below Quebec and as far west as Manitoba,

Although Rockwood Asylum has extended its benefits so widely, nevertheless we have not room enough to accommodate one-half of those shown by the census to be of unsound mind in the eastern third of our own Province.

Insanity is a disease, and like other diseases, the success attending its treatment greatly depends on the earliness of the stage at which the proper remedies are prescribed and administered.

We are now so pressed for want of room that we can very rarely admit a recent case, and the stage at which we would have reasonable hope of restoring a fair percentage of our cases to a sound state of mind, has passed away before their admission, and those who might have been healed and placed in a fit state to earn a living for themselves, becmoe confirmed, chronic maniacs, over-crowding our asylums and shutting others out from hopeful treatment.

If the building were completed we would have ample room to accomodate six hundred and fifty (650) patients, and in my opinion a larger number than that should not be allowed in any single asylum.

The site for a large asylum where Rockwood now stands was most judiciously chosen, as in no other place in the Province do greater facilities exist for building a large public institution, nor could better hygienic conditions be found elsewhere. Excellent stone for building purposes could be found on, or close to the grounds, and convict labour could be employed for the work, or now, when so much distress prevails, large numbers of stonecutters, quarrymen and labourers could be fully employed at their respective callings.

The air around the asylum is free from the contaminating influences that affect so injuriously some other institutions of a like kind. Our supply of pure water for all purposes is unlimited and the facilities for drainage unsurpassed. Supplies of all kinds can be procured as cheaply here as in almost any locality in the Province, so that with all those advantages in its favour I can strongly recommend the Government to make provision for the commencement of work so absolutely essential to afford increased and necessary accomodation for the insane.

Whether the recommendation for additional buildings be approved or not, it is now necessary to re-arrange the apartments in the centre building and their occupancy, as at a comparatively small outlay this part of the asylum could be made to accommodate thirty respectable paying patients at least.

Our grounds as well as our building are too circumscribed. It is very desirable to have land enough to give employment to our patients, as physical exercise is a very valuable auxiliary to other curative means with the insane.

Mr. Langmuir in his annual report, recently presented to the Ontario Legislature, states in reference to Rockwood Asylum:—"At the time of Mr. Scoble's visit "upwards of ninety male patients were out working at the several employments fur- "nished by the domestic officers of the Asylum—the grounds and the improvements "in progress. This is a very large percentage considering the character of the "patients committed to the Asylum. The amount of work that has been performed by "the patients in this institution is not the least remarkable feature in connection with "its management; and the construction of a beautiful and productive garden in the "rocky and hitherto barren soil, is a lasting monument of their industry and perse- "verance."

We have now improved our grounds as far as practicable, and unless more land will soon be acquired we will not be able to give our patients that amount of out-door exercise so very desirable in their condition.

In England, where land is so very valuable, the Commissioners on Lunacy generally recommend one acre to every four patients; but, after all our improvements, we have not more than one acre of arable land to every twenty-five patients. A sufficient quantity of land for present purposes can now be acquired at a reasonable rate close to our present property—in fact, adjoining it—a plot of ground that I recommended to be purchased some years ago.

It will be necessary during the year 1876 that my recommendations in the report for 1874, in reference to the enlargement of the laundry and steam-drying room, should be attended to, as well as erecting a separate apartment for ironing the clothes. In a large institution it is absolutely essential that every facility should be afforded for washing both bed and body clothing, and the present arrangements are not sufficiently extensive for our use. The plans sometime ago submitted for building, and other necessary changes connected therewith, will amount to five thousand dollars. That amount should, therefore, be placed in the estimates.

I may here be permitted to remark that a member of the present Government is reported to have said that Rockwood Asylum was the most expensively conducted one in the Province. I cannot conceive why such an impression should be entertained, as I fearlessly assert that there is not another asylum, either in Canada or on the Continent of America, more economically managed, or where the actual cost of maintenance per patient has been kept so low.

This Asylum occupies a most anomalous position, for while it is a Dominion institution, the cost of its maintenance is chiefly defrayed by the Province of Ontario. To make this assertion plainly appear, I will place in parallel columns the actual outlay on the part of the Dominion Government for all purposes—construction works as well as maintenance—for the past four years, and the amounts received by the Dominion Government from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for the maintenance of their patients in the corresponding years:

| Amount of Dominion Funds expended during the following years, viz.:— | | Amount of money received by the Dominion Government from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec:— | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1872. | $46,307 36 | 1872 | Ontario ..... | $46,903 80 |
| | | | Quebec ..... | 1,001 00 |
| | | | | $47,904 80 |
| 1873. | $50,705 99 | 1873 | Ontario ..... ..... | $49,721 08 |
| | | | Quebec ..... | 1,001 00 |
| | | | | $50,722 08 |
| 1874. | $52,735 50 | 1874 | Ontario .... ..... | $51,986 73 |
| | | | Quebec ..... | 1,001 00 |
| | | | | $52,987 73 |
| 1875. | $44,900 58 | 1875 | Ontario ..... | $52,163 35 |
| | | | Quebec . ..... | 919 00 |
| | | | | $53,082 35 |

The Asylum property has been very much enhanced in value by the labour of the Ontario patients principally. This year, for the first time, we place a nominal value on works performed, extended reports of which will be found in Tables 7 and 8 hereunto appended.

An excellent breakwater has been built, the work on an esplanade commenced, an excellent young orchard planted, the grounds for which (quarrying trenches out of the rock) have been not only prepared by the Ontario patients, but the cost of the purchase of the trees covered by the sum paid by that Province also. In fact, the grounds about this Asylum are worth more than double the money to-day that they were when I took charge of them, and as Mr. Langmuir justly reports, what was formerly a barren, rocky waste has been converted into beautiful parterres, walks and gardens, and all has been effected without asking the Government to expend one dollar for labour, as it has all been done by our own patients.

The breakwater was built and partly filled by convicts from the Kingston Penitentiary. The filling was completed by our own patients and keepers.

Twelve Tables will be found appended, which convey a good deal of useful information.

No. 1 shows the movements of the patients during the year.

No. 2 shows the movements of patients since the Asylum was opened.

No. 3 shows the previous residence of patients admitted since the Asylum was opened. This Table exhibits the wide-spread benefits this Asylum has conferred.

No. 4 shows the obituary for the year.

No. 5 shows the cause of death in all fatal cases since the Asylum was opened.

No. 6 shows the expenditure for the year. The low rates at which contracts were taken, and the low figures paid for coal and cordwood have kept the expenditure for the year very low.

No. 7 shows the employment of the patients and their attendants during the year. This Table shows that the male patients performed 16,201 days work during 1875.

No. 8 shows the nominal value of labour performed, calculated at very low rates. This $10,249.90 may be classed as actually saved, as, had not our own patients been both able and willing to perform those several works, other parties would require to have been employed for that purpose.

No. 9 shows the produce of our farm and garden, and a very moderate valuation of the same, namely $1,351.96.

No. 10 gives a list of articles made and repaired during the year in the Tailors' and Shoemakers' shop.

No. 11 gives an enumeration of the articles made and repaired in the Female Department.

No. 12 gives measurement of works performed by carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, painters, glaziers, quarry-men, and some labourers.

Thanking you for your kindness to the officers and employees of the Asylum,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. DICKSON, M.D., F. R. C. S. E.,
*Medical Superintendent.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## Table No. 1.

Showing movements of Patients in Rockwood Asylum for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.

| —— | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Asylum, 1st January, 1875 | 211 | 169 | 380 |
| Ontario patients admitted during 1875 | 8 | 25 | 33 |
| Kingston Penitentiary | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| From Province of Ontario | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| do do Quebec | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Total number under treatment during year | 225 | 194 | 419 |
| *Discharged.* | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Recovered | 9 | 14 | 23 | | | |
| Died | 8 | 9 | 17 | | | |
| Transferred | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | 18 | 23 | 41 |
| Remaining 31st December, 1875 | | | | 207 | 171 | 378 |
| Average number of residents during the year | | | | 214 | 170 | 380 |

## Table No. 2.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, Transfers and Deaths, from the opening of the Asylum, 25th June, 1855, to 31st December, 1875.

| —— | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Warrant patients and others from counties and county gaols | 421 | 320 | 741 |
| Convict lunatics from the Penitentiary | 139 | 11 | 150 |
| Patients from Toronto Asylum | 17 | 12 | 29 |
| Patients from Malden Asylum | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Convict from Penetanguishene Reformatory | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Military | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Total number of admissions | 583 | 348 | 931 |
| *Discharged.* | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Recovered | 215 | 101 | 316 | | | |
| Died | 152 | 75 | 227 | | | |
| Eloped | 7 | 0 | 7 | | | |
| Transferred | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | | | | 376 | 177 | 553 |
| Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1875 | | | | 207 | 171 | 378 |

## Table No. 3,

Showing previous residence of Patients admitted since the Asylum was opened.

| — | Male. | Female. | Total. | — | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algoma District | 1 | 1 | 2 | *Brought forward* | 270 | 206 | 476 |
| Manitoba | ..... | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| *Counties.* | | | | | | | |
| Brant | 6 | 4 | 10 | Oxford | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Bruce | 3 | 4 | 7 | Peel | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Carleton | 36 | 29 | 65 | Perth | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Elgin | 2 | 3 | 5 | Peterborough | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Essex | 2 | 2 | 4 | Prescott and Russell | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Frontenac | 59 | 44 | 103 | Prince Edward | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Grey | 6 | 7 | 13 | Renfrew | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Haldimand | 6 | 6 | 12 | Simcoe | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Halton | 1 | 0 | 1 | Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry | 28 | 18 | 46 |
| Hastings | 26 | 16 | 42 | Victoria | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| Huron | 6 | 4 | 10 | Waterloo | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| Kent | 2 | 0 | 2 | Welland | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Lambton | 12 | 2 | 14 | Wellington | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Lanark | 23 | 18 | 41 | Wentworth | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Leeds and Grenville | 22 | 11 | 33 | York | 24 | 31 | 55 |
| Lennox and Addington | 13 | 8 | 21 | Toronto Asylum | 17 | 12 | 29 |
| Lincoln | 9 | 3 | 12 | Malden Asylum | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Middlesex | 6 | 3 | 9 | Penetanguishene Reformatory | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Norfolk | 6 | 4 | 10 | Penitentiary | 139 | 11 | 150 |
| Northumberland and Durham | 10 | 19 | 29 | Military | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Ontario | 13 | 17 | 30 | Central Prison | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| *Carried forward* | 270 | 206 | 476 | Total admissions | 583 | 348 | 931 |

## Table No. 4.

Obituary of the year 1875,

| Number of Deaths. | Registered Number. | Age—Years. | Date of Death. | Duration of Insanity. | Proximate Cause of Death. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 638 | 55 | 2nd February | 8 years 4 months | Phthisis. |
| 2 | 784 | 72 | 28th do | 2 do 10 do | Senile exhaustion. |
| 3 | 707 | 72 | 30th April | 9 do 0 do | Cancer of breast. |
| 4 | 782 | 63 | 5th May | 2 do 5 do | Apoplexy. |
| 5 | 853 | 41 | 9th do | 2 do 2 do | Phthisis. |
| 6 | 73 | 47 | 20th do | 17 do 0 do | do |
| 7 | 19 | 50 | 12th June | 19 do 6 do | Enteric fever. |
| 8 | 852 | 68 | 9th July | 5 do 5 do | Paralysis. |
| 9 | 470 | 71 | 27th do | 6 do 0 do | do |
| 10 | 656 | 23 | 25th August | 5 do 5 do | Epileptic exhaustion. |
| 11 | 303 | 70 | 10th September | Many years | Enteritis. |
| 12 | 901 | 54 | 24th October | 1 year 8 months | Softening of brain. |
| 13 | 437 | 40 | 26th do | 7 do 3 do | Phthisis. |
| 14 | 809 | 60 | 18th December | 5 do 0 do | Paresis. |
| 15 | 923 | 27 | 22nd do | Not reported | Suicide. |
| 16 | 896 | 47 | 25th do | 1 year 1½ months | Carinovum Uteri. |
| 17 | 871 | 75 | 26th do | 1 do 7½ do | Dysentery. |

## Table No. 5.

### Showing the causes of Death since the Asylum was first opened.

| Diseases. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cerebral or Spinal Diseases.* | | | |
| Apoplexy and paralysis | 30 | 3 | 33 |
| Epilepsy | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| Paresis | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Exhaustion from acute mania | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| *Thoracic Diseases.* | | | |
| Inflammation of the lungs | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Pulmonary consumption | 35 | 36 | 71 |
| Disease of the heart | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Aneurism | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| *Abdominal Diseases.* | | | |
| Enteritis | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Peritonitis | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Hepatic abscess | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ascites | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Dysentery | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Strangulated hernia | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Inflammation of kidneys and bladder | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Cauliflower excrescence of uterus | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Cancer of uterus | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Cancer of breast | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Fever | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Erysipelas | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Suicide | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Accidental drowning | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Killed by a fall in attempting to elope | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Abscess (lumbar) | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| General debility of old age | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Total number of deaths since opening of Asylum | 152 | 75 | 227 |

## Table No. 6.

### Showing Expenditure for the Year 1875.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, mutton, fish and poultry | 6,210 40 | |
| Flour, malt and hops | 3,318 85 | |
| Tea, coffee, sugar and syrup | 2,208 41 | |
| Potatoes, beans, peas and onions | 1,272 29 | |
| Milk and butter | 3,059 19 | |
| Barley, rice and oatmeal | 297 04 | |
| Mustard, spice, salt and vinegar | 75 75 | |
| Fruit, tobacco and snuff | 412 39 | |
| | | 16,854 32 |
| Salaries and wages | ..... | 14,252 88 |
| Heating and lighting | ..... | 7,052 91 |
| Material for clothing and leather | ..... | 2,813 00 |
| Laundry and cleansing | ..... | 306 18 |
| Medicine and medical comforts | ..... | 247 23 |
| Capital account | ..... | 1,301 34 |
| Repairs | ..... | 700 26 |
| Fodder | ..... | 767 56 |
| Contingent account | ..... | 604 93 |
| Total amount expended | ..... | $44,900 58 |

## Table No. 7.

### Employment of Patients during the Year 1875, number of days and parts of days' work.

| Sphere of Occupation. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carpenters' shop | 50 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 40 | 50 | 54 | 58 | 524 |
| Engine-house | 124 | 112 | 124 | 120 | 90 | 90 | 94 | 94 | 90 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 1,256 |
| Farm and quarry | 74 | 100 | 104 | 130 | 240 | 500 | 480 | 480 | 480 | 460 | 390 | 200 | 3,638 |
| Breakwater and wharf | ..... | ..... | ..... | 190 | 100 | ..... | 100 | 120 | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 630 |
| Gardens | 64 | 60 | 98 | 100 | 160 | 200 | 200 | 216 | 218 | 280 | 270 | 98 | 1,964 |
| Jobbing and piggery | 126 | 124 | 132 | 140 | 136 | 130 | 144 | 156 | 143 | 150 | 162 | 167 | 1,710 |
| Kitchen | 120 | 124 | 120 | 116 | 120 | 116 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 1,436 |
| Laundry (male) | 130 | 120 | 135 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 135 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 1,560 |
| Masons | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 120 |
| Painters and glaziers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 |
| Stables, attending | 64 | 68 | 68 | 68 | 64 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 68 | 64 | 60 | 64 | 782 |
| Shoemakers' shop | 52 | 48 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 50 | 622 |
| Tailors' shop | 52 | 48 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 52 | 52 | 50 | 622 |
| Blacksmiths' shop | 26 | 24 | 27 | 26 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 14 | 14 | 20 | 203 |
| Stone-breakers | 160 | 160 | 138 | 130 | 130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 718 |
| Whitewashers | ..... | ..... | 14 | 6 | ..... | 20 | 20 | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84 |
| Wood-yard | 20 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 | 12 | 280 |
| | 1,062 | 1,047 | 1,130 | 1,322 | 1,364 | 1,442 | 1,579 | 1,624 | 1,591 | 1,529 | 1,436 | 1,075 | 16,201 |
| **ATTENDANTS ASSISTING.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| From respective departments | 130 | 170 | 200 | 250 | 260 | 250 | 260 | 260 | 264 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 2,544 |
| **FEMALE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laundry | 74 | 76 | 79 | 80 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 78 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 86 | 965 |
| Making clothing | 200 | 228 | 260 | 264 | 268 | 273 | 271 | 262 | 262 | 270 | 250 | 230 | 3,038 |
| Repairing clothing | 100 | 160 | 170 | 160 | 160 | 150 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 120 | 1,650 |
| | 374 | 464 | 509 | 504 | 512 | 507 | 475 | 460 | 460 | 480 | 472 | 436 | 5,653 |

## Table No. 8.

Value of Labour performed in the several Departments, Rockwood Asylum, during the year 1875.

| Description of Work. | Days' Work. | Rate. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | cts. | $ cts. |
| Carpenter | | | 313 00 |
| do Assistants patients | 524 | 50 | 262 00 |
| Engine-house do | 1,256 | | 628 00 |
| Farm and quarry do | 3,638 | | 1,819 00 |
| Breakwater and wharf do | 630 | | 315 00 |
| Gardens do | 1,964 | | 982 00 |
| Jobbing and piggery do | 1,710 | | 852 00 |
| Kitchen do | 1,436 | | 718 00 |
| Laundry, male do | 1,560 | | 780 00 |
| Masons do | 120 | | 60 00 |
| Painters and glaziers do | 52 | | 26 00 |
| Stables, attending do | 782 | | 391 00 |
| Shoemakers' shop do | 622 | | 311 00 |
| Tailors' do do | 622 | | 311 00 |
| Blacksmiths' do do | 202 | | 101 00 |
| Stone breaking do | 718 | | 359 00 |
| Whitewashing do | 84 | | 42 00 |
| Wood-yard do | 280 | | 140 00 |
| Laundress do | | | 144 00 |
| do assistants do | 965 | 30 | 289 50 |
| Clothing making, female patients | 3,038 | | 911 40 |
| do repairs do | 1,650 | | 495 00 |
| | | | $10,249 90 |

## Table No. 9.

Farm and Garden Produce, 1875.

| Description. | Quantity. | Rate. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Asparagus | 60 bunches | 0 06 | 3 60 |
| Apples | 20 bushels | 0 75 | 15 00 |
| Beets | 96 do | 0 50 | 48 00 |
| Beans, Mohawk | 8 do | 0 75 | 6 00 |
| do butter | 15 do | 1 00 | 15 00 |
| Currants | 500 quarts | 0 10 | 50 00 |
| Carrots | 150 bushels | 0 45 | 67 50 |
| Cabbage | 1,360 heads | 0 08 | 108 80 |
| Celery | 150 roots | 0 10 | 15 00 |
| Corn, sweet | 160 heads | 0 10 | 16 00 |
| Gooseberries | 150 quarts | 0 12 | 18 00 |
| Lettuce | 132 baskets | 0 30 | 39 60 |
| Onions | 40 bushels | 1 25 | 50 00 |
| Pease in pod | 18 do | 0 75 | 13 50 |
| Potatoes | 218 do | 0 50 | 109 00 |
| Parsnips | 48 do | 0 50 | 24 00 |
| Radishes | 90 bunches | 0 10 | 9 00 |
| Rhubarb | 100 do | 0 10 | 10 00 |
| Spinach | 43 baskets | 0 30 | 12 90 |
| Squash | 10 do | 1 00 | 10 00 |
| Tomatoes | 36 bushels | 1 00 | 36 00 |
| Vetches, green feed | 50 loads | 1 25 | 62 50 |
| Clover, do | 60 do | 2 00 | 120 00 |
| Hay | 9 tons | 10 00 | 90 00 |
| Pork | 3,058 lbs | 0 07 | 214 06 |
| Hogs, live stock | 18 worth | | 250 00 |
| Oats | 150 bushels | 0 49 | 73 50 |
| Straw | 5 ton | 9 00 | 45 00 |
| | | | $1,531 96 |

## Table No. 10,

### Shop-work.—Tailors and Shoemakers.

| Description. | Made. | Repaired. |
|---|---|---|
| Men's coats | 97 | 81 |
| Trowsers, pairs | 244 | 682 |
| Vests | 73 | 29 |
| Boots, Wellington | | 9 |
| do Cobourg | 46 | 45 |
| Shoes, leather | 10 | 3 |
| do canvas | 201 | 31 |
| Sundries, repairs to harness, &c | | |

## Table No. 11.

### Female Department Labour.

| Articles. | Made. | Repaired. |
|---|---|---|
| Aprons | 196 | |
| Bedticks | 136 | 230 |
| Chemises | 231 | |
| Caps | 4 | |
| Dresses, cotton | 76 | |
| do stuff | 49 | |
| awers, flannel, men's | 86 | 156 |
| do women's | 2 | |
| Jackets | 6 | |
| Mittens | 8 | |
| Pillow cases | 179 | 140 |
| do ticks | 112 | 4 |
| Sheets | 410 | 120 |
| Shirts, flannel | 370 | 1,300 |
| do cotton | 5 | |
| Skirts, flannel | 112 | |
| Stockings, wool, pairs | 18 | |
| do footed | 6 | |
| Socks | 280 | 1,340 |
| Stockings, cotton | 211 | |
| Suits, linen | 2 | |
| do tweed | 2 | |
| Blankets | | 30 |
| Counterpanes | | 82 |
| Quilts | | 12 |
| Marking socks | | 300 |
| do blankets | | 50 |

## Table No. 12.

## Works performed on Asylum premises, 1875.

| Description. | Measurement. |
|---|---|
| | Feet. Feet. |
| Carpenters' :— | |
| Open picket fence | 386 × 4 |
| Hand railing | 307 × 3 |
| Board walk | 225 × 3 |
| New piggery | 34 × 31 × 10 |
| New gates | 4 |
| Sundry jobbing repairs | ..... |
| Painting :— | |
| Fence | 8,216 |
| Windows | 1,188 |
| Hand rails | 921 |
| Glazing | 98 |
| Miscellaneous :— | |
| Made of gravel | 1,000 bushels. |
| Macadamised roads | 140 rods. |
| Made arable land | 1 acre. |
| Quarried of stone | 250 toise. |
| Graded of wharf and esplanade | 118 × 42 yards. |
| Built of dry stone wall | 266 × 7 feet. |
| General labour of farm | ..... |
| Blacksmith's work where required | ..... |

# ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY P.Q.,

(*Translation.*)

St. Vincent de Paul, 26 January, 1876.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you the Annual Report of the management of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

My duties as Warden having only commenced on the fifteenth of December last, I am consequently only responsible for the superintendence during the last fifteen days.

Following the instructions of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, I had previously passed nearly four weeks at Kingston, Ontario, in order to examine and study there the discipline and management of the Penitentiary of that Province.

My observations convinced me that that important Institution, under the skillful and firm direction of the present Warden, Mr. John Creighton, had reached a degree of usefulness and influence to which the Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec should struggle to attain; and impressed with this idea, I have courageously set myself to the task in entering upon my new duties.

## DISCIPLINE.

The feeble health of my predecessor not having permitted him to devote to the management of the Penitentiary the necessary time and diligence, the discipline of the Institution has consequently suffered. The officers themselves, poorly instructed as to the duties incumbent upon them, gradually accustomed themselves to the non-performance of the foremost rules of discipline. The system of silence, which is, so to speak, the basis of success in the management of a Penitentiary, not being observed, and the officers interesting themselves but little in putting it into practice, it was not surprising that the results obtained in respect of conduct was not in accordance with what we had a right to expect.

## WORK.

Another cause which may have contributed much to the want of success of this establishment is the absence or insufficiency of work imposed upon the prisoners. By consulting the Reports of the different Departments it will be easy for you to ascertain that the work has been neither well organized nor well carried out. In the course of the year, therefore, the work of a considerable number of the prisoners has necessarily not been utilized. And since the first days of my arrival I have discovered that several passed their days in idleness.

It is easy to understand that such a system cannot improve the moral condition of the prisoner and give him habits of activity and industry. I then learned, with regret, that one of the important sources of industry, the quarrying of stone, which might furnish a considerable amount of work to the prisoners, had been stopped since the preceding month of May.

## OFFICERS.

The total number of officers, on the 31st December last, was 47, Out of this number, apart from the superior officers, and those set over the management of the interior departments:—

6 are Trade Instructors.
7 are Keepers.
20 are Guards of different classes.

This number, compared with the staff kept up at Kingston for a greater number of prisoners, may appear somewhat too great, but you will please remember the opinion stated by the Warden at Kingston himself, in his Report for last year, that "the same number of posts must be filled with the smaller as with the larger number of prisoners." For this reason I am not disposed to ask that the number of guards and keepers be reduced.

I nevertheless believe it necessary to suggest some changes as to the Trade Instructors. In order to direct and overlook the numerous works which the Government will be called upon to execute in order to place the Penitentiary on a suitable footing, I would advise the appointment of a skilled and well trained man, who could at the same time direct the work in the departments, such as that of carpenter, blacksmith, stone-cutter, mason, quarry-man, brickmaker, &c. To him alone would be given the title of Instructor. But there might be given him as assistants a certain number of overseers.

The department of Tailors and Shoemakers might be placed under the charge of the same officer, and another department given in charge of the officer set over the Bakery.

### BOOKS.

The keeping of the books is very defective, the Accountants' office alone excepted; the system followed at Kingston should be established here at the earliest possible date. Unless this is done it will be impossible to exercise a satisfactory control over the administration of each Department. I have sent to Ottawa forms of all the books in use at Kingston, hoping that the Government will shortly order the printing of them.

### CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

On examining the books of punishments, the conduct of prisoners has been generally good in the course of the year. Saving some rare exceptions, I believe that as a rule the prisoners are disposed to behave well. I have had to inflict no serious punishment up to the 31st December last, and my admonishments are generally received with deference by the prisoners. If the officers entrusted with their supervision were more firm and strict in the execution of their duties, it would be easy to enforce a more constant observance by the prisoners of the rules of discipline.

### EXPENDITURE.

The actual expenditure for the support of the Institution during the year 1875, amounted to $50,486.56, and the average number of prisoners having been 123, the cost of the maintenance of each prisoner reaches the sum of $410.40.

The total amount of income earned by the prisoners (as established by the statement filed with this Report) reaches the sum of $7,322.60, and leaves consequently a balance of expenditure for the maintenance of the Penitentiary of $43,163.96. It is easy to understand that the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, will, in effect, remain a heavy burden on the Dominion, if some means is not found to organise and direct upon a more considerable scale the labour of the prisoners.

### WORKSHOPS.

The workshops are in an unsatisfactory condition, generally too small and badly arranged, whether for the organization of the work or for the superintendence of the prisoners. Several Departments should be placed on the same floor. In this way the shoemaker's and tailor's workshop, and the change department might be placed under the supervision of the same overseer, who, for the same salary, would do the work of three different officers. The carpenters, smiths, &c., should be placed in a building better adapted for them, and their workshops provided with improved machinery necessary for their working. The stonecutters should also have a suitable building, in order to carry on their work during the winter without injury to their health.

### QUARRYING OF STONE.

Well organized and well conducted it might become a considerable source of revenue for the Penitentiary. The quarry, at present the property of the Institution, is extensive, and its productions eagerly sought after. With the requisite improvements, and especially the construction of a tram-way, it will be possible not only to provide work for a great number of prisoners, but to increase the annual revenue of the Institution in furnishing to a great centre, like Montreal, a portion of the stone required.

Brick-making with convict labour commenced in the month of December. An improved machine will be purchased in a few days in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Justice, and no doubt in offering to the industry of our prisoners this new field of action, we shall find means to cover more than the expenditure caused by its establishment.

### THE FARM

For the year 1875, has not given a very satisfactory result.

| | |
|---|---|
| The expenses amount to | $4199 57 |
| The revenue to | 2056 11 |
| Expenditure Balance | $2143 46 |

From information received, five (5) prisoners have been regularly employed on the farm. I intend employing on it a greater number, wishing to insist specially, as is done at Kingston, on the cultivation of vegetables and roots. A great expenditure would be annually avoided if we could raise from the cultivation of the farm all the vegetables required for food. But I ought to draw your attention to the necessity of authorising as soon as possible the erection of buildings necessary for the keeping of vegetables. The cellar now in use is unfitted for the purpose. The vegetables rot there rapidly, and might constitute an unwholesome food for the prisoners, apart from the actual loss which this state of affairs occasions.

### CONCLUSION.

The Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul situated in an extremely salubrious locality, in the neighbourhood of a great city like Montreal, and possessing numerous means for utilizing the labor and industry of the prisoners, may in the future realize the expectations formed upon its establishment. In order to arrive at this result, I shall indicate as indispensable the following means :—

1st. Rigid discipline for the officers as well as for the prisoners.
2nd. Changes in the present composition of the Heads of Workshops.
3rd. The enlargement of the present Prison and erection of suitable workshops.
4th. New method of keeping the books, in order to insure economy and an effective control over each Department.
5th. The more extended system of work as respects stone, brick, and the farm.

In conclusion, Sir, I must offer you my thanks for your good will towards me, and tender them at the same time to the officers of this Institution, upon whose assistance I have been fortunate enough to rely.

The whole humbly submitted.

J. A. DUCHESNAU,
*Warden.*

J. G. MOYLAN, ESQ.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## LIST OF RETURNS FOR 1875.

No. 1. Table of criminal statistics.
2. Punishments inflicted.
3. List of prisoners re-committed.
4. " " pardoned and released.
5. Movement of prisoners.
6. Statement of abatement of punishment.
7. Statement of number of prisoners from each district.
8. List of prisoners.—[*Not printed.*]
9. Report of the Warden.
10. " " Surgeons.
11. " " Protestant Chaplain.
12. " " Catholic Chaplain.
13. " " School Master.
14. " " Shoe shop.
15. " " Farm.
16. " " Tailor shop.
17. " " Carpenter's shop.
18. " " Blacksmith and Tinsmith.
19. " " Baker and Brickmaker.
20. " " Mason and Stonecutter.
21. " " Wood yard and others.
22. Real estate.
23. Immoveables.
24. Statement of the Revenue.
25. " " Expenditure.
26. " " Debts due to Penitentiary.
27. " " Claims against Penitentiary.
28. List of officers.

*Addenda*—

29. Statement from the Steward's Department.
30. " " Store "
31. " " Accountant's office.

## No. 1.

## SUMMARY of Statistical Tables for the year 1875.

| — | Men. | Women. | Total. | — | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Race.* | | | | *Education.* | | | |
| Whites | 150 | | | Not knowing how to read or write | 89 | | |
| Coloured | 1 | | | Reading | 42 | | |
| | | | 151 | Reading and writing | 20 | | |
| *Country.* | | | | | | | 151 |
| Canada | 99 | | | *Civil State.* | | | |
| England | 15 | | | | | | |
| United States | 12 | | | Unmarried | 98 | | |
| France | 8 | | | Married | 52 | | |
| New Brunswick | 1 | | | Widower | 1 | | |
| Scotland | 2 | | | | | | 151 |
| Ireland | 12 | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | 1 | | | *Moral Habits.* | | | |
| Denmark | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | | 151 | Sober | 50 | | |
| *Age.* | | | | Temperate | 42 | | |
| | | | | Intemperate | 59 | | |
| From 15 to 20 | 41 | | | | | | 151 |
| 20 to 25 | 46 | | | *Duration of Punishment.* | | | |
| 25 to 30 | 21 | | | | | | |
| 30 to 40 | 29 | | | 2 years | 54 | | |
| 40 to 50 | 7 | | | 3 do | 60 | | |
| 50 to 60 | 7 | | | 4 do | 3 | | |
| 60 and above | 0 | | | 5 do | 20 | | |
| | | | 151 | 6 do | 2 | | |
| *Religion.* | | | | 7 do | 7 | | |
| | | | | 10 do | 1 | | |
| Roman Catholic | 109 | | | Life | 4 | | |
| Church of England | 40 | | | | | | 151 |
| Jew | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | 151 | | | | |
| *Crime.* | | | | *Occupation.* | | | |
| Larceny | 66 | | | Carters | 13 | | |
| Assault | 1 | | | Clerks | 12 | | |
| Horse stealing | 10 | | | Labourers | 43 | | |
| Ox do | 4 | | | Moulder | 1 | | |
| Sodomy | 2 | | | Painters | 5 | | |
| False pretences | 4 | | | Butchers | 2 | | |
| Assault with intent to rob | 23 | | | Farmers | 4 | | |
| Forgery | 3 | | | Bakers | 6 | | |
| Manslaughter | 2 | | | Stonecutters | 2 | | |
| Burglary | 3 | | | Schoolmaster | 1 | | |
| Arson | 4 | | | Agents | 2 | | |
| Embezzlement | 4 | | | Storeman | 1 | | |
| Feloniously destroying Post letters | 2 | | | Printers | 5 | | |
| Stealing money of a Post letter | 1 | | | Tailors | 6 | | |
| Feloniously receiving stolen goods | 5 | | | Bookkeepers | 4 | | |
| Feloniously setting fire | 1 | | | Reporter | 1 | | |
| | | | | Shoemakers | 8 | | |
| | | | | Machinists | 2 | | |
| | | | | Tinsmiths | 2 | | |
| | | | | Carpenters | 9 | | |

## No 1.—Summary of Statistical Tables for the year 1875.—*Concluded.*

| —— | Men. | Women. | Total. | —— | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Crime.*—Concluded. | | | | *Occupation.*–Concluded | | | |
| Assault with intent to commit rape | 4 | | | Carver | 1 | | |
| Found to commit felony by night in a house | 3 | | | Barber | 1 | | |
| Intent to commit murder | 1 | | | Tanner | 1 | | |
| Uttering a forged cheque | 1 | | | Physician | 1 | | |
| Uttering a forged request for procuring credit | 1 | | | Chemist and druggist | 1 | | |
| Feloniously stealing and carrying away a certain package containing money | 1 | | | Soldier | 3 | | |
| Feloniously cutting and opening the bag of the Mail of Her Majesty, and stealing money therein | 1 | | | Hatter | 1 | | |
| Feloniously cutting and destroying keys | 2 | | | Mason | 1 | | |
| Feloniously going on board of a ship without the consent of the master or person in charge | 2 | | | Merchants | 2 | | |
| | | | | Cabinetmaker | 1 | | |
| | | | | Blacksmith | 1 | | |
| | | | | Merchant tailor | 1 | | |
| | | | | Engineer | 1 | | |
| | | | | Tobacconist | 1 | | |
| | | | | Measurer | 1 | | |
| | | | | Broker | 1 | | |
| | | | | Soapmaker | 1 | | |
| | | | | Postmaster | 1 | | |
| | | | | Waiter | 1 | | |
| | | | | | | | 151 |
| | | | 151 | | | | |

## No 2.

## Outline of Punishments inflicted on the Prisoners in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1875.

| Months. | Number of Prisoners on Bread and Water. | Number of Prisoners put in Punishment Cells. | Number of Prisoners punished by Whipping. | Number of Prisoners Reprimanded. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 32 | 32 | | | Punishments inflicted the last year, by my prodecessor, have beèn different in their nature with those inflicted during the preceding year; that is, there has been fewer reprimands and less whipping; but more of "punishment cells," and of "on Bread and Water." |
| February | 7 | 16 | 2 | | |
| March | 60 | 25 | | | |
| April | 45 | 19 | | | |
| May | 23 | 17 | | 1 | |
| June | 11 | 26 | | | |
| July | 1 | 3 | | | |
| August | 1 | 4 | | | |
| September | 5 | 6 | | 2 | |
| October | 2 | 34 | | 4 | |
| November | 2 | 3 | | | |
| December | 33 | 13 | | | |

## No. 3.

NOMINAL LIST of Prisoners committed on a second offence, and number of Re-imprisonments in the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1875.

| Names. | 1st Re-imprisonment. | 2nd Re-imprisonment. | 3rd Re-imprisonment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Prévost | 1 | | |
| Francois Vaillancourt | 1 | | |
| Charles Levesque | 1 | | |
| Alexis Lamoureux | 1 | | |
| Henri Landry | 1 | | |
| Joseph Dupont | 1 | | |
| Olivier Ledoux | 1 | | |
| Octave Cochu | 1 | | |
| John Atkinson | | 1 | |
| Andrew Arnold | | | 1 |

## No. 4.

NOMINAL List of Prisoners set at liberty and pardoned during the year 1875, with mention of their crime and place of conviction.

| Name. | Crime. | Place of Conviction. |
|---|---|---|
| Patrick Phelan | Stealing a valuable security out of a post letter | Montreal. |
| Aimé St. Laurent | Feloniously destroying post letter containing money | Rimouski. |
| Simeon Bourdeau | Larceny | Reformatory, Montreal. |
| Andrew Arnold | Robbery | Quebec. |
| Antoine Lavoie | Aggravated assault | Rimouski. |
| Honoré Trudel | Robbery | Quebec. |
| Pierre Belleau | do | do |
| Charles Farrell | Larceny | Montreal. |
| William Ledoux | Horse stealing | Bedford. |
| Henry Douglas | do and larceny | Richelieu. |
| Charles Gendreau | Assault to do bodily harm | Montreal. |
| Achille Sentenne | Larceny | do |
| Edouard Lafranchise | do | Richelieu. |
| François Lavallée | do | do |
| Joseph Laviolette | do | do |
| Léon Patry | Assault | Quebec. |
| John Brown | Larceny | Arthabaska. |
| James Walsh | Unlawfully going on board of a merchant ship | Quebec. |
| Jean Soucisse | Larceny as a servant | Montreal. |
| Joseph Dupont | Larceny | do |
| Joseph Lamarche | Assault | do |
| Charles Reddy | Burglary and larceny | do |
| Michael Sexton | Larceny | Reformatory, Montreal. |

No. 4.—NOMINAL list of prisoners set at liberty, etc.—*Concluded.*

| Name. | Crime. | Place of Conviction. |
|---|---|---|
| Octave Cochu | Burglary and larceny | Montreal. |
| John Dunn | Larceny | Reformatory, Montreal. |
| Alfred Joannet | do | Montreal. |
| James Morahan | do | Reformatory, Montreal. |
| Thomas St. Jean | Burglary and larceny | Montreal. |
| William Hausselman | Larceny | do |
| Antoine Charbonneau | do | do |
| John Baptiste Dubois | do | do |
| John Shannon | Unlawfully and maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm | do |
| Edouard Thibault | Burglary | Quebec. |
| James Bartley | Horse stealing | Montreal. |
| William Beevan | Manslaughter | Quebec. |
| Augustus Benjamin | Bestiality | Iberville. |
| John Rogers | Unlawfully going on board of a merchant ship | Quebec. |
| F. X. Douaire | Larceny | Montreal. |
| Augustus Levesque | Horse stealing | Rimouski. |
| George Thompson | Larceny | Montreal. |
| Pierre Collin | Burglary and larceny | do |
| Léon Benard | Uttering and forging coin | do |
| Joseph Samson | Larceny | Quebec. |
| Francis Snay | do | do |
| Martin Burke | Feloniously breaking and entering into a shop and stealing therein | Montreal. |
| John Bryan | Feloniously receiving stolen goods | do |
| Charles Parent | Larceny | do |

No. 5.

TABLE of the Movement of Prisoners of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, from Midnight the 1st January, 1875, up to Midnight the 31st December, 1875.

| Descriptive Remarks. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remaining at midnight the 31st December, 1874 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179 | ..... | 179 |
| From the County Prisons | 151 | ..... | 151 | ..... | ..... | 151 |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 330 |
| Discharged at the expiration of their punishment | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pardoned | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sent to Kingston Penitentiary | 156 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Escaped | 5 | ..... | 210 | ..... | ..... | 210 |
| Remaining at midnight the 31st December, 1875 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 |

## No. 6.

STATEMENT of Abatement of Sentences earned by the Prisoners who wen out of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, during the year 1875.

| | Days. |
|---|---|
| Eleven prisoners who obtained a mean of | 77¼ |
| Sixteen do do | 135 |
| Three do do | 173¼ |
| Five do do | 212¼ |
| One do do | 250½ |
| One do do | 453¾ |
| Minimum of days obtained | 77¼ |
| Maximum do | 453¾ |
| Number of prisoners discharged (not including those pardoned) | 39 |
| Number of those who obtained remission | 38 |

## No. 7.

TABLE showing the number of Prisoners received from each District.

| District. | Men. | Women. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 104 | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Three Rivers | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Bedford | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| Richelieu | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Joliette | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Francis | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Kamouraska | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Montmagny | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Beauce | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Terrebonne | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Iberville | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Rimouski | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Hyacinthe | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Johns | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | 151 | ..... | 151 |

No. 8.—List of Convicts with their age, trade and native place of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitenitiary, P. Q.

[*Not printed in accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing.*]

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No. 9.—Warden's Report, *pp.* 75.

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(No. 10.—*Translation.*)

CANADA.

St. Vincent de Paul,
18th January, 1876.

Sir,—Agreeably to custom, we have the honour to address you our third Report upon the sanitary condition of this Penitentiary of the Province of Quebec. The hygienic condition of this Penitentiary has been excellent for the year ending the 31st December last. We are happy to inform you that last year was passed without the Institution being visited by any contagious or epidemic malady, and further, we have not to register any death or serious accident.

The serious complaints, which we have had to treat, in the course of the year, have happily been few in number, as may be verified by the table hereto annexed and prepared with care by the keeper of the hospital (Mr. McDermott), who, we desire to state here, continues to fulfil the duties of his office to our great satisfaction.

The number of patients admitted to the infirmary during the year, was forty-two which makes a mean of three and one-half admissions each month. The number of days, which these patients passed in the hospital, was 1,457, or a mean of $34\frac{2}{3}$ for each. The number of prescriptions given to those who came each day to consult us on trifling ailments was 960.

Among the patients lying in the infirmary on the 31st December last, there were two affected with a chronic complaint, one of them as we have already mentioned in our former Reports, arrived sick from the Penitentiary of Kingston, and since that time he has almost always been under our care;—the other, sentenced for life, arrived here during March in such a state of weakness, especially in the lower extremities, that he required the aid of two persons to take him down from the vehicle and carry him into the Penitentiary; during the fine summer weather, he became strong enough to be able to walk with the assistance of a stick, but since the beginning of winter he has relapsed into the same condition in which he was at the time of his arrival.

Besides the prisoners whom we have had to treat during the year, we attended all the officers as well as their families up to the end of August last, at which period we were informed by Dr. Tassé, who was then Warden, that for the future the only parties who were entitled to the services of the physicians would be the officers of the Institution.

On the 15th of December last, Dr. Duchesneau the new Warden came to take the management of the Penitentiary, and from what we know of his activity and energy we have no doubt that before long this Institution will be equal to the Penitentiary of Ontario.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE,
*Joint Physicians.*

J. G. Moylan, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## Annual Return of Sick treated in the Hospital and Cells of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, during the year ended 31st December, 1875.

| Diseases. | Remained. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | | 4 | 4 | | |
| Acnea | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Asthma | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Boils | | 5 | 4 | | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | 6 | 6 | | 1 |
| Bubœ | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Cardialgice | | 18 | 18 | | |
| Catarrh | | 5 | 5 | | |
| Cancer | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Cholera | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Contusion | | 11 | 11 | | |
| Constipation | | 32 | 32 | | |
| Colic | | 14 | 14 | | |
| Cough | | 50 | 50 | | |
| Cystitis | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Debility | | 3 | 2 | | 1 |
| Diarrhœa | | 63 | 63 | | |
| Dysentry | | 19 | 19 | | |
| Dyspepsia | | 5 | 5 | | |
| Epilepsy | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Erysipelas | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Erythema | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Febricula | 2 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Gonorrhœa | | 8 | 8 | | |
| Hœmoptysis | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Hœmorrhoids | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Hernia | | 4 | 4 | | |
| Lumbago | | 13 | 13 | | |
| Miliary Eruption | | 7 | 7 | | |
| Nephritis | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Neuralgia | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Odontalgia | | 15 | 15 | | |
| Ophthalmia | | 17 | 17 | | |
| Orchitis | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Otitis | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Papillary eruption | | 5 | 5 | | |
| Paralysis | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Parotitis | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Pleuritis | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Phymosis | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Pleurodynia | | 10 | 10 | | |
| Prurigo | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ryrosis | | 14 | 14 | | |
| Rheumatism | 1 | 4 | 4 | | 1 |
| Ringworm | | 8 | 8 | | |
| Spermatorrhœa | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Sprain | | 7 | 7 | | |
| Stranguary | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Syphilis secondary | | 8 | 8 | | |
| Tœnia | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Tonsilitis | | 19 | 19 | | |
| Tumour | | 5 | 5 | | |
| Ulcer | 1 | 3 | 4 | | |
| Varicose veins | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Wounds | | 12 | 12 | | |
| Hœmarafopia | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Total | 6 | 441 | 443 | | 4 |

J. PRATT,
J. T. POMINVILLE,
*Surgeons, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.*

RETURN of Convicts employed in Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending December 31st, 1875.

| No. | Employment. | No. of Working Days. | Rate. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 2 | One cook ..... | 365 | 0 40 | 146 00 |
| ..... | One waiter..... | 365 | 0 40 | 146 00 |
| | | | | 252 00 |

J. McDERMOTT.

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(No. 11.)

## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY,
21st January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my Annual Report for the year, 1875. The numbers for the year are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number at beginning of year..... | 28 |
| " admitted during the year..... | 42 |
| | 70 |
| Number discharged by expiration of sentence..... | 2 |
| " removed to Rockwood Asylum..... | 1 |
| " " Kingston Penitentiary..... ..... | 40 |
| | 43 |
| Number remaining on 31st December..... | 27 |

*Age.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 20 years..... | 9 |
| From 20 to 30 years..... | 9 |
| " 30 to 40 " ..... | 7 |
| " 40 to 50 " ..... | 1 |
| " 50 to 60 " ..... ..... | 1 |
| | 27 |

*Religions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Church of England..... | 17 |
| Presbyterian ..... ..... | 5 |
| Methodist..... ..... | 3 |
| Second Advent Christians..... | 1 |
| Lutheran ..... | 1 |
| | 27 |

*Country.*

| | |
|---|---|
| England | 10 |
| Province of Quebec | 6 |
| " Ontario | 3 |
| Ireland | 2 |
| United States | 2 |
| Scotland | 1 |
| Wales | 1 |
| Nova Scotia | 1 |
| Denmark | 1 |
| | 27 |

*Condition.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Married | 9 |
| Single | 18 |
| | 27 |

*Moral Habits.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Abstinent | 11 |
| Temperate | 8 |
| Intemperate | 8 |
| | 27 |

There are now only two of those who came from Kingston in 1873, one of whom, however, is on a recent commitment.

The number of those who acknowledge themselves to have been guilty of the offence charged against them is nineteen, the remaining eight profess entire innocence of the same. With respect to the latter I am strongly of opinion that two are the victims of perjury; and that in the case of another there exist, at least, very strong mitigating circumstances evolved before a Court of Law.

The morning and afternoon services on Sundays and holidays, as also those of other festivals, have been unremitting; the responses, singing and attention to the sermon are highly commendable, and the same remark applies to the exposition on Thursdays. I am happy to say that but very few have been placed under restraint either in the cells or dungeon, and that on such occasions my remonstrances and exhortations have been becomingly received. The sick in hospital have been very few; but to such my visits have been always welcome.

The library consists of 122 volumes; the number on the catalogue is 158, leaving a deficiency of thirty-six during two years. A few have become worn out, others taken to Kingston, and some have been surreptitiously removed through the want of a proper place for their distribution. I feel that a grant of at least $50 a year is absolutely necessary for the Protestant Library. It is to be regretted that historical, scientific and other works of useful knowledge are at a discount, while amusing authors are at a large premium. Some would gladly study mathematics and other sciences in their cells, were the means of doing so accorded to them.

The English portion of the school continues to be well attended to by Messrs. Maher and McKay, but much progress is impossible so long as books and other appliances are deficient.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN ALLAN,
*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

(No. 12.—*Translation.*)

## CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY, P.Q.
31st December, 1876.

SIR,—Since I had the honor of presenting my last yearly report, important changes have occurred in the administration of our Penitentiary. The old laws have been repealed and replaced by the Penitentiary Act of 1875. Under this Act the Board of Directors of Penitentiaries has been abolished and replaced by an Inspector placed under the control of the Minister of Justice.

This Act is still so recent that it is impossible to form any opinion as to its successful operation or otherwise. The only remark I shall take the liberty of making is, that two visits a year made by the Inspector do not appear to me to be sufficient. The infrequency of the visits of the Directors or of the Inspector of Penitentiaries, during the last eighteen months, has certainly been prejudicial to the proper working of the Penitentiary. An institution which is in its infancy is more in need of supervision than old establishments which, in addition to the law and regulations, are guided by the experience of a past which has borne the test of time.

Another event which must also exert a notable influence on the management of our Penitentiary, is the retirement of the two leading executive officers of the establishment, and the appointment in their stead of the present titularies. To those who have left us I offer my best wishes for their prosperity. To those who have succeeded them I wish a most cordial welcome. It is but two weeks since the new Warden and his Deputy assumed the management of the Penitentiary. So far as we have been able to judge in this short space of time, Dr. Duchesneau appears to us to be well qualified for the position he occupies, and Mr. McKay, his Deputy, has already given, in other positions, proofs of ability which will not be belied in his discharge of the new duties he has so recently undertaken.

This is the third yearly report it becomes my duty to make as Chaplain of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul. Now, I am at this moment more than ever convinced that success in the moral reformation of the convicts depends in a great part on the selection of the individuals constituting the administrative staff of the Penitentiary. On this selection depends—more perhaps than on any other condition—the success or failure of the system in force in our penitentiaries. It is absolutely necessary to insist that the employees shall exhibit proofs of morality, intelligence, zeal and humanity, qualities which unfortunately are not common.

But in order to have good officers it is necessary to give them a suitable remuneration and to secure them from the worry and anxiety of mind which inevitably result from insufficiency of pay. With our ideas as to the requisite qualifications of a good penitentiary officer, we could not help regretting that the new Act did not allow higher salaries, more especially to the subordinate officers. With the present salaries it is impossible to secure the services of men possessed of all the requisite qualifications. We are, therefore, of opinion that the present state of things should be changed, and that salaries should be paid which would permit the selection of men in every way qualified for the discharge of their duties. To those who are not aware that the success of a penitentiary sometimes depends on a very trifling matter, it may seem idle to discuss this question of salaries. But to those who are in a position to judge of the advantages resulting from securing the services of really competent officers, the question becomes a matter of very considerable importance, and worthy of the attention of the Government.

It is useless to object that this would cause an increase of expenditure. A penitentiary, which has for its principal end the reformation of criminals, must always be a charge upon a country. To attempt to speculate on prison management and

make it a matter of money, would be a great mistake. Moreover, whatsoever may be the amount of the tax levied on the public for the support of an effectual penitentiary system, that tax must always be infinitely less burdensome than that levied by criminals who live at the expense of that same public.

Let it be well understood that the thieves incarcerated in a penitentiary sometimes represent fabulous sums, such as would astound the public, were the whole truth known on this subject. Now, these criminals, if they be not diverted from their old courses by an effectual system of correction, will, on leaving the penitentiary, make the public pay heavily for the paltry savings effected to the detriment of their reformation.

To impart to the criminal habits of order and work; to make him feel that for him, as for other men, the only road to follow is that of honor and virtue: such is the chief end of every penal institution worthy of the name.

Now, that end can never be attained if you do not place at the head of such institutions men whose conduct, still more than their words, shall be an example and an encouragement for those they are appointed to reform.

We must here state how grieved we have been to see certain officials quite careless in enforcing morality, both as to language and conduct, amongst the convicts. What reformation can we expect amongst the convicts when those whose task it is to reform them are the first to laugh at their dissolute language or to give them the example of a morality more than lax? * * * It would be useless to enter into details.

Let me simply express my firm conviction that a reform is needed on this point. This reform has already been commenced, and the present Warden will, I am certain, continue it. Why conceal from ourselves, or from the public, a state of things the results of which must prove the more disastrous the longer it is kept secret? Let us look the evil in the face; let us lay the axe to the root: this is the only way to master it.

In my preceding reports I have urged that the rule of silence should be observed as strictiy as possible. The experience I have since acquired has not in the slightest degree modified my opinion on this point. Let the rules enjoining silence be changed if it be thought best to do so, but so long as they exist let them be strictly enforced.

Together with silence, let the rule as regards work be thoroughly carried out. Idleness is, in a penitentiary perhaps more than elsewhere, the source of many vices. Now, it is certain that our convicts have not always been sufficiently employed. At the time of the last transfer to Kingston, several convicts who were anxious to change their course of life on leaving the Penitentiary, and with that view desired to learn some trade which would enable them to earn a livelihood, begged us to take steps to have their names entered on the list of those who were to leave for Kingston. Constant work distributed intelligently according to the capacity, the antecedents, and even, as far as possible the tastes of each individual, and with a special view to the future career of the convicts and to render it easy for them, on leaving the institution, to work at a trade which will enable them to earn a living—this is another means of reform necessary to insure good order in the Penitentiary and to provide for the well-being and future preservation of the convicts.

In another of our reports we wrote the following paragraphs, which was not printed, but which we desire to repeat because at this moment, as when we first wrote it, it appears to us to be a matter of the first importance. The following is the paragraph in question:—

"The same occasions of perversion which are met with outside, do not exist in a penitentiary where none but men are confined. But for certain perverted natures, the vice against Nature would soon take the place of their former vices, if the most strict and intelligent vigilance were not continually exercised. In fact, I do not hesitate to declare that this would be the most odious plague of our prisons if every means were not taken to prevent and remove it by outward repression. The priest may preach, but his efforts will be of little or no avail, unless you close up every outward issue to this hideous and infectious passion. Hence the necessity of prevent-

ing any meeting of the convicts one with another, except under the supervision and under the eye of the keepers. This exact supervision and silence, seems to me to be two essential points for any moral improvement, and, therefore, necessary to the success of the Priest's ministry in the work devolving upon him in the Penitentiary."

As I have referred to the Priest, I may say at once that he should be the agent more especially charged with the moral regeneration of the convicts, and that as such he requires full liberty of action, and the support of those appointed to assist him in the work entrusted to him. His chief duties as Chaplain are as follows:—

The celebration of mass and of the offices of the Church on Sundays and festivals.
Sermons and instructions to the convicts assembled in the chapel.
Special instructions to convicts who are ignorant of the essential truths of religion.
Visiting the convicts in their cells.
Special visits to convicts under punishment or sick.
Confession.
Daily attendence at morning prayers offered in the chapel.
The care of the library.
The supervision of the school and direction of the teachers.

We attach much importance to the grandeur of the ceremonies of Catholic worship, the benificent influence of which is manifest everywhere, but more especially in its effect on prisoners. The ornaments of the altar, the vestments of the officiating priest, the glare of the lights, the fumes of the incense, the sound of the organ, the pious chant, impart to our ceremonies a solemnity which touches deeply the hearts of the unfortunate beings who attend, and lays them open to impressions conducive to their amendment. Hence it is that we strive to make the most of the apartment now used as a chapel, by decorating it in a manner best calculated to make the convicts forget, there at least, that they are still in prison.

Besides these outward means of doing good, the Chaplain more than all the rest, if he would not see his ministry struck with impotence and sterility, must cherish towards those whom he is appointed to reform, that true Christian charity which is of all means the most effectual for the reformation of criminals. From this fountain-head of charity must he draw that zeal which nothing can dismay, that devotedness which finds in failure itself the hope of victory, confidence in God who is never invoked in vain, and who makes use of the humblest instruments to accomplish his greatest works.

With a view of giving greater variety to our religious festivals, I have frequently called to my assistance priests from without, more especially to officiate and preach on the occasion of great festivals. Mgr. Fabre, who has ever shown a deep interest in the success of the Penitentiary, was kind enough this year as in former years, to officiate in our humble chapel and to address our convicts in words of counsel admirably adapted for their good.

The removals to Kingston gave rise, in some instances, to scenes of disorder. Moreover, the certainty the convicts had in advance that they were here only by the way, prevented them from adopting at once a line of conduct such as would entitle them to share in the favors granted by the law or left to the discretion of the authorities. We trust, therefore, that this transfer of our convicts to Kingston will not be renewed, and that steps may be taken to provide us with buildings sufficient for the accommodation of all our criminals.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages I have just enumerated; notwithstanding relaxation of discipline inevitable in a state of transitior lasting over six months; notwithstanding the excitement necessarily caused by an investigation which lasted nearly two months; notwithstanding, lastly, the changing of the two principal officers of the Institution, order has never been seriously disturbed and the work of reforming the convicts has been carried on with tolerable success. The fact is, that the number of those who have returned to the practice of religious duties, and the

general amendment, have been quite as remarkable as in previous years. It must, however, be added that the hundred and some convicts transferred to Kingston were selected from amongst the most turbulent and difficult to manage and that we were left with the best. This will account for the fact that with so many disadvantages we have, nevertheless, been enabled to obtain such good results.

The school, which has been under the control of Keeper T. Maher since the death of the regretted M. Lefevre, has been intelligently conducted. The want of books and other necessary objects has impeded the progress of the school, which has in other respects been pretty satisfactory. The teachers have given proofs of zeal and good will. They are entitled to praise.

The library is absolutely in need of renewal. Books are wanting, and many of those we have are so much deteriorated that it is impossible to read them. In order to enable us to make our books last longer, it is desirable that we should have in the Penitentiary, a small binding shop; there so soon as a book has been slightly damaged we can get it repaired before it has becomes completely useless.

Reading is at all times a most agreeable and profitable pastime. All the convicts who are able to read get books from the library, and in the evening devote to reading the few hours they are allowed to spend in their cells before going to bed. If permission were once given us to purchase books enough to form a good library it would be a great advance made to assist in the moralization of the convicts. We therefore venture to hope that the Government will this year permit us to purchase books enough to meet the wants of the Institution.

The number of convicts on 1st January, 1875, was 179, of whom about 151 were Catholics. On the 31st December the total number was 120, of whom 92 were Catholics. During the year 156 were transferred to the Kingston Penitentiary after remaining here for a longer or shorter period. Of the latter, 113 were Catholics.

I shall refrain from giving further statistical details here, as the Warden's report usually contains all the information required by the Government.

As in the past my intercourse with the convicts has been very frequent. I visited the Penitentiary twice each day. The convicts have invariably treated me with respect and rendered comparatively easy the discharge of the duties, at times arduous enough, of my office.

The officials of every grade, nationality or religion have evinced towards me the utmost good will, and treated me invariably with the most perfect courtesy. For my part, I have done my best to promote amongst the different classes of officials peace, harmony and good feeling. My actions, as well as my words, have been constantly directed to that end. And so far as I am concerned, and in order to do justice to the officers to whom it may more especially apply, I must state that I never noticed that the religious convictions of the convicts were the cause of any evil, or prejudicial to the good understanding which has always existed and still exists in our Penitentiary. As to the expediency of doing away with liberty of conscience, and of forcing the convicts to practice what they do not believe, the thing appears to me to be so contrary to the most elementary notions of justice and common sense, that I deem it useless to say anything further on the subject. In mentioning the matter, my object is chiefly to destroy the false impression which might have been created in the public mind had credence been given to the words to which I just made allusion, and which are to be found in one of the reports for 1874.

Peace and harmony can only be the fruit of justice. It is not by tyrannising over conscience that the reign of harmony is to be brought about. The captivity of the body is dreadful enough in itself without attempting to chain down the mind also. Conscience should be as free in the penitentiary as elsewhere. To assert the contrary would be unjust, not to say criminal.

Before closing this report, permit me, Sir, to refer to the great pleasure with which the officers of the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul witnessed your appointment as Inspector. The confidence and esteem you had earned when forming part of the late Board of Directors of Penitentiaries, caused your appointment to the position you now occupy to be received with the very greatest satisfaction. Your acquire-

ments, your spirit of fairness, your courtesy in all the dealings you have had with the officers of our Penitentiary, justify us in anticipating the very best results in favor of the Institution, in behalf of which you are striving in concert with us.

Trusting that this report may meet your approval, and that it may be conducive to the development of our Penitentiary system,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. LECLERC, Priest,
*Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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ADDENDA.

*State of the Catholic Library.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| French books in good order | 182 | |
| English books in good order | 31 | |
| | | 213 |
| French books in bad order or to be repaired | 86 | |
| English books in bad order or to be repaired | 108 | |
| | | 194 |
| Total | | 407 |

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(No. 13.)

SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
31st December, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you the Schoolmaster's Report for the year just ended.

The number attending school daily is sixty-four. Eighteen can read and write well, sixteen write middling, thirty can spell more or less perfectly. Since I assumed charge of the school in October last, through the demise of keeper Lefevre, the rudiments of education have been well attended, and with much satisfaction.

The prisoners choose for themselves the French or English language, as they both are taught, and are very much appreciated. The two Chaplains are very attentive kind and courteous; they visit, I might say daily, and their presence in the school-room is very much esteemed by the prisoners.

The Warden has afforded every opportunity to those who want to go to school, and has visited it almost daily, since his arrival.

The two Chaplains and the Warden can state the progress of these important branches of instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,

THOMAS MAHER,
*Teacher.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## No. 14.

STATEMENT of Work made in the Shoe Shop during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Name and Work. | Quantity. | Value of the Article. | Value of Work. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prs. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Officers :— | | | | |
| Repairing. | 201 | 24 99 | 39 64 | 64 63 |
| Wellington boots (family) | 2 | 5 92 | 1 78 | 7 70 |
| Boots new footed | 4 | 5 49 | 3 31 | 8 80 |
| do children | 3 | 3 33 | 2 17 | 5 50 |
| Men's Balmoral | 5 | 6 03 | 3 50 | 9 53 |
| Children's do | 41 | 30 21 | 16 25 | 46 46 |
| Men's shoes | 6 | 6 44 | 2 64 | 9 08 |
| Women's slippers | 49 | 23 53 | 14 20 | 37 73 |
| do Congress | 19 | 19 29 | 9 16 | 28 85 |
| Men's do | 14 | 29 36 | 11 36 | 40 72 |
| Sofas repaired | 4 | ..... | 3 20 | 3 20 |
| Uniform Wellington boots | 15 | 49 39 | 24 11 | 73 50 |
| do Congress | 15 | 38 63 | 21 37 | 60 00 |
| Farm :— | | | | |
| Harness repaired | 11 | 2 00 | 5 71 | 7 71 |
| Tuggs | 10 | 3 84 | 5 21 | 9 05 |
| Martingales | 2 | 0 74 | 1 50 | 2 24 |
| Bridle fronts | 6 | 0 74 | 1 90 | 2 64 |
| Water-hose | 1 | 1 12 | 1 30 | 2 42 |
| Collar straps | 19 | 1 86 | 2 38 | 4 24 |
| Belts | 2 | 1 30 | 2 00 | 3 30 |
| Convicts :— | | | | |
| Mitts repaired | 141 | 2 16 | 2 75 | 4 91 |
| Shoes do | 426 | 76 78 | 163 50 | 240 28 |
| Long boots | 2 | 3 45 | 1 55 | 5 00 |
| Boots, new footed | 13 | 18 11 | 10 89 | 29 00 |
| Waterloo's | 12 | 17 79 | 8 95 | 26 74 |
| Cobourg's | 4 | 3 82 | 3 10 | 6 92 |
| Discharge Congress | 43 | 70 30 | 55 12 | 125 42 |
| Slippers | 9 | 5 83 | 3 50 | 9 33 |
| Mitts (new) | 74 | 14 01 | 10 32 | 24 33 |
| Braces | 25 | 0 30 | 0 50 | 0 80 |
| | | $466 76 | $432 87 | $899 63 |

STATEMENT of Men in the Shoe Shop, and number of days work for 1875.

| — | Days of Work. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Twenty-one men were employed in shoe shop, making an average of | 2,165½ | $519 71 |

## No. 15,

## PRODUCE of the Farm during the Year 1875.

| | Price. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 740 bushels potatoes | 0 50 | 370 00 |
| 100 do white beets | 0 25 | 25 00 |
| 1,726 heads cabbages | 0 04 | 69 04 |
| 200 bushels Swedish turnips | 0 50 | 100 00 |
| 334 do white do | 0 25 | 83 50 |
| 180 do white and yellow carrots | 0 25 | 45 00 |
| 180 do red beets | 0 60 | 108 00 |
| 420 do oats | 0 50 | 210 00 |
| 133 do barley | 1 00 | 133 00 |
| 2,780 gallons milk | 0 20 | 556 00 |
| 257½ pounds butter | 0 25 | 64 37 |
| 2,152 do pork | 0 10 | 215 20 |
| 1,100 bundles straw | 7 00 | 77 00 |
| | | $2,056 11 |

NOTE.—No account having been kept by the farmer, credit cannot be given to the farm for the carting done by the teams.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total expenditure for the farm during the year is | | 2,569 57 |
| Farmer's salary | | 550 00 |
| Farm guard's salary | | 350 00 |
| Number of days' work done by the convicts, 1,825, at 40 cents | | 730 00 |
| | | $4,199 57 |

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## STATEMENT of Number of Men and Days' work on the Farm for 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five men making 1,825 days of work at 40 cents | $730 00 |

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## No. 16.

STATEMENT of Work made in the Tailors' Shop during the year 1875.

| Description. | Quantity. | Value of Cloth used. | Value of Work done. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Officers' Winter Clothing :— | | | | |
| Pea jackets | 30 | 301 50 | 30 00 | 331 50 |
| Cloth vests | 30 | 93 30 | 15 00 | 108 30 |
| do pants | 30 | 108 60 | 15 00 | 123 60 |
| | | 503 40 | 60 00 | 563 40 |
| Officers' Summer Clothing :— | | | | |
| Frock coats | 3 | 49 50 | 4 50 | 54 00 |
| Cloth vests | 3 | 10 95 | 1 50 | 12 45 |
| do pants | 3 | 15 54 | 1 50 | 17 04 |
| | | 75 99 | 7 50 | 83 49 |
| Convicts Discharge Clothing :— | | | | |
| Beaver coats and Tweed coats | 49 | 279 70 | 49 00 | 328 50 |
| Tweed vests | 50 | 90 20 | 25 00 | 115 20 |
| do pants | 50 | 150 00 | 25 00 | 175 00 |
| | | 519 70 | 99 00 | 618 70 |
| Clothing for Penitentiary :— | | | | |
| Woollen coats | 123 | 382 48 | 49 20 | 431 69 |
| do vests | 55 | 50 05 | 13 75 | 63 80 |
| do pants | 143 | 321 75 | 35 75 | 357 50 |
| do caps | 34 | 13 54 | 1 70 | 15 24 |
| do mitts | 75 | 18 54 | 3 75 | 22 29 |
| do slippers | 16 | 1 35 | 1 60 | 2 95 |
| Flannel shirts | 390 | 538 20 | 58 50 | 596 70 |
| do drawers | 179 | 170 05 | 26 85 | 196 90 |
| Linen pants | 224 | 262 08 | 56 00 | 318 08 |
| do coats | 2 | 2 40 | 0 80 | 3 20 |
| do aprons | 5 | 2 27 | 0 10 | 2 37 |
| do towels | 263 | 45 47 | 1 31 | 46 78 |
| do bags | 8 | 2 92 | 0 16 | 3 08 |
| do sheets | 183 | 133 59 | 3 66 | 137 25 |
| Pillow ticks | 210 | 36 75 | 2 10 | 38 85 |
| Bed ticks | 81 | 102 06 | 8 10 | 110 16 |
| Handkerchiefs | 144 | 18 00 | 0 72 | 18 72 |
| | | 2,101 51 | 264 05 | 2,365 56 |
| Repairing clothing for the Penitentiary | ..... | 20 00 | 452 99 | 472 99 |
| Work done for Shoe Shop :— | | | | |
| Machine sewing | ..... | 2 00 | 3 15 | 5 15 |

STATEMENT of Work done in Tailors' Shop, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Month. | No. of Men. | No. of Days. | Rate. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | cts. | $ cts. |
| January | 13 | 239 | 54 | 129 06 |
| February | 13 | 239 | 45 | 107 55 |
| March | 13 | 239 | 26 | 62 14 |
| April | 13 | 239 | 24 | 57 36 |
| May | 13 | 239 | 34 | 81 26 |
| June | 13 | 239 | 20 | 47 80 |
| July | 13 | 239 | 22 | 52 58 |
| August | 13 | 239 | 23 | 54 97 |
| September | 13 | 239 | 24 | 57 36 |
| October | 13 | 239 | 35 | 83 65 |
| November | 13 | 239 | 36 | 86 04 |
| December | 13 | 239 | 28 | 66 92 |
| | | 2,868 | | $886 69 |

## No. 17.

STATEMENT of Work done in Carpenters' Shop for 1875.

| For which Department. | Amount of Materials. | Price of Work. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Steward's department | 29 09 | 37 15 | 66 24 |
| Wing | 14 71 | 9 60 | 24 31 |
| Shoe shop | 0 65 | 1 00 | 1 65 |
| Blacksmiths | 4 54 | 2 81 | 7 35 |
| Tailor's | 2 41 | 0 85 | 3 26 |
| Bakery | 0 82 | 2 70 | 3 52 |
| Warden's quarters | 11 34 | 6 65 | 17 99 |
| Deputy Warden's quarters | 3 30 | 1 65 | 4 95 |
| Accountant's quarters | 0 32 | 0 25 | 0 57 |
| Mr. W. Mackay's house, brick | 0 17½ | 0 10 | 0 27½ |
| Mr. J. Cooper's house, brick | 8 60 | 10 35 | 18 95 |
| Outside customers | 49 56 | 136 06 | 185 62 |
| Brick yard | 5 03 | 8 98 | 14 01 |
| School | 0 15 | ..... | 0 15 |
| Catholic Chapel | 7 57 | 9 75 | 17 32 |
| Protestant Chapel | 30 16 | 70 00 | 100 16 |
| Storekeeper's department | 4 72 | 20 00 | 24 72 |
| Farm | 59 88 | 47 88 | 107 76 |
| Wood yard | 2 45 | 53 35 | 55 80 |
| Engine-house | 61 31 | 28 74 | 90 05 |
| Warden's and Deputy Warden's offices | 30 55 | 26 38 | 56 93 |
| Hospital | 16 44 | 31 15 | 47 59 |
| Stone-cutters | 25 80 | 58 75 | 84 55 |
| General work for Penitentiary | 99 08 | 54 10 | 153 18 |
| Brick block | 116 22 | 73 80 | 190 02 |
| Quarry | 9 96 | 11 00 | 20 96 |
| Wharf, 132 days at 50 cents | 165 01 | 66 00 | 231 01 |
| Canal, do do | ..... | 66 00 | 66 00 |
| Rev. J. U. Leclercs, 109 days at 40 cents | ..... | 123 60 | 123 60 |
| Brick block 1,864 days at 40 cents | ..... | 745 60 | 745 60 |
| | $759 84 | $1,704 35 | $2,464 09 |

## No. 17.—STATEMENT of Work done in Carpenters' Shop, etc.—*Concluded*

| DAYS WORK IN THE SHOP. | | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January, | 494 days at | 22 cents | 108 68 |
| February, | 431 do | do | 94 82 |
| March, | 410 do | do | 90 20 |
| April, | 364 do | do | 80 08 |
| May, | 337 do | do | 74 14 |
| June, | 445 do | do | 97 90 |
| July, | 586 do | do | 128 92 |
| August, | 491 do | do | 108 02 |
| September, | 522 do | do | 114 84 |
| October, | 533 do | do | 117 26 |
| November, | 464 do | do | 102 08 |
| December, | 475 do | do | 104 50 |
| | | | 1,221 44 |
| Deduction of men who worked outside | 264 days at | 50 cents | $132 00 |
| do | do 1,973 do | 40 cents | 789 20 |
| | | | 921 20 |
| | | Total | $300 24 |

## No. 18.

## MATERIALS used and work done in the Blacksmith Shop and Tinsmith Shop during the year 1875.

| Description. | Value of the Work. | Value of Articles. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Blacksmith's Shop.* | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| For the Institution | 336 40 | 173 66 | 510 06 |
| do Farm | 157 58 | 47 28 | 204 86 |
| do Officers | 36 35 | 38 92 | 75 27 |
| do Stone-cutters | 52 77 | 12 77 | 65 54 |
| | 583 10 | 272 63 | 855 73 |
| *Tinsmith's Shop.* | | | |
| For the Institution | 136 83 | 136 49 | 273 32 |
| do Officers | 34 33 | 49 02 | 83 35 |
| | 171 16 | 185 51 | 356 67 |
| Total, Blacksmith and Tinsmith Shop | 754 26 | 458 14 | 1,212 40 |

STATEMENT of the number of Men employed in the Blacksmith Shop, and number of Days' Work, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Months. | Men. | Days of Work. | Rate. | Total Value. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | cts. | $ cts. | |
| January | 11 | 167 | 5 | 8 35 | Five men, on the average, were employed in my shop during the year. I was ordered by the Warden to take more, but I had no work to give them. |
| February | 7 | 141 | 10 | 14 10 | |
| March | 5 | 130 | 20 | 26 00 | |
| April | 5 | 130 | 15 | 19 50 | |
| May | 4 | 92 | 10 | 9 20 | |
| June | 6 | 133 | 10 | 13 30 | |
| July | 5 | 110 | 10 | 11 00 | |
| August | 3 | 72 | 20 | 14 40 | |
| September | 4 | 104 | 10 | 10 40 | |
| October | 6 | 128 | 20 | 25 60 | |
| November | 5 | 125 | 15 | 18 75 | |
| December | 5 | 124 | 10 | 12 40 | |
| | ..... | 1,456 | ..... | 183 00 | |

AUGUSTIN LEDUC,
*Trade Instructor.*

No. 19.

RETURN of Bread manufactured in Bakery for the year 1875.

| Articles expended in the Manufacture of Bread and number of pounds. | Value of Stock. | Cost of Work. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| 230 barrels Flour, at $7.00 per brl | 1,610 00 | | 1,610 00 |
| 64 bushels Potatoes, at 50cts | 32 00 | | 32 00 |
| 6½ do Malt, at $2.00 | 13 00 | | 13 00 |
| 3 bags Salt, at $1.50 | 4 50 | | 4 50 |
| 24 lbs. Hops, at 50cts | 12 00 | | 12 00 |
| 18 cords Wood, at $4.75 | 85 50 | | 85 50 |
| | 1,757 00 | | 1,757 00 |
| 4 men working 512 days, at 40cts | | 204 80 | |
| Bread manufactured, 72,379 lbs., at 3cts. | | | 2,371 37 |
| 512 days baking | | | |
| 700 days chopping wood, white-washing, drawing water, and general cleaning | | | |
| Petty sales: | | | |
| Yeast, 12 gallons at 25cts | 3 00 | | |
| Hops, 1 pound at 50cts | 0 50 | | |
| Total | 3 50 | | |

## RETURN of Work done in the Brick-yard, for the year 1875.

| Work done. | Value of Stock. | Cost of Labour. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | |
| 7 men working 12 days each, drawing clay, 84 days at 60cts..... | ..... | 50 40 | ..... |

## No. 20.

## STATEMENT of Work—Days' Work—in Stonecutters' Department, for the year 1875.

| Where Done. | Amount of Material. | Amount of Work. | Total Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| *Outside Work.* | | | |
| 5 Chimney Caps, 9 days, at 40 cts..... | ..... | 3 60 | |
| 3 Head Stones, 18¾ days, at 40 cts..... | ..... | 7 50 | |
| 40 fathoms Mason-work, at $7.00..... | ..... | 280 00 | |
| 20,000 Bricks laid, at $4.00..... | ..... | 80 00 | |
| *Inside Work.* | | | |
| Pointing Inside Wall, 195 days, at 40 cts ..... | ..... | 78 00 | |
| Pointing Outside Wall, 372 days, at 40 cts..... | ..... | 142 80 | |
| Cutting 296 feet stone, at 15 cts..... | 44 40 | ..... | |
| Different works for Institution..... | ..... | 25 00 | |
| 5 barrels Cement (employed), at $2.20..... | 11 00 | ..... | |
| 6 barrels Lime (employed), at $1.50 ..... | 9 00 | ..... | |
| 5 barrels Lime (employed), at $2.00 ..... | 10 00 | ..... | |
| 105 days Cutting Stone, at 40 cts..... | ..... | 42 00 | |
| | | | $6[illegible]8 90 |

## No. 21.

## STATEMENT of Men employed in the Wood-yard, and number of days' work performed during the year ending 31st December, 1875

| —— | Days of Work. | Rate. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cts. | $ cts. | |
| Six men worked in the Wood-yard..... ..... | 1872 | 40 | 748 80 | |

## No. 22.

SUMMARY of Real Estate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1875.

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Warden's House and Premises | 10,000 00 |
| Quarry | 18,000 00 |
| Brick House and Premises | 2,200 00 |
| Engine House, Sewers, Drains and appurtenances | 9,600 00 |
| Wharf | 1,000 00 |
| Sixty-two and one-half acres of Land at $25.00 | 1,562 50 |
| *Buildings on the Land last mentioned—* | |
| Stone House | 1,500 00 |
| Shed formerly used as carpenter's shop | 150 00 |
| Stone cutter's shed | 100 00 |
| Blacksmith's and carpenter's shop | 1,600 00 |
| Penitentiary buildings | 174,000 00 |
| Barns, stables and sheds | 2,000 00 |
| Shoemaker's and tailor's shops | 1,200 00 |
| Bakery | 450 00 |
| Privies | 100 00 |
| Ice house | 75 00 |
| Prison wall and towers | 7,600 00 |
| Farm wall and fences | 900 00 |
| Bridge | 300 00 |
| Architect's office | 75 00 |
| Night watchman's box | 40 00 |
| 1 Terrace of 8 houses with stables and sheds | 15,000 00 |
| 4 watchman's boxes, at quarry | 50 00 |
| | $247,502 50 |

## No. 23.

SUMMARY of Department Stock in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1875.

| | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Architect's office | 0 | 58 65 |
| Accountant's office | 1 | 90 85 |
| Armoury | 3 | 2,081 53 |
| Bakery | 4 | 162 93 |
| Blacksmith's and tinsmith's shops | 6 | 8,457 30 |
| Brick yard | 14 | 734 10 |
| Catholic chapel and library | 16 | 1,300 76 |
| Carpenter's shop | 20 | 1,308 78 |
| Chief Keeper's office | 25 | 111 19 |
| Deputy Warden's office | 26 | 18 35 |
| Engine house | 27 | 45 35 |
| Farm | 29 | 4,496 99 |
| Hospital | 33 | 722 25 |
| Protestant chapel and library | 37 | 203 05 |
| Real estate | 39 | 247,502 50 |
| Shoe shop | 40 | 216 09 |
| Steward's department | 44 | 10,661 03 |
| Storekeeper's department | 72 | 5,015 25 |
| Stone cutter's department | 79 | 4,939 35 |
| School | 82 | 258 62 |
| Tailor's shop | 84 | 787 63 |
| Warden's and Inspector's offices | 87 | 268 25 |
| | | $289,410 80 |

H. BRODIE MACKAY,
ELZÉAR DAGNEAULT, } *Valuators.*

## No. 24.

# REVENUE.

The Dominion of Canada in Account with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Dr. | | | | | Cr. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | | | $ cts. | 1875. | | | $ cts. |
| January 6... | To bank draft in favor of the Honorable the Receiver General | | | 51 21 | Dec. 31... | By Rations | | 10 75 |
| Feb'y 6... | do | do | do | 558 14 | | Carpenters' shop | | 172 97 |
| March 4... | do | do | do | 36 70 | | Tailors' shop | | 49 04 |
| April 7... | do | do | do | 49 72 | | Blacksmiths' shop | | 110 68 |
| May 15... | do | do | do | 47 48 | | Shoeshop | | 223 94 |
| June 7... | do | do | do | 50 78 | | Bakery | | 4 88 |
| July 12... | do | do | do | 66 20 | | Farm | | 58 72 |
| August 4... | do | do | do | 55 75 | | Organization | | 100 00 |
| Sept. 15... | do | do | do | 79 55 | | Convict labour | | 28 80 |
| Oct. 1... | do | do | do | 61 17 | | Stone-cutters | | 7 85 |
| Nov. 18... | do | do | do | 115 20 | | Rent | | 145 45 |
| Dec. 1... | do | do | do | 213 00 | | Retiring gratuity | | 558 14 |
| Dec. 30... | do | do | do | 86 32 | | | | |
| | | | | $1,471 22 | | | | $1,471 22 |

E. & O. E.

H. BRODIE MACKAY
*Acting Accountant.*

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, P.Q.
31st December, 1875.

## No. 25.

STATEMENT showing the cost for Maintenance of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Expenditure as per Annual Account | | 57,443 33 |
| CR. | | |
| By Waterworks | 76 55 | |
| Carpenters' shop | 157 92 | |
| Blacksmiths' shop | 1,115 05 | |
| Brickyard | 81 60 | |
| Conveyance of Convicts | 1,313 94 | |
| Prison Buildings | 2,102 95 | |
| Department of Public Works | 12 04 | |
| Quarry | 48 00 | |
| Convicts' travelling allowance | 578 00 | |
| Cash revenue and amount refunded by Keeper John Groves, as per bank drafts transmitted to the Honorable the Receiver General | 1,471 22 | |
| | | 6,957 27 |
| Expenditure for maintenance | | 50,486 56 |
| Average number of Convicts during the year, 123. | | |
| Average cost of each Convict for maintenance, is $410.46. | | |
| By earnings of Convicts as hereunder :— | | |
| Carpenters' shop :— | | |
| 264 days, at 50 cts | 132 00 | |
| 1,973 do 40 | 789 20 | |
| Shoeshop — | | |
| 2,165½ days valued at | 519 71 | |
| Blacksmith and Tinsmith shop :— | | |
| 1,456 days, valued at | 183 00 | |
| Bakery :— | | |
| 512 days, at 40 cts | 204 80 | |
| Tailors' shop :— | | |
| 2,868 days, valued at | 886 69 | |
| Farm :— | | |
| 1,825 days, at 40 cts | 730 00 | |
| Steward's department :— | | |
| 5,840 days, at 40 cts | 2,336 00 | |
| Wood cutters — | | |
| 1,872 days, at 40 cts | 748 80 | |
| Brickyard :— | | |
| 84 days, at 60 cts | 50 40 | |
| Accountant's office :— | | |
| 600 days, at 50 cts | 300 00 | |
| Storekeeper's office :— | | |
| 300 days, at 50 cts | 150 00 | |
| Hospital :— | | |
| 730 days, at 40 cts | 292 00 | |
| | | 7,322 60 |
| Expenditure over Earnings | | $43,163 96 |

NOTE.—The time of Convicts working in the Quarry and Stonecutters' Department has not been kept by the Keepers, and consequently no entry can be made in the above.

## STATEMENT of Expenditure of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Roman Catholic Chapel | 118 04 |
| Prison clothing | 4,010 40 |
| Water works | 76 55 |
| Carpenter's shop | 157 92 |
| Escaped convicts | 111 45 |
| Furniture | 451 24 |
| Farm | 2,569 57 |
| Department of Public Works | 12 04 |
| Freight and cartage | 100 91 |
| Fuel | 5,309 07 |
| Blacksmith's shop | 1,115 05 |
| Laundry | 80 70 |
| Light | 668 62 |
| Medicines and medical comfort | 492 41 |
| Salary | 29,975 96 |
| Prison Buildings | 2,102 95 |
| Convicts travelling allowance | 578 00 |
| Conveyance of convicts | 1,313 94 |
| Rent | 397 15 |
| Armory | 62 00 |
| Postage and telegrams | 147 12 |
| Rations | 6,613 21 |
| Shoe shop | 7 75 |
| Tailor's shop | 21 86 |
| Travelling expenses | 181 61 |
| Tobacco | 340 10 |
| Tools | 185 84 |
| Quarry | 48 00 |
| Brickyard | 81 60 |
| Protestant Chapel | 3 45 |
| Valuation | 73 32 |
| Mintenance | 36 00 |
| | $57,443 83 |

H. B. MACKAY,
*Acting Accountant.*

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, P.Q.,
31st December, 1875.

## No. 26.

STATEMENT of Debts owing to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1875.

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| †Julien Sentenne | 21 78 |
| †Roumald Gadbois | 3 15 |
| †J. B. Daoust | 0 10 |
| †James Blain | 0 05 |
| John Cooper (†$12.28) | 39 78 |
| F. Z. Tassé | 96 96 |
| †H. B. MacKay | 0 59 |
| Felix Cadot | 0 88 |
| †Elzear Dagneault | 4 25 |
| Michael Kerrigan | 6 83 |
| †J. B. Desouneau | 3 00 |
| †Onesime Sigouin | 0 10 |
| †John Lynch | 3 47 |
| Brother Perrior | 0 92 |
| Ferdinand Chartrand | 1 07 |
| †John McDermott | 0 40 |
| †Telesphore Ouimet | 0 78 |
| †Robert Corby | 0 20 |
| Pierre Gadbois | 3 50 |
| F. X. Prieur | 48 11 |
| †J. B. Gadbois | 2 20 |
| †E. Langlois | 0 50 |
| †Leandre Mazuret | 20 00 |
| †William Mackay | 1 20 |
| †Alphonse Dequoy | 0 72 |
| Olivier Herbert | 3 53 |
| Rev. J. U. Leclerc | 186 79 |
| †James J. Scott | 1 46 |
| †Jean Vaudry | 3 00 |
| Joseph Desouneau | 4 00 |
| J. B. Auclair | 16 00 |
| J. B. Mauseau | 4 00 |
| F. X. Auclair | 10 00 |
| B. Z. Tardif | 6 00 |
| Louis Fortier | 4 00 |
| Moise Roger | 1 75 |
| †Rev. John Allan | 0 50 |
| E. H. Lemay | 6 00 |
| Auguste Couillard | 3 00 |
| Louis Paré | 6 74 |
| Joseph Lavergue | 1 25 |
| Sylvestre Prévost | 0 85 |
| †Pierre Chapleau | 0 40 |
| C. E. Germain | 9 50 |
| †Isaié Hortie | 0 25 |
| John Kelly | 18 80 |
| †Adolphe Lefevre | 1 00 |
| †Procope Dumas | 1 25 |
| Providence Nunnery | 3 25 |
| William Workman | 4 75 |
| William Clendenning | 115 00 |
| J. D. Pelletier | 31 25 |
| †Auguste Leduc | 2 60 |
| †James Devlin | 0 15 |
| †Hilaire St. Jacques | 1 00 |
| F. B. Lamarche | 16 00 |
| Rev. N. Lavallée | 2 40 |
| †F. P. McIlwaine | 2 25 |
| †Louis Bazinet | 9 60 |
| †P. A. Cauchon | 2 50 |
| *Carried forward* | $753 00 |

No. 26.—STATEMENT of Debts owing the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, etc.—*Concluded.*

| —— | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| *Brought forward* | 753 07 |
| L. N. Benjamin | 4 50 |
| Camille Paré | 0 60 |
| Board of Public Works | 12 04 |
| A. Caron | 0 10 |
| O. Pelletier | 0 60 |
| J. B. Drapeau | 0 60 |
| C. Huot | 1 30 |
| †H. Lanctot | 0 05 |
| †J. A. Duchesneau | 0 60 |
| Joseph Perreault | 117 29 |
| Benjamin Sigouin | 1 75 |
| Total | $892 50 |

† Since paid.

## No. 27.

STATEMENT of Claims against the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, as on 31st December, 1875.

| —— | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Duquay and Lauzon | 80 87 |
| F. X. Quevillion | 24 00 |
| Leonidas Villeneuve | 4 20 |
| Dufresne and McGarity | 338 45 |
| Joseph Perrault | 370 67 |
| Godfroy Granger | 311 79 |
| Leandre Fauteux | 529 15 |
| J. M. Grothé | 8 50 |
| Beaudry and Dufresne | 5 25 |
| Ferdinand Chartrand | 46 50 |
| Simon Galerneau | 12 00 |
| H. and H. Merrill | 72 40 |
| Simeon Marcotte | 14 56 |
| Laviolette and Nelson | 103 38 |
| Officers Pay-list | 2,367 94 |
| F. P. McIlwaine | 4 00 |
| Auguste Couillard | 112 44 |
| Z. Joubert | 1 78 |
| Antoine Lacasse | 2 00 |
| J. L. Cassidy and Co | 20 35 |
| Louis Fortier | 9 00 |
| Joseph Quevillion | 0 40 |
| Holtby | 0 50 |
| J. G. Mazuret | 6 33 |
| C. Hill | 0 34 |
| D. and J. Sadlier and Co | 0 96 |
| Maxime Bougie | 1 05 |
| Scott and Whyte | 0 25 |
| Fabre and Gravel | 0 45 |
| T. Lamarche | 0 15 |
| Total | $4,449 66 |

H. BRODIE MACKAY,
*Acting Accountant.*

## No. 28.

### List of Officers.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Age. | Date of Appointment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| J. A. Duchesneau | Warden | 2,600 00 | 43 | Dec. 15, 1875 |
| H. B. Mackay | Deputy Warden | 1,400 00 | 53 | Nov. 30, 1875 |
| Elzéar Dagneau | Accountant | 1,000 00 | 40 | Jan. 7, 1876 |
| Joseph Pratt | Surgeon | 600 00 | 66 | May 20, 1873 |
| J. T. Pominville | do | 600 00 | 50 | do 20, 1873 |
| John Allan | Protestant Chaplain | 1,200 00 | 62 | do 20, 1873 |
| J. W. Leclerc | Catholic do | 1,200 00 | 37 | do 20, 1873 |
| Hyp. Lanctot | Clerk | 600 00 | 59 | Dec. 15, 1875 |
| John Cooper | Chief Keeper | 800 00 | 60 | May 20, 1873 |
| Albert Valois | Store Keeper | 700 00 | 30 | Jan. 14, 1876 |
| Leand. Mazuret | Steward | 650 00 | 47 | May 20, 1873 |
| J. McDermott | Hospital Keeper | 500 00 | 37 | do 20, 1873 |
| Geo. B. Lamarche | Messenger | 450 00 | 33 | do 26, 1873 |
| Edward Kenny | Farmer and Gardener | 550 00 | 25 | Jan. 1, 1876 |
| Julien Sentenne | Trade Instructor | 700 00 | 56 | May 19, 1873 |
| J. B. Cordier | do | 700 00 | 55 | do 19, 1873 |
| Pierre Chapleau | do | 700 00 | 64 | do 20, 1873 |
| Procope Dumas | do | 700 00 | 37 | do 20, 1873 |
| Jean Vaudry | do | 700 00 | 48 | do 20, 1873 |
| Aug. Leduc | do | 700 00 | 37 | July 1, 1873 |
| John Groves | Keeper | 500 00 | 49 | May 20, 1873 |
| Robert Corby | do | 500 00 | 46 | do 20, 1873 |
| Thomas Maher | do | 500 00 | 39 | do 20, 1873 |
| John Lynch | do | 500 00 | 37 | do 19, 1873 |
| Etienne Langlois | do | 500 00 | 64 | do 20, 1873 |
| Onés. Sigouin | do | 500 00 | 40 | do 19, 1873 |
| F. P. McIlwaine | Guard, 1st Class | 450 00 | 35 | do 20, 1873 |
| Michael Kerrigan | do | 450 00 | 46 | do 20, 1873 |
| William Mackay | do | 450 00 | 41 | do 20, 1873 |
| Celestin Sigouin | do | 450 00 | 51 | do 19, 1873 |
| James Blain | do | 450 00 | 42 | do 20, 1873 |
| Alphonse Dequoy | do | 450 00 | 37 | do 19, 1873 |
| James J. Scott | Guard, 2nd Class | 425 00 | 37 | do 19, 1873 |
| John Briere | do | 425 00 | 34 | do 19, 1873 |
| Jean Bte. Desormeaux | do | 425 00 | 38 | July 1, 1873 |
| Isaie L'hortie | Guard, 5th Class | 350 00 | 26 | May 19, 1873 |
| Romuald Gadbois | do | 350 00 | 28 | do 19, 1873 |
| Joseph Demers | do | 350 00 | 29 | do 19, 1873 |
| Zéphirin Lacasse | do | 350 00 | 46 | July 14, 1873 |
| Jean Bte. Gauthier | do | 350 00 | 33 | do 1, 1873 |
| Nap. Charbonneau | do | 350 00 | 26 | do 7, 1873 |
| Jean Bte. Gadbois | do | 350 00 | 30 | do 14, 1873 |
| Edward Maher | do | 350 00 | 24 | do 21, 1873 |
| Hilaire St. Jacques | do | 350 00 | 55 | Sept. 25, 1873 |
| P. A. Cauchon | do | 350 00 | 25 | do 25, 1873 |
| Adolphe Lefebvre | do | 350 00 | 35 | July 3, 1874 |
| James Devlin | Engineer | 780 00 | 25 | Dec. 1, 1874 |

## No. 29.

STATEMENT of Men employed in the Steward's Department and number of Days' Work performed, during the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Number of Men. | No. of Days' Work. | Rate. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cts. | $ cts. | |
| 16..... ..... ..... ..... | 5,840 | 40 | 2,336 00 | |

## No. 30.

STATEMENT of Days' Work done by the Man employed in the Store, during the year 1875.

| Months. | Man. | Days' Work. | Rate. | Total Value. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | cts. | $ cts. | |
| January..... | 1 | 24 | 50 | 12 00 | |
| February..... | 1 | 24 | 50 | 12 00 | |
| March ..... | 1 | 26 | 50 | 13 00 | |
| April ..... | 1 | 26 | 50 | 13 00 | |
| May ..... | 1 | 23 | 50 | 11 50 | |
| June..... ..... | 1 | 25 | 50 | 12 50 | |
| July..... ..... | 1 | 27 | 50 | 13 50 | |
| August..... | 1 | 24 | 50 | 12 00 | |
| September..... ..... | 1 | 26 | 50 | 13 00 | |
| October ..... | 1 | 25 | 50 | 12 50 | |
| November..... | 1 | 25 | 50 | 12 50 | |
| December..... ..... | 1 | 25 | 50 | 12 50 | |
| | ..... | 300 | ..... | $150 00 | |

## No. 31.

STATEMENT of Days' Work done by the Men employed in the Accountant's Office during, the year 1875.

| Months. | Men. | Days' Work. | Rate. | Total Value. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | cts. | $ cts. | |
| January | 2 | 48 | 50 | 24 00 | |
| February | 2 | 48 | 50 | 24 00 | |
| March | 2 | 52 | 50 | 26 00 | |
| April | 2 | 52 | 50 | 26 00 | |
| May | 2 | 46 | 50 | 23 00 | |
| June | 2 | 50 | 50 | 25 00 | |
| July | 2 | 54 | 50 | 27 00 | |
| August | 2 | 48 | 50 | 24 00 | |
| September | 2 | 52 | 50 | 26 00 | |
| October | 2 | 50 | 50 | 25 00 | |
| November | 2 | 50 | 50 | 25 00 | |
| December | 2 | 50 | 50 | 25 00 | |
| | ..... | 600 | ..... | $300 00 | |

# ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 26th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report of this Prison for the year 1875:—

I am pleased to say that the affairs of this institution since the last annual report have been satisfactory.

The Accountant has been very vigilant and attentive in the discharge of his duties.

The Surgeon has visited the prison daily and given every attention to the sick; his treatment in almost every case has been very successful. A prisoner was sent here from the St. John Police Court, for two months, in January last; three days after he was admitted he died of *delirium tremens*.

There was one birth in November last; Convict Mary Ann Richardson gave birth to a female child.

The Chaplains attend regulary to the spiritual wants of the prisoners; the Protestant Chaplain has service in the prison every Sunday and Wednesday; he visits the school occasionally, and is ready to attend on other occasions if called for. The Catholic Chaplain has service every Sunday; he held a jubilee here in November last, which I think had a good effect on the Catholic prisoners; he also visits occasionally through the week, and attends to all sick calls.

The duties of Schoolmaster have been very well attended to; a number of the prisoners have made good progress in reading, writing and arithmetic.

The Keepers carry out their orders and attend to their duties well.

The Guards are always ready and on the alert.

The general conduct of the prisoners during the year has been very good.

The average number of male prisoners during the past year was 82⅔; the shops and manufacturing machinery can only employ about sixty, showing that over twenty prisoners can earn nothing, except working on the farm in summer, and in winter they are employed at sawing wood, carrying coal, shoveling snow, and other work about the yard, from which no revenue is derived.

I have during the past year had the land belonging to this Penitentiary surveyed and marked out, and a good new fence built around the whole of that part not before fenced. I cleared and stumped last fall about four acres of land in addition to what was previously cleared, making in all now cleared of the land newly fenced, about eight and a half acres.

A barn, which was so much wanted, has been built; although not as large and well finished as I asked for, it answers very well for a store for broom corn, hay, straw, &c., and an excellent stable for horses.

I have also built a good piggery in addition.

I am in hopes to raise enough vegetables next season, including potatoes, for a years' supply for the prison.

Under the instruction of M. Stead, Esq., architect, I improved the old house, situated at the north end of the prison, so that it is now a very good and commodious store-house.

I have during the past summer laid down about 300 feet of sewers, and had the cess pools emptied and cleaned up; this work was much needed as the sanitary condition of the prison required it.

I have the honor to be, SIR,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES KETCHUM,
*Warden.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## SURGEON'S REPORT.

SAINT JOHN PENITENTIARY,
December 31st, 1875.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report I beg to state that the sanitary condition of this prison for the year just closed, has been satisfactory. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease.

A large number have presented themselves for advice and treatment during the year, in all 759; for this number I have all the duties to perform, which are usually divided between the surgeon, apothecary and hospital keeper. There has been one birth and one death. James Boyd, an old inebriate, died of epileptic convulsions, three days after admission. The large number of short termed prisoners admitted here from the Police Office, require the principal attendance, nearly all exhibit the effects of poor food and hard drink; as for instance, I may state that in two weeks three cases of *delirium tremens* were presented for treatment; under the generous diet of this prison they soon recuperate, and after a few months' confinement they are sent out, only to return in many cases worse than before. With reference to this latter class of prisoners I beg to advise that tobacco be prohibited, or left discretionary with the surgeon; as its use is not necessary, but often proves injurious, and in many cases prevents my efforts to cure some of their diseases: notably, opthalmic and syphilitic, while I find in looking over the accounts for 1875 an actual increase of $55 over that of 1874 for tobacco alone. The diet of this prison is good, and contains all the elements necessary to support the human body. Every attention is paid to the ventilation of the dormitories and workshops. In the performance of my duties I must acknowledge the uniform kindness and assistance of all the officers.

The annexed table gives the number of cases treated during the year, exclusive of all those who received medicine and advice for temporary ailments.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN BAXTER, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng.
*Surgeon to the St. John Penitentiary.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

ANNUAL RETURN of Cases treated in Hospital, St. John Penitentiary, for the year ending 31st December, 1875.

| Disease. | Remained. | Admitted. | Discharg'd | Died. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | | 8 | 8 | | |
| Ague | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Alcoholismus | | 15 | 15 | | |
| Bronchitis | 4 | 20 | 24 | | |
| Constipation | | 23 | 23 | | |
| Colica | | 19 | 19 | | |
| Debility | | 30 | 30 | | |
| Diarrhœa | | 14 | 14 | | |
| Delirium Tremens | | 13 | 13 | | |
| Epithelioma | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Epileptic Convulsions | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Fistula in Ano | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Frostbite | | 2 | 2 | | |
| Gonorrhœa | | 6 | 6 | | |
| Hernia | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Hemiplegia | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Hæmoptysis | | 4 | 4 | | |
| Incontinence of Urine | | 5 | 5 | | |
| Influenza | | 27 | 27 | | |
| Neuralgia | | 7 | 7 | | |
| Opthalmia | | 10 | 10 | | |
| Phthisis | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Rheumatism | | 25 | 22 | | 3 |
| Scrofula | | 4 | 4 | | |
| Sprain | | 12 | 12 | | |
| Syphilis | 4 | 8 | 12 | | |
| Syphilitic Iritis | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Tubercular Diathesis | | 18 | 18 | | |
| Tapeworm | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ulcers | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Wounds | | 11 | 11 | | |
| | 11 | 290 | 295 | 1 | 5 |

## CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., January 23rd, 1876.

SIR,—Since my last annual report things have gone on in the Penitentiary of St. John in a satisfactory manner. The exact discipline which I always observed among the prisoners, evinces the zeal and ability of those in charge of the Institution, and at the same time that strict and perfect order regularly maintained with rigor, but with Christian charity, tends not a little to render more fruitful the exertions of the Chaplain for the moral improvement of the prisoners.

As during the previous year, my relations with the officials of the Penitentiary have invariably been marked by the greatest cordiality and the best *entente*. All, without distinction of creed or nationality have, on every occasion, shown me the greatest sympathy, and contributed by their good will to render more effectual for the prisoners and more agreeable for myself the duties of my office. To all I offer the expression of my most sincere gratitude.

I am gratified to say that all the prisoners who know how to read apply themselves eagerly to make the best use of the books in the library. The reading of good books is certainly a powerful means of moralization, being, besides, a most agreeable pastime during the long hours of seclusion the prisoners spend each day in their cells. I am, therefore, very grateful for the pecuniary means provided, at my request, during the past year, for the increase of good books in the library. I again most respectfully request that a new supply of well-chosen books be granted this year, in order that the deep interest the prisoners take in reading may be sustained. Each prisoner is also furnished from the library with an excellent prayer-book, which he is allowed to keep in his possession for his daily religious exercises.

Towards the end of the month of November, through the kindness of the Warden—always ready and zealous in granting me every facility to perform my ministerial duties towards the prisoners — I was allowed to hold the exercises of the Jubilee in the prison with the help of another priest, Rev. Joseph Murray. All the prisoners attended those pious exercises with the utmost devotion, showing a sincere desire to profit by them. Everyone sought, in the reception of the Sacrament, the strength they need so much to form good habits in place of the bad ones they had acquired. The best proof of the great success of this mission is the unanimous accord of the officials to congratulate us on the marked change for the better effected in the prisoners. Our chapel, which is in fact but an ordinary room, having nothing apart from the altar and its ornaments of the style of a religious edifice, absolutely requires some improvements which would make the prisoners feel when they enter it that they are in a sacred place; yet I must return my thanks for some necessary improvements which were made about the altar during the last year, and which give it a more respectable appearance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

F. X. JOSEPH MICHAUD, Priest,
*Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., December 31st, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to report that through the year ending this day I have been enabled regularly to discharge the duties of my office, not having been prevented from doing so, except on two occasions, either by severity of weather or ill health. And both on Sundays and Wednesdays the behavior of the men at church has been orderly and reverent; far more so than could be reasonably expected from persons who have been proved guilty of overt crimes—some of them guilty of the most appalling crimes which men can commit. Two men, convicted of murder have been added to the number during the year, their sentences having been commuted from hanging to imprisonment for life.

Several others have been convicted of fraud or violence, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The entire number of Protestant prisoners this day is 58; the number last December 31st was 51. This increase may, in a great part, be attributable to the depressed state of trade; the scarcity of employment prompting men to dishonesty. But there can be no doubt at all that intoxicating drink has led to all the crime which is now being punished in this Penitentiary.

I feel it to be a very serious responsibility to attempt the reformation and salvation of these men; and were it not for the abounding mercy of God, I should feel the task to be hopeless. But, relying on His grace, I do not despair of any man; and at times there is indeed much cause for gratitude.

I am happy to say the day-school is in successful operation. The average attendance is about 17. Many of the men take great interest in their studies and are trying hard to improve in the elements of education. Mr. Burk has discharged his duty as teacher very efficiently, and I should be glad if his salary were increased. The entire number of Protestant prisoners at present is 58, of these 50 are males and eight females; 20 cannot read at all; six can read imperfectly, and 32 can read and write well.

I wish to express my gratitude for the kind courtesy shown me at all times both by the Warden and other officers, and especially for the attendance of the Warden at divine service when his health would allow. This has been a real encouragement.

I remain, very truly yours,

GEORGE SCHOFIELD,
*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## MATRON'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 17th, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to make for your information the following report on the state of the Female Department, for the year 1875:—

The number of females in prison on the 31st December, 1874, 15; received in 1875, four convicts and 56 common prisoners; discharged in 1875, 58 common prisoners, leaving on the 31st of December, 1875, 17; of this number, five are convicts. The daily average has been 15. There has been made by the female prisoners during the year, for the male prison, 30 brown and yellow shirts, 59 pairs of white flannel drawers, 67 white flannel shirts, one jacket, one pair of pants, 11 vests, 98 sheets, 73 pillow-cases, 86 towels, four rollers; put loops on 180 sheets and 200 blankets, knit 60 pairs of socks, mended shirts, drawers and socks every week in wash. Made for female prison 40 jackets, 60 skirts, 65 chemises, 12 pillow-cases, 22 sheets, knit nine pair of stockings. This, with the cooking and washing for both prisons, has kept all fully employed. The general conduct of the common prisoners, good; that of the convicts, extra good. They are influenced a great deal by the kindness and generosity of the Government in allowing remission of sentence and gratuity money, according to their industry and good conduct. Convict Mary Ann Richardson was delivered of a female child on the 28th of November, mother and child were removed to the hospital-room by permission of the Warden. Female prisoners share in the religious instructions provided for the Institution.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CATHERINE KEEFFE,
*Matron.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

ST. JOHN PENITENTIARY,
January 1st, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my annual report of the school under my charge:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number on Register | 18 |
| Religion—Roman Catholic, 7; Protestant, 11 | 18 |
| Nationality—Irish, 1; P. E. Island, 2; New Brunswick, 15 | 18 |
| 14—3 | 112 |

Average daily attendance ..... 17
Learning to write and cipher, 11 }
Learning to read and spell.... 7 } ..... 18
Hours of Session—12:20 to 1 P.M., four times a week.

I have much pleasure in stating that the convicts attending school are very attentive and orderly during the sessions, and are always desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of what they are studying. Considering the time at their disposal — 40 minutes each day — they have been amply rewarded for their attention and zeal. I am highly pleased with the progress made by the pupils during the year. It is to be hoped that for many of them the term of their imprisonment is not time misspent. On the contrary, having acquired a fair knowledge of the elementary rules and having been strengthened and fortified by the salutary teachings of the Chaplains, some of those convicts now attending school in the Penitentiary will, at the expiration of their term of imprisonment, go forth into the world to become members of society.

I have also charge of the Catholic and Protestant libraries. Books are issued at convenient times. In an institution like this where so many of the prisoners are of the vagrant class who have no interest whatever in books, it is very difficult to preserve them from destruction. However, it has been so managed that no wanton destruction of books has taken place. I cannot close this report without expressing my sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Schofield for his uniform kindness, his valuable suggestions and his words of encouragement to the pupils in his frequent visits to the school during the year.

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,

D. BURKE,
*Chief Keeper and Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## MOVEMENTS of Prisoners in St. John Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| | Common Prisoners. | | | Convicts. | | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 16. | Over 16. | Total. | Under 16. | Over 16. | Total. | |
| Remaining at midnight, 31st December, 1874—Males | ..... | 54 | | 1 | 34 | | |
| do do—Females | ..... ..... | 14 | 68 | ..... | 1 | 36 | 104 |
| Admitted since, up to December 31st, 1875—Males | ..... | 163 | | ..... | 27 | | |
| do do—Females | ..... | 55 | 218 | ..... | 4 | 31 | 249 |
| | | | | | | | 353 |
| Discharged by executive clemency—Males | ..... | ..... | | ..... | 2 | | |
| Discharged by order Police Magistrate—Males | ..... | 19 | | ..... | ..... | | |
| do do—Females | ..... | 3 | | ..... | ..... | | |
| Discharged by expiration of sentence—Males | ..... | 154 | | ..... | 11 | | |
| do do—Females | ..... | 53 | | ..... | ..... | | |
| Died—Males | ..... | 1 | | ..... | ..... | | |
| Escaped—Males | ..... | 2 | 232 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 245 |
| Remaining at midnight, December 31st, 1875—Males | ..... | 41 | | 1 | 48 | | |
| do do—Females | ..... | 13 | 54 | ..... | 5 | 54 | 108 |

## SENTENCES of Prisoners in Prison, 31st December, 1875

| Convicts. | Males. | Females | Total. | Common Prisoners. | Males. | Females | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For life | 3 | 1 | | For 2 years 6 months (2 commitments) | 1 | | |
| 24 years | 1 | | | 2 years (2 commitments) | 2 | | |
| 20 do | 1 | | | 18 months | 5 | | |
| 12 do | 2 | | | 16 do | 1 | | |
| 9 do | 2 | | | 14 do | 1 | | |
| 7 do | 1 | | | 12 do | 9 | 1 | |
| 6 do | 1 | | | 6 do | 8 | 7 | |
| 5 do | 6 | | | 4 do | 2 | | |
| 4 do | 5 | | | 3 do | 4 | 1 | |
| 3 do | 14 | 1 | | 2 do | 8 | 4 | |
| 2 do 6 months | 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 do | 12 | 3 | | | | | |
| | 49 | 5 | 54 | | 41 | 13 | 54 |
| | | | | Grand Total | | | 108 |

## EDUCATION and Religious Profession of Prisoners in prison on the 31st December, 1875.

| Religion. | Males. | Females | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Convict.* | | | |
| Roman Catholic | 18 | 2 | |
| Episcopalian | 10 | 1 | |
| Presbyterian | 6 | | |
| Baptist | 10 | 2 | |
| Methodist | 5 | | |
| | 49 | 5 | 54 |
| *Common Prisoners.* | | | |
| Roman Catholic | 22 | 8 | |
| Episcopalian | 6 | 1 | |
| Presbyterian | 5 | | |
| Baptist | 6 | 4 | |
| Methodist | 2 | | |
| | 41 | 13 | 54 |
| Grand Total | | | 108 |

## EDUCATION and Religious profession of Prisoners, etc.—*Concluded.*

| Education. | Males. | Females | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Convicts.* | | | |
| Can read and write | 26 | 2 | |
| Can read only | 7 | ..... | |
| Cannot read and write | 16 | 3 | |
| | 49 | 5 | 54 |
| *Common Prisoners.* | | | |
| Can read and write | 23 | 2 | |
| Can read only | 4 | 2 | |
| Cannot read and write | 14 | 9 | |
| | 41 | 13 | 54 |
| Grand Total | ..... | ..... | 108 |

## NATIONALITY of Prisoners in Prison on the 31st December, 1875.

| Convicts. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Common Prisoners. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Brunswick | 30 | 5 | 35 | New Brunswick | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| Nova Scotia | 6 | ..... | 6 | Nova Scotia | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Ontario | 1 | ..... | 1 | Prince Edward Island | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| Ireland | 6 | ..... | 6 | Ontario | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| England | 2 | ..... | 2 | Ireland | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Scotland | 2 | ..... | 2 | England | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| United States | 2 | ..... | 2 | Scotland | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | 49 | 5 | 54 | | 41 | 13 | 54 |
| Grand Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 | | | |

## OFFENCES of Prisoners in Prison on the 31st December, 1875.

| Convicts. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Common Prisoners. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Murder | 3 | 1 | 4 | Stealing | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Manslaughter | 3 | ..... | 3 | Larceny | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| Rape | 2 | ..... | 2 | Assault | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Robbery | 3 | ..... | 3 | Vagrancy | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Larceny | 16 | 1 | 17 | Wounding with intent to do greivous bodily harm | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Burglary | 3 | ..... | 3 | Forgery | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Doing greivous bodily harm | 3 | 1 | 4 | Arson | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Arson | 1 | ..... | 1 | Escaping from prison | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Maliciously burning | 1 | ..... | 1 | Abusive language | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Assault | 2 | ..... | 2 | | | | |
| Bigamy | 1 | ..... | 1 | | | | |
| Stealing | 4 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Riot and Assault | 1 | ..... | 1 | | | | |
| Concealing birth of child | ..... | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Larceny and Arson | 2 | ..... | 2 | | | | |
| Burglary and Larceny | 1 | ..... | 1 | | | | |
| Forgery | 2 | ..... | 2 | | | | |
| Breaking and entering house with intent to commit a felony | 1 | ..... | 1 | | | | |
| | 49 | 5 | 54 | | 41 | 13 | 54 |

Grand Total ..... 108

## PRISONERS admitted from Midnight 31st December, 1874, to Midnight 31st December, 1875, with term of imprisonment

| Convicts. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Common Prisoners. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| For Life | 2 | 1 | 3 | For 1 month | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| 24 years | 1 | ..... | 1 | 40 days | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 9 do | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 months | 104 | 41 | 145 |
| 7 do | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 do | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| 5 do | 3 | ..... | 3 | 4 do | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| 4 do | 3 | ..... | 3 | 5 do | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 3 do | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 do | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| 2 do and 6 months | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9 do | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| 2 do | 7 | 2 | 9 | 12 do | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | 14 do | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | | | | 16 do | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | | | | 18 do | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | | | | 24 do (two Com'ts, 12 months each) | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | | | | 30 months (two Com'ts, one 18 mos., one 12 mos. | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| | 27 | 4 | 31 | | 163 | 55 | 218 |

Grand Total ..... 249

## Daily average number of Prisoners, Convict and Common, throughout the Year 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Males | 82⅔ |
| Females | 15⅓ |
| Total | 98 |

## Official Staff, St. John Penitentiary, 1st January, 1876.

| Name. | Office. | Salary. | Age. | Date of Appointment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | | |
| Charles Ketchum | Warden | 1,400 00 | 53 | 31st October, 1874 |
| George L. Foster | Accountant | 800 00 | 35 | 11th August, 1874 |
| Dennis Burke | Chief Keeper, Storekeeper, &c. | 700 00 | 28 | 19th October, 1874 |
| John Baxter | Surgeon | 500 00 | 39 | 4th Sept., 1872 |
| Rev. George Schofield | Protestant Chaplain | 400 00 | 62 | 1st August, 1865 |
| Rev. Joseph F. X. Michaud | Roman Catholic Chaplain | 400 00 | 35 | 1st January, 1875 |
| John R. Perrie | Keeper | 500 00 | 56 | 1st October, 1859 |
| George Keeffe | do | 500 00 | 52 | 1st Dec., 1861 |
| Henry Godsoe | do | 500 00 | 42 | 1st August, 1869 |
| William Hogan | do | 500 00 | 35 | 1st January, 1869 |
| George Campbell | Guard | 400 00 | 58 | 18th June, 1867 |
| Robert Ferguson | do | 400 00 | 55 | 14th February, 1870 |
| John Johnson | do | 400 00 | 34 | 20th March, 1871 |
| Robert Earle | do | 400 00 | 35 | 3rd October, 1872 |
| John Duff | do | 400 00 | 29 | 1st April, 1873 |
| Samuel Barnes | do | 400 00 | 38 | 1st June, 1874 |
| John C. Beatteay | do | 400 00 | 34 | 1st April, 1875 |
| John Keeffe | Assistant Warehouse Clerk | 450 00 | ... | 1st April, 1872 |
| Catherine Keeffe | Matron | 250 00 | 45 | 1st June, 1865 |
| Mary McCarthy | Deputy Matron | 180 00 | 31 | 1st June, 1865 |

## Number and Description of Punishments during 1875.

| — | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Confined to dark cell | 9 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 91 |
| Deprived of dinner | ..... | 17 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 72 |
| Deprived of good conduct stripes | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 |
| Deprived of bed | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Ball and chain | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 177 |

PRISONERS, Convict and Common. Numper of days employed during the year 1875.

| —— | Days. |
|---|---|
| On account of manufactures | 13,874 |
| On account of farm | 2,000 |
| On account of maintenance | 8,204 |

VALUATORS' Estimate of Buildings, Steam Engine, Machinery, etc.

| —— | $ cts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Granite building (male prison) | 61,101 00 | |
| Females' prison (brick building) | 9,600 00 | |
| Workshop and boiler-house (brick) | 7,448 00 | |
| Warden's and Guards' Quarters (brick) | 11,746 00 | |
| Steam engine, machinery, etc | 10,356 00 | |
| | | $100,251 00 |

QUANTITY and Value of Land owned by the St. John Penitentiary.

36 acres, valued at..... $250 per acre.

## EXPENDITURE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1875.

DR. The Dominion of Canada in account with the St. John Penitentiary. CR.

| Date. | Maintenance. | Amount. | Manufactures. | Amount. | Date. | — | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | $ cts. | | $ cts. | 1875. | | $ cts. |
| Dec. 31 .... | To Barley | 176 00 | To Broom corn | 5,649 82 | Jan. 30... | By Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Beans | 175 33 | Fuel | 1,599 76 | Feb. 9... | Warrant to pay Jan. accounts.... | 4,312 01 |
| | Beef | 945 33 | Hardware | 164 86 | do 27... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Baking | 172 10 | Hoop iron | 1,633 44 | March 4... | Warrant to pay Feb. accounts.... | 767 09 |
| | Blacksmith shop | 94 02 | Lumber | 5,066 97 | do 31... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Clothing | 897 64 | Machinery oil and belting. | 266 42 | April 3... | Warrant to pay March accounts.. | 4,275 80 |
| | Convicts' allowance | 442 63 | Machinery and repairs | 644 13 | do 30... | Officers pay list | 752 95 |
| | Flour | 1,429 20 | Printing and advertising.. | 165 49 | May 20... | Accountable warrant, check 1,001 | 200 00 |
| | Fish | 60 00 | Tacks and twine | 439 36 | do 29... | Warrant to pay April accounts... | 1,923 16 |
| | Fuel | 3,199 48 | Wire | 625 63 | do 31... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Hospital | 124 79 | Soda | 29 65 | June 20... | Warrant to pay May accounts..... | 1,287 67 |
| | Leather and findings | 274 98 | Paints and oils | 1,981 46 | do 30... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Light | 173 43 | Brimstone | 21 78 | July 26... | Warrant to pay June accounts.... | 1,979 54 |
| | Library | 76 34 | Charcoal | 2 40 | do 31... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Meal | 348 30 | Lath twine | 17 37 | Aug. 5... | Accountable warrant, check 122. | 200 00 |
| | Molasses | 510 23 | Rivets | 91 03 | do 26... | Warrant to pay July accounts.... | 666 86 |
| | Miscellaneous | 581 04 | | | do 31... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Oatmeal | 19 24 | | | Sept. 17... | Warrant to pay Aug. accounts... | 874 53 |
| | Repairs on prison | 1,032 33 | | | do 20... | Accountable warrant, check 149. | 20 55 |
| | Rice | 10 08 | | | do 23... | do do 150. | 45 24 |
| | Runaway prisoners | 55 75 | | | do 30... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Stable | 612 99 | | | Oct. 25... | Accountable warrant, check 151. | 21 65 |
| | Salt | 16 80 | | | do 27... | Warrant to pay Sept. accounts... | 1,379 36 |
| | Soap | 67 79 | | | do 30... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Straw | 302 23 | | | Nov. 16... | Warrant to pay Oct. accounts.... | 5,718 16 |
| | Salaries | 9,791 69 | | | do 18... | Accountable warrant, check 45... | 300 00 |
| | Pork | 89 50 | | | do 24... | do do 195. | 18 25 |
| | Printing and advertising.. | 165 48 | | | do 30... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | Stationery | 85 09 | | | Dec. 28... | Accountable warrant, check 199. | 83 05 |
| | Tobacco | 156 00 | | | do 30... | Officers' pay list | 752 95 |
| | | | | | 1876. | | |
| | Tea and peas | 128 23 | | | Jan. 10... | Warrant to pay Nov. accounts.... | 3,281 34 |
| | Vinegar and pepper | 41 08 | | | do 27... | Warrant to pay Dec. accoun's.... | 1,323 47 |
| | Potatoes | 489 03 | | | do 27... | Warrant No. 61 | 130 16 |
| | Manure | 346 25 | | | do 27... | Payment at Ottawa on broom corn | 4,834 04 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armoury | 69 51 | | | | | | |
| Dishes | 16 56 | | | | | | |
| Starch | 0 07 | | | | | | |
| Stove polish | 1 60 | | | | | | |
| Cow | 57 50 | | | | | | |
| Ice | 22 75 | | | | | | |
| Farm | 264 08 | | | | | | |
| Officers' clothing | 587 57 | | | | | | |
| Butter | 2 62 | | | | | | |
| Contingencies | 82 10 | | | | | | |
| Postage | 15 00 | | | | | | |
| Total | $24,209 76 | Total | $18,399 57 | | | Total | $42,677 33 |

## RECAPITULATION.

| | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | |
| July 23 | To Draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General, No. 229 Refund | 8 35 |
| Dec. 31 | Maintenance | 24,209 76 |
| do | Manufactures | 18,399 57 |
| do | Balance on hand | 44 01 |
| 1876. | | |
| Jan. 25 | Draft in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General, No. 689 Refund | 15 64 |
| | Total | $42,677 33 |

GEORGE L. FOSTER,
*Accountant.*

ST. JOHN, N.B., January 29th, 1875.

# REVENUE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1875.

## DR. The Dominion of Canada in Account with the St. John Penitentiary. CR.

| 1875. | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31.. | To drafts remitted the Hon. the Receiver-General during the year, as per Receipt Nos. detailed below:— | | |
| Jan. 30.. | Nos. 734, 750, 759, 764, 771, 780, 784, 789, 798 | 2,097 87 | |
| Feb. 27.. | Nos. 807, 825, 852, 863, 868 | 1,480 54 | |
| March 31.. | 897, 904, 914, 921, 933, 937 | 1,574 80 | |
| April 30.. | 988, 1,007, 5 | 618 75 | |
| May 31.. | 6, 13, 32, 40, 50, 59, 75 | 2,300 18 | |
| June 30.. | 100, 137, 158 | 1,218 01 | |
| July 31.. | 205, 219, 228, 232, 235, 246 | 3,010 29 | |
| Aug. 31.. | 266, 276, 291, 330 | 1,589 03 | |
| Sept. 30.. | 358, 393, 401 | 908 55 | |
| Oct. 30.. | 436, 448, 455, 461, 479 | 2,025 98 | |
| Nov. 30.. | 516, 531, 551, 556 | 755 80 | |
| Dec. 31.. | 593, 297, 625, 633, 654, 657 | 2,256 32 | |
| do .. | Discount Account | 55 66 | |
| do .. | Suspense do | 964 91 | |
| do .. | Alexander Robertson, sen | 74 38 | |
| do .. | Bad and doubtful debts | 1,287 31 | |
| do .. | Sundry balances—"Ledger B" | 6,855 31 | |
| | | | $29,073 69 |

| 1875. | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 2... | By Balance in favor of the Hon. the Receiver-General, 31st Dec., 1874 | | 11,312 33 |
| Dec. 31... | By Manufactures, etc., sold during the year, as detailed below:— | | |
| | 15 dozen half-brooms | 22 92 | |
| | 126 do brooms, No. 1 | 487 25 | |
| | 435 do do 2 extra | 1,465 54 | |
| | 1,341 do do 2 | 3,842 46 | |
| | 98 do do 2 stock | 259 77 | |
| | 810 do do 3 | 1,947 64 | |
| | 97 do do 3 stock | 221 65 | |
| | 10 do do 1 do | 30 00 | |
| | 201 nests tubs (6s.) | 663 30 | |
| | 1,241 wash-tubs, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | 867 58 | |
| | 2,732½ dozen pails | 5,603 97 | |
| | 2,100 pail-handle woods | 5 25 | |
| | 473 dozen half-pails | 870 50 | |
| | 35 do washboards | 52 50 | |
| | 138 boxes clothes-pins | 165 60 | |
| | 6⅛ dozen whisk-brooms | 9 25 | |
| | 158⅛ do butter tubs | 378 62 | |
| | 314 do hay rakes | 474 15 | |
| | 2,092 lbs. pork | 185 74 | |
| | 2 cows | 92 00 | |
| | Shoeshop | 21 17 | |
| | Tailors' shop | 5 00 | |
| | 3 bush. turnips, at 40 cts | 1 20 | |
| | Barrels | 10 00 | |
| | Junk | 1 87 | |
| | Fuel, etc., sold to Keepers and Guards | 76 43 | |
| | | | 17,761 36 |
| | | | $29,073 69 |

GEORGE L. FOSTER,
*Accountant.*

ST. JOHN, N.B., December 31st, 1875.

## BALANCES due the Saint John Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875.

| 1875. | | $ cts. | 1875. | | $ cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31... | To Alms House | 18 80 | | *Brought forward* | 3,812 23 |
| | M. D. & H. A. Austin | 116 50 | Dec. 31... | To George Robertson | 100 00 |
| | Berton Bros | 593 34 | | Steeves Bros | 126 15 |
| | School Trustees | 16 50 | | Stephens & Figgures | 218 60 |
| | J. B. Belyea | 20 40 | | John R. Smith | 230 72 |
| | Burnham & Co | 31 80 | | W. H. Thorne | 352 20 |
| | Peter Chisholm | 31 50 | | C. F. Tilton | 20 20 |
| | Carl & Vaughn | 127 50 | | S. Tufts | 33 15 |
| | R. W. Crookshank | 24 01 | | Taylor & Dockrill | 15 40 |
| | L. H. De Veber & Sons | 189 70 | | James Trueman | 171 00 |
| | Estabrooks & Gleeson | 134 75 | | John Walker & Co | 30 00 |
| | John Foster | 30 35 | | White Bros | 83 30 |
| | S. R. Foster & Son | 2 35 | | Welsh Bros | 140 35 |
| | Hill & Robinson | 8 00 | | Wm. Whitlock | 26 60 |
| | M. Hamm | 59 70 | | M. & H. Gallagher | 13 50 |
| | Humphrey & Trites | 43 00 | | Turnbull & Co | 98 50 |
| | Jardine & Co | 748 01 | | J. Williams | 603 93 |
| | Logan, Lindsay & Co | 1,147 22 | | Lemont & Son | 21 30 |
| | Lunatic Asylum | 31 40 | | J. Horncastle | 24 60 |
| | C. Murray | 59 20 | | C. G. Berryman | 2 20 |
| | W. Morrison | 25 95 | | J. W. Godard | 42 85 |
| | P. McArdle | 29 95 | | G. H. Love & Co | 253 [illegible] |
| | J. McAdam & Sons | 28 65 | | I. & F. Burpee & Co | 470 00 |
| | James McKinney | 8 75 | | Barbour Bros | 15 00 |
| | G. McLeod, M.P | 54 50 | | Armstrong & McPherson | 22 10 |
| | Mrs. McFadden | 14 60 | | J. S. Turner | 14 30 |
| | M. McGuire | 25 00 | | W. E. Webb | 7 50 |
| | John Owens | 25 80 | | S. Nichols | 24 95 |
| | Louis Nelson | 54 80 | | Titus & Dykeman | 12 50 |
| | Wm. Parks & Son | 14 40 | | D. Breeze | 12 50 |
| | D. J. Purdy | 11 20 | | J. D. Devoe | 11 00 |
| | B. P. Price | 18 40 | | C. O'Regan | 27 15 |
| | Purves & Moore | 27 50 | | Intercolonial Railway | 12 60 |
| | R. E. Puddington & Co | 11 00 | | J. C. Ferguson | 31 95 |
| | Robinson & Main | 27 70 | | E. S. Flaglor | 1 20 |
| | *Carried forward* | 3,812 23 | | Total | $6,855 31 |

## MANUFACTURED ARTICLES on hand at the St. John Penitentiary Warehouse 31st December, 1875.

| 1875. | | | | $ cts. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31.. | 34 | dozen | Brooms, No. 1, at $4.00 | 136 00 | |
| | 5 | do | do 1 stlk., at $3.00 | 15 00 | |
| | 43 | do | do 2 extra, 3.50 | 150 50 | |
| | 114 | do | do 2 at $3.00 | 342 00 | |
| | 7 | do | do 2 stlk., at $2.50 | 17 50 | |
| | 531 | do | do 3 at $2.50 | 1,327 50 | |
| | 227 | do | do 3 stlk., at $2.00 | 454 00 | |
| | 482 | do | Pails, at $2.20 | 1,060 40 | |
| | 339 | do | Half-pails, at $1.90 | 644 10 | |
| | 296 | do | Nests Tubs (6s.), at $3.30 | 976 80 | |
| | 106 | do | do (3s.), 2.10 | 222 60 | |
| | 49 | dô | Washboards, at 1.50 | 73 50 | |
| | 219 | boxes | Clothes-pins, at 1.20 | 262 80 | |
| | 39 | dozen | Hay Rakes (2 bow), at $1.50 | 58 50 | |
| | 86 | do | do (3 bow), 1.50 | 129 00 | |
| | 22 | do | Whisk Brooms, at 1.50 | 33 00 | |
| | 1 | do | Half-brooms | 1 75 | |
| | | | | | $5,904 95 |

GEORGE L. FOSTER,
*Accountant.*

## List of Articles in Stock in St. John Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875.

| | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| 333½ | lbs. Brimstone, at 6 cts. per lb | 20 01 |
| 75 | " Prussian Blue, at 80 do | 60 00 |
| 321½ | " Glue, at 24 do | 77 16 |
| 20 | " Sole Leather, at 29 do | 5 80 |
| 150 | " Lath Yarn, at 11 do | 16 50 |
| 100 | " Trunk Nails, at 10 do | 10 00 |
| 383 | " White Lead, at 9 do | 34 47 |
| 100 | " Paint Dryer, at 11 do | 11 00 |
| 80 | " 14 ozs. Tacks, at 10½ do | 8 40 |
| 150 | " Washing Soda, at 2½ do | 3 75 |
| 449 | " Whiting, at 1 do | 4 49 |
| 4,299 | " Pail Wire, at 7¼ do | 311 68 |
| 481½ | " Broom Wire, at 16 do | 77 04 |
| 10 | " Finish'g Nails, at 10 do | 1 00 |
| 2 | Kegs Rivets, 672 lbs., at 11 cts. do | 73 92 |
| 3 | Sides Lacing Leather, at $4.50 | 13 50 |
| 19½ | Gallons Turpentine, at 70 cts | 13 65 |
| 3½ | Bales Broom-twine, 1,130 lbs., at 37 cts | 418 10 |
| 159 | Gallons Varnish, at $1.25 | 198 75 |
| 170 | " Black Varnish, at $1.30 | 221 00 |
| 27,080 | lbs. Hoop Iron | 1,284 30 |
| 42 | Boxes Clothes-pins, at $1.20 | 50 40 |
| 283 | No. 1 Wash Tubs, at 0.80 | 226 40 |
| 516 | " 2 do at 0.70 | 361 20 |
| 469 | " 3 do at 0.60 | 281 40 |
| 430 | " 4 do at 0.50 | 215 00 |
| 360 | " 5 do at 0.40 | 144 00 |
| 531 | " 6 do at 0.30 | 159 30 |
| 10 | dozen Barn Brooms, at 2.00 | 20 00 |
| 11/12 | " No. 1 Butter Tubs, at $3.60 | 3 30 |
| 26 | " " 3 do 1.90 | 49 40 |
| 5 9/12 | " Hay Rakes, at 1.50 | 8 63 |
| 1 | Ream Sand Paper | 5 40 |
| 142,760 | Feet (sup.) White Pine Logs, at $20.50 per M | 2,926 58 |
| 9,000 | do Spruce do at 9.00 do | 81 00 |
| 238 | Bales Broom-corn, 67,236 lbs. | 4,793 85 |
| 50 | Cords Wood, at $7.00 | 350 00 |
| 215 | Tons Coal, at 4.40 | 946 00 |
| 10,500 | Feet Hardwood Boards, at $5.00 per M | 52 50 |
| 9,000 | Broom Handles | 135 00 |
| | | $13,673 88 |

# HALIFAX PENITENTIARY.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
26th January, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that on assuming the duties of Warden of the Halifax Penitentiary on the 1st July last, I found the prison, and all belonging thereto in good order and condition. The retiring Warden, Mr. Donkin, gave me every facility and information in his power.

I addressed a few words to the assembled convicts the following morning, on which occasion I pointed out to them the particular relationship we bore to each other, and what they had to expect in regard to either reward or punishment, according to their conduct.

I also addressed the guards upon their respective duties. I have found the officers efficient, respectable and attentive, and one and all willing to oblige and obey me.

The behaviour of the prisoners generally has been very good indeed, and on looking over the reports of similar institutions, I think will compare favourably with any on the continent. The wise system adopted by the Government, of remissions and gratuities has had the most beneficial results, as had also the inauguration of good-conduct stripes.

The establishment of a general library, in addition to the religious and moral instruction which they receive has been productive of much good. The small appropriation in the yearly estimates for this purpose has been well bestowed. The school privilege is very much prized, and under the instruction of Mr. Cotton, who is untiring in his efforts, the men who attend are evidently making creditable progress.

Messrs. Yates & Co., who formerly had the contract for the shoe department having failed to supply work since July last, we have been thrown upon our own resources to obtain the outside work, and have been to some extent successful in keeping the workshop going.

The broom department has done better in 1875 than in any previous year. The outlay of course is very heavy, but it affords employment to a good many prisoners, and contributes materially to the revenues of the prison. The last supply of brush arrived in good condition and seems a fair and suitable article.

I found it necessary to employ a tailor as the convicts' clothing was almost worn out, and there were none of the prisoners capable of doing that kind of work. I have, however, put two long-termed prisoners in the shop, and they will no doubt, ere long, be useful in this department. The repairing of the roof of broom shop, and the lead *flashing* between main building and shoe shop have made those parts of the prison quite comfortable. There has been considerable work done in clearing and fencing in prison land. I would suggest that an extra guard or farm-hand be employed whose duty it would be to work on the farm and haul manure from the city to enrich the ground as it was cleared, as there is not enough of fertilizing material produced about the prison. I think $600 a year would cover this, what seems to me, very necessary expense.

In addition to a large amount of work on farm, we have broken a door through from the broom shop to the hospital, appropriating the latter as a means of at least temporary storage, at the same time leaving us without an hospital at present. To

supply the want, I think good accommodation for the sick could be obtained at small expense by fitting up a vacant space outside the upper landing, a locality well lighted and ventilated. The cost, I am sure, would not exceed $200.

I have to express my thanks to the Chief Keeper, Accountant and other officers of the prison, for the manner in which they have assisted me in the discharge of my duties. Hoping that the accompanying reports and statistics for 1875 will be found satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN FLINN,
*Warden.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1875.

### Dominion of Canada in Account with Halifax Penitentiary.

| 1875. | Dr. | $ cts. | 1875. | Cr. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | To Balance, Dec. account .... | 624 46 | | By unexpended Cash..... | 150 28 |
| Jan. ... | Outlay for this month ..... | 1,272 39 | Jan. 30 | Warrant to refund ..... | 49 72 |
| Feb. ... | do ..... | 1,237 55 | do 30 | Warrant ..... | 624 46 |
| March... | do ..... | 1,341 67 | Feb. 10 | do ..... | 511 89 |
| April ... | do ..... | 1,147 02 | do 10 | do to refund..... | 20 57 |
| May ... | do ..... | 1,711 62 | March 17 | do ..... ..... | 481 73 |
| June ... | do ..... | 2,200 09 | April 14 | do ..... | 547 06 |
| July ... | do ..... | 1,483 83 | May 11 | do ..... .. | 355 34 |
| Aug. ... | do ..... | 1,729 80 | June 19 | do ..... ..... | 941 31 |
| Sept. ... | do ..... | 1,465 22 | July 9 | do ..... | 200 00 |
| Oct. ... | do ..... | 1,640 68 | do 19 | do ..... . | 1,420 86 |
| Nov. ... | do ..... | 6,949 01 | Aug. 13 | do ..... ..... | 689 54 |
| Dec. ... | do ..... ... | 1,363 46 | do 20 | do to refund..... | 54 36 |
| July 19 | Refund ..... | 8 00 | Sept. 13 | do ..... | 955 81 |
| Nov. 13 | do ..... | 39 68 | do 13 | do to refund ... ... | 34 06 |
| do 18 | do ..... . | 4 72 | do 29 | do ..... | 200 00 |
| | Unexpended cash..... | 184 53 | Oct. 14 | do ..... | 517 90 |
| | | | do 14 | do to refund..... | 7 39 |
| | | | Nov. 11 | do ..... | 564 67 |
| | | | do 11 | do to refund ..... | 50 48 |
| | | | do 17 | do ..... | 230 00 |
| | | | Dec. 17 | do ..... | 944 08 |
| | | | do 17 | do ..... | 52 77 |
| | | | | Bank of Montreal ..... | 5,212 23 |
| | | | | Pay list for 1875 ..... | 8,879 16 |
| | | | | Balance, Dec. account ... | 608 06 |
| | | $24,403 73 | | | $24,403 73 |
| | To Balance, Dec. account..... | $608 06 | | | |

JOHN F. COTTON,
*Accountant*

## STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR 1875.

### Receiver-General in Account with Halifax Penitentiary.

| 1875. | Dr. | $ cts. | 1875. | Cr. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. ... | To Deposits for this month... | 764 39 | Dec. 31 | By Balance ..... ..... ..... | 2,211 78 |
| Feb. ... | do do ..... | 578 92 | | Broom Department ..... | 7,492 13 |
| March .. | do do ..... | 482 10 | | Shoe do ..... | 1,495 42 |
| April ... | do do ..... | 442 85 | | Carpenter do ..... | 6 20 |
| May ... | do do ..... | 660 65 | | Blacksmith do .... .... | 26 48 |
| June ... | do do ..... | 490 45 | | Farm do ..... | 7 00 |
| July ... | do do .... | 698 16 | | Military prisoner..... | 105 79 |
| Aug. ... | do do ..... | 1,053 60 | | Convict labour ..... | 33 00 |
| Sept. ... | do do ..... | 739 04 | | | |
| Oct. ... | do do ..... | 1,181 24 | | | |
| Nov. ... | do do ..... | 1,348 54 | | | |
| Dec. ... | do do ..... | 711 09 | | | |
| | Balance ..... ..... | 2,226 77 | | | |
| | | $11,377 80 | | | $11,377 80 |

## ACCOUNTS DUE DECEMBER 31ST, 1875.

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Broom Making Department ..... | 2,022 11 |
| Shoe Making do ..... | 181 05 |
| Sundry petty Departments ..... | 23 61 |
| | $2,226 77 |

## ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of the Broom and Shoe Departments of Halifax Penitentiary for 1875.

### BROOM DEPARTMENT.

| Dr. | $ cts. | Cr. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Estimated value of unpaid accounts... ..... ..... | 1,963 71 | By deposit to credit of Receiver General for 1875 ..... | 7,750 57 |
| Broom corn and other material manufactured and otherwise, also tools and apparatus, Dec. 31st, 1874..... ..... ..... | 7,975 76 | Unpaid accounts..... ..... | 2,022 11 |
| | | Value of Brooms on hand..... ..... | 1,591 70 |
| | | Value of Brush, 90,000 lbs., 8 cts. | 7,200 00 |
| Cost of material, freight, travelling expenses and tools, for 1875.. ..... ..... | 7,286 70 | Value of Handles and other material... ..... ..... | 401 50 |
| | | Value of tools and apparatus ..... | 301 75 |
| Balance..... ..... ..... | 2,081 46 | Value of whisks and children's brooms..... ..... | 40 00 |
| | $19,307 63 | | $19,307 63 |
| | | Balance..... ..... | $2,081 46 |

JOHN F. COTTON,
*Accountant.*

ABSTRACT of Expenditure and Earnings of the Broom and Shoe Departments, etc.—*Concluded.*

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

| Dr. | $ cts. | Cr. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Estimated value of unpaid accounts, prison work and material on hand, 31st December, 1874 | 521 37 | By Deposits to credit of Receiver General for 1875 | 1,605 69 |
| Cost of material for 1875 | 1,263 19 | Unpaid accounts | 181 05 |
| Balance | 121 21 | Prison work | |
| | | Value of boots on hand and material | 77 03 |
| | | Boots for officers | 42 00 |
| | $1,905 77 | | $1,905 77 |
| | | Balance | $121 21 |

JOHN F. COTTON
*Accountant.*

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STATEMENT of Money Value of Unpaid Labor, and produce of Farm appropriated to use of Halifax Penitentiary, 1875.

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Carpenters' Department | 133 70 |
| Blacksmith' do | 128 48 |
| Tailors' do | 189 05 |
| Masons' do | 66 00 |
| Farm, Stable and Wood Cutting | 832 60 |
| Orderlies in Cook-house, dining-room and wash-house | 489 60 |
| Guard room and cleaning prison | 364 80 |
| Female department | 122 40 |
| Shoe department for prison work | 336 00 |
| do do boots for officers | 42 00 |
| | 2,704 63 |
| Value of Hay, potatoes, &c | 161 00 |
| do Pork | 114 08 |
| | $2,979 71 |

JOHN F. COTTON,
*Accountant.*

## ESTIMATE of Halifax Penitentiary for the fiscal year 1876–77.

| | | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For Oxheads | 750 | at 0 50 | 375 00 |
| Mutton ....lbs. | 1,600 | 0 09 | 144 00 |
| Beef..... do | 2,500 | 0 09 | 225 00 |
| Oatmeal..... do | 1,500 | 0 03½ | 52 50 |
| Barley..... do | 600 | 0 05 | 30 00 |
| Codfish..... do | 750 | 0 05½ | 41 25 |
| Tea..... do | 100 | 0 40 | 40 00 |
| Sugar..... do | 150 | 0 09 | 13 50 |
| Onions..... do | 320 | 0 03¾ | 12 00 |
| Rice..... do | 50 | 0 04½ | 2 25 |
| Pepper..... do | 30 | 0 19 | 5 70 |
| Soap..... do | 1,800 | 0 05½ | 99 00 |
| Washing-soda do | 70 | 0 04½ | 3 15 |
| Tobacco..... do | 180 | 0 45 | 81 00 |
| Black-lead..... do | 20 | 0 25 | 5 00 |
| Bread..... do | 30,000 | 0 03¾ | 1,125 00 |
| Peas..... do | 1,450 | 0 02¼ | 32 63 |
| White beans... do | 800 | 0 03 | 24 00 |
| Flour.....brls. | 4 | 7 00 | 28 00 |
| Herrings..... do | 5 | 4 75 | 23 75 |
| Molasses .....galls. | 550 | 0 40 | 220 00 |
| Vinegar..... do | 30 | 0 28 | 8 40 |
| Coal oil..... do | 300 | 0 30 | 90 00 |
| Potatoes.....bush. | 500 | 0 45 | 225 00 |
| Salt..... do | 40 | 0 40 | 16 00 |
| Lamps, chimnies, &c..... | | | 30 00 |
| Brushes and scrubbers. ..... | | | 50 00 |
| Fuel..... | | | 850 00 |
| Convict clothing..... | | | 600 00 |
| Bedding, including straw..... | | | 550 00 |
| Stoves and stove pipes ..... | | | 300 00 |
| Tinware and cutlery..... | | | 100 00 |
| General library..... | | | 100 00 |
| School ..... | | | 40 00 |
| *Carried forward*..... | | | 5,542 13 |

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| *Brought forward*..... | | 5,542 13 |
| For Officers' uniforms..... | | 400 00 |
| Shoemaking department..... | | 1,400 00 |
| Blacksmiths' do ..... | | 150 00 |
| Carpenters' do ..... ..... | | 450 00 |
| Broom do ..... | | 8,000 00 |
| Masons' do ..... | | 150 00 |
| Stable and farm, including hay, oats, bran, cracked corn, farming implements, blasting powder, &c..... | | 550 00 |
| Office..... | | 200 00 |
| Hospital ..... | | 300 00 |
| Protestant Chapel..... | | 20 00 |
| Catholic do ..... | | 20 00 |
| Gratuities ..... | | 300 00 |
| Contingent expenses ..... | | 800 00 |
| | | 18,282 13 |
| *Salaries.* | | |
| 1 Warden..... ..... .....1,400 00 | | |
| 1 Matron ..... ..... 250 00 | | |
| 2 Chaplains, $600.....1,200 00 | | |
| 1 Surgeon..... ..... 750 00 | | |
| 1 Accountant, clerk and schoolmaster ..... 900 00 | | |
| 1 Chief keeper and storekeeper..... ..... 800 00 | | |
| 4 Trade instructors, $500.....2,000 00 | | |
| 1 do ..... 700 00 | | |
| 5 Guards, $500.....2,5 0 00 | | |
| 1 Messenger..... 500 00 | | 11,000 00 |
| | | $29,282 13 |

## TABLE of Expenditure and Revenue of Halifax Penitentiary for 1875, showing net cost of maintenance per man, per day.

| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| By Amount of unpaid accounts, 31st December, 1874..... | 2,211 78 | |
| do stock and material on hand, 31st December, 1874..... | 8,266 96 | |
| Cost of maintenance for 1875 ..... | 23,542 34 | |
| | | 34,020 08 |
| To Gross amount placed to credit of Receiver-General for 1875..... | 9,170 09 | |
| Value of manufactured articles and raw material on hand Dec. 31st, 1875.. | 9,814 54 | |
| do unpaid labour and produce of farm for use of Penitentiary in '75 | 2,979 71 | |
| | | 21,964 34 |
| Balance—Expenditure over Revenue ..... | | $12,056 74 |

Average of prisoners, $44\frac{1}{2} \times 365 = 16{,}242 \div 1{,}205{,}674 = 74\frac{1}{4}$ cents per man, per day, nearly.

JOHN F. COTTON,
*Accountant.*

## Abstract of Inventory of Halifax Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875.

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| In Warden's apartments | 145 82 |
| Guard room | 268 47 |
| Male prison | 2,086 70 |
| Female prison | 35 30 |
| Hospital, including medicines and surgical apparatus | 216 00 |
| Wash-house | 17 50 |
| Cook-house | 65 89 |
| Dining-room | 80 85 |
| School | 40 00 |
| Office | 502 25 |
| Protestant Chapel | 65 85 |
| Catholic Chapel | 166 25 |
| Masons' department | 66 13 |
| Carpenters' do | 216 01 |
| Blacksmiths' do | 87 86 |
| Stable and farm do | 1,090 50 |
| Shoe do | 172 08 |
| Broom do | 9,534 95 |
| Fuel | 390 00 |
| Provisions, &c., in store | 524 28 |
| Miscellaneous | 30 00 |
| Architect's appraisement | 83,672 00 |
| | $99,474 69 |

CHARLES ROSS,
*Chief Keeper and Storekeeper.*

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BUILDER'S REPORT.

Halifax, 31st December, 1875.

## Estimated Value or Appraisement of the Halifax Penitentiary, with its surroundings, in the Dominion of Canada

| | $ cts. |
|---|---|
| Principal Building with its enclosed walls, &c. | 68,577 00 |
| 10¾ acres of land at $1,100 per acre | 11,825 00 |
| Wharf and boat-house | 785 00 |
| Bath-house and store-house | 450 00 |
| Cesspool outside of wall | 240 00 |
| Stable and piggery | 540 00 |
| Carpenters' shop and wash room | 400 00 |
| Blacksmiths' shop | 190 00 |
| Cutting down embankment and filling in breakwater | 450 00 |
| Clearing land, removing stone, &c. | 100 00 |
| Cutting through wall from broom factory to hospital, new door, &c. | 40 00 |
| New inside door to dining room | 5 00 |
| Putting up picket fence, &c. | 70 00 |
| | $83,672 00 |

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM FEGAN,
*Builder.*

John Flinn, Esq.,
*Warden, Penitentiary.*

# List of Officers of Halifax Penitentiary, together with Ages, Official Rank, date and length of Service till 31st December, 1875, and present Salaries.

| Names. | Age. | Rank. | Date of Appointment. | Length of Service. | Present Salaries. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ cts. |
| John Flinn | 41 | Warden | 1st July, 1875 | 6 months | 1,400 00 |
| Ellen Flinn | 54 | Matron | do | do | 250 00 |
| Rev. Henry Pope | 86 | Protestant Chaplain | September, 1855 | 20 years and 3 months | 400 00 |
| Rev. Thomas J. Daly | 36 | Catholic Chaplain | May, 1869 | 6 years and 7 months | 400 00 |
| R. S. Black | 64 | Surgeon | June, 1844 | 31 years and 6 months | 450 00 |
| John F. Cotton | 51 | Accountant, Clerk and Schoolmaster. | August, 1863 | 12 years and 4 months | 700 00 |
| Charles Ross | 40 | Chief Keeper and Store-keeper | November, 1867 | 8 years and 1 month | 600 00 |
| James Holloway | 63 | Keeper and Trade Instructor | October, 1861 | 14 years and 2 months | 500 00 |
| James Bevins | 63 | do do | June, 1865 | 10 years and 6 months | 500 00 |
| John Downey | 36 | do do | May, 1868 | 7 years and 7 months | 500 00 |
| Charles Miller | 28 | do do | March, 1868 | 7 years and 9 months | 500 00 |
| H. N. Wright | 36 | do do | December, 1871 | 4 years | 700 00 |
| Martin Kennedy | 42 | Guard | February, 1868 | 7 years and 10 months | 400 00 |
| Samuel Corrigan | 37 | do | September, 1869 | 6 years and 3 months | 400 00 |
| Matthew Kerr | 50 | do | October, 1870 | 5 years and 2 months | 400 00 |
| Richard Umlah | 55 | do | May, 1872. | 3 years and 7 months | 400 00 |
| James McDougal | 34 | do | January, 1873 | 2 years and 11 months | 400 00 |
| John Curley | 32 | Messenger | May, 1871 | 4 years and 7 months | 400 00 |

## MOVEMENTS of Prisoners in Halifax Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| | Common Prisoners. | | | Convicts. | | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 16. | Over 16. | Total. | Under 16. | Over 16. | Total. | |
| Remaining at midnight 31st December, 1874, males..... | ..... | 4 | | 1 | 36 | | |
| do do females.. | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | 38 | |
| | | | | | | | 42 |
| Admitted since, from — | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Courts, males..... | ..... | 4 | | ..... | 15 | | |
| Courts Martial, males..... | ..... | 7 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 15 | |
| | | | | | | | 26 |
| Discharged by — | | | | | | | |
| Expiration of sentence, males..... | ..... | 2 | | ..... | 7 | | |
| Executive clemency, males..... | ..... | ..... | | ..... | 5 | | |
| Order of commanding officer, males..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 12 | |
| | | | | | | | 16 |
| Remaining at midnight 31st December, 1875, males..... | ..... | 11 | | ..... | 40 | | |
| do do females.. | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | 1 | 41 | |
| | | | | | | | 52 |

## STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Halifax Penitentiary during 1875.

| — | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Race.* | | | |
| White | 20 | ..... | |
| Colored | 6 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |
| *Nationality.* | | | |
| English | 4 | ..... | |
| Irish | 3 | ..... | |
| Scotch | 1 | ..... | |
| Canadian | 16 | ..... | |
| American | 1 | ..... | |
| French | 1 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |
| *Religion.* | | | |
| Church of England | 4 | ..... | |
| Roman Catholic | 10 | ..... | |
| Baptist | 7 | ..... | |
| Presbyterian | 3 | ..... | |
| Methodist | 2 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |
| *Education.* | | | |
| Could read and write on entering | 14 | ..... | |
| Could not do | 12 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |
| *Ages.* | | | |
| From 16 to 20 | 9 | ..... | |
| 20 to 30 | 10 | ..... | |
| 30 to 40 | 7 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |
| *Social Condition.* | | | |
| Married | 6 | ..... | |
| Single | 20 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |

| — | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Trades.* | | | |
| Laborers | 4 | ..... | |
| Blacksmith | 1 | ..... | |
| Glasscutter | 1 | ..... | |
| Caulker | 1 | ..... | |
| Sailors | 4 | ..... | |
| Cooper | 1 | ..... | |
| Shoemakers | 2 | ..... | |
| Painters | 10 | ..... | |
| None | 2 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |
| *Crimes.* | | | |
| Drunkenness and insubordination | 3 | ..... | |
| Theft and desertion | 3 | ..... | |
| Larceny | 9 | ..... | |
| Burglary and larceny | 2 | ..... | |
| Receiving stolen goods | 1 | ..... | |
| Arson | 3 | ..... | |
| Manslaughter | 1 | ..... | |
| Intent to kill | 1 | ..... | |
| Highway robbery | 1 | ..... | |
| Maliciously wounding | 2 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |
| *Length of Sentence.* | | | |
| 56 days, 168 do, 336 do, 365 do, 672 do, 730 do — Military prisoners | 1 | ..... | |
| | 2 | ..... | |
| | 1 | ..... | |
| | 1 | ..... | |
| | 1 | ..... | |
| | 1 | ..... | |
| 1 year | 4 | ..... | |
| 2 do | 7 | ..... | |
| 3 do | 1 | ..... | |
| 5 do | 4 | ..... | |
| 6 do | 2 | ..... | |
| 7 do | 1 | ..... | |
| | | | 26 |

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## LIST of Convicts in Halifax Penitentiary, 31st December, 1875, together with Age, Crime, etc., etc.

[*Not printed in accordance with recommendation of Joint Committee on Printing.*]

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## NUMBER and Description of Punishment in Halifax Penitentiary, during the year 1875.

| — | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admonished | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 17 |
| Suspension of Privileges | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Confined to Cell | ..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 16 |
| Dark Cell on Bread and Water | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 59 |

## NUMBER of Convicts employed in each of the Departments, 31st December, 1875.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broom Department | 17 | Masons' Department | 0 |
| Shoe do | 13 | Dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, prison, farm, and wood-cutting | 13 |
| Carpenter do | 2 | Matron's Department | 1 |
| Blacksmith Department | 0 | In cell | 3 |
| Tailor do | 3 | Total | 52 |

## RETURN showing the number of Days' Work in the several Departments, during the year 1875.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broom Department | 2,544 | Dining-room | 613 |
| Shoe do | 2,526 | Wash-house, prison and kitchen | 1,224 |
| Carpenter do | 604 | Farm and wood-cutting | 2,081 |
| Blacksmith Department | 12 | Matron's Department | 306 |
| Masons' do | 132 | | |
| Tailor do | 284 | Total | 10,325 |

## REMISSION.

| — | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of days of Remission earned by Convicts in the Halifax Penitentiary, discharged during the year 1875 | 151 | ..... | 82 | 292 | 31 | 131 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 353 | 1,040 |

## Nominal List of Convicts re-committed during 1875.

| Names. | Number of Commitments. | Crime. |
|---|---|---|
| William Cochrane..... | Second Commitment ..... | Arson..... |

## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Halifax Penitentiary,
December 31, 1875.

Sir,—Amid the mutation of time and the numerous events which usually follow in its train, it is natural that a sombre and solemn feeling should pervade our minds and bring vividly to remembrance that this world is not our permanent home.

During the flight of the year that has now gone, some of the convicts who were under my pastoral instruction when it commenced, have been restored to their wonted liberty. What amount of spiritual benefit may have resulted (or may ultimately result) from the advantages which the Government has kindly provided for them, I do not know and am incompetent to predict. A coming day will declare it. Our late Warden, who often attended our services, has repeatedly said the sermons and addresses which the convicts heard must prove beneficial sooner or later. Be that as it may, I have endeavored to do my duty, and leave future events, which are not under my control, to the God of all grace.

The convicts, almost without exception, behave with decorum and seriousness during divine service.

They all appear highly pleased with the kindly treatment which they receive from our new Warden.

Our religious services are held as usual at ten, on the Sabbath mornings, and at one P.M., on Wednesdays.

The number of convicts now under my pastoral care is, whites, 23 males and one female; colored, 13; total, 37.

We are thankful for the additional supply of hymn-books, and for a few others to increase our library.

Mr. Cotton, our Schoolmaster, performs his duties faithfully.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY POPE,
*Protestant Chaplain.*

J. G. Moylan, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HALIFAX, N.S., January 6, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to forward my annual report. As in former years, I have to report very favorably of the conduct and good disposition of the convicts. The number of Catholic prisoners is 14, being an increase since last year, owing to the committal of several military prisoners. It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge the many acts of courtesy received at the hands of the Warden and the other officers of the prison, and to testify to good order and discipline always evident in the management of the Penitentiary.

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS U. DALY,

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## SURGEON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
December, 31, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to report that the health of the convicts during the year just ended has, for the most part, been good. No disease of a grave character has prevailed, and there has been no death to record.

The number requiring prescription was 151, of these two only required to be removed to hospital.

The following table contains an enumeration of the diseases treated:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | 6 | Ganglion | 1 |
| Asthma | 2 | Hernia | 2 |
| Anœmia | 2 | Hydrocele | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 4 | Insanity | 1 |
| Catarrh | 14 | Iritis | 1 |
| Constipation | 8 | Neuralgia | 8 |
| Cardiac Disease | 4 | Pleurodynia | 4 |
| Conjunctivitis | 4 | Rheumatic Pains | 10 |
| Contusion | 8 | Scabies | 2 |
| Diarrhœa | 20 | Sprain | 2 |
| Dyspepsia | 8 | Syphilis | 2 |
| Dysuria | 2 | Spermatorrhœa | 1 |
| Eczema | 2 | Tonsolitis | 8 |
| Extraction of Teeth | 8 | Tumor | 1 |
| Febricula | 8 | Tuberculosis | 4 |
| Furuncle | 2 | Whitlow | 1 |

I have to thank the Warden and other officials for uniform courtesy and assistance in the prosecution of my duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

## SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
January 2, 1875.

SIR,—In submitting to you my twelfth annual report, it affords me much pleasure in being able to bear testimony to the general good conduct and steady application of my pupils during the past year, and to the proportionate advancement in their studies.

I am greatly indebted to the Warden and Chaplains for their aid and encouragement in the discharge of my school duties.

There are at present upon the roll—

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 16 |
| Colored | 9 |
| Total | 25 |

Of these—

| | |
|---|---|
| Can read, write and cypher | 10 |
| Can read | 10 |
| Can spell | 5 |
| Total | 25 |

Having, in capacity of Schoolmaster, charge of the general library, I attended to 573 issues of books in 1875. Next to their religious advantages, this source of amusement and instruction is, perhaps, the greatest privilege which the prisoners enjoy, and has done much towards the improvement of their minds as well as of their manners.

With warmest gratitude to yourself for past kindness,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. COTTON,
*Schoolmaster.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## MATRON'S REPORT.

HALIFAX PENITENTIARY,
December 31, 1875.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that I assumed the duties of Matron of this prison on the 1st July last. I found that the late matron, Miss Chambers, had left everything in her department in very good order. There was one female prisoner there, who still remains, and has been since employed in useful services of the prison. I would add that she is a very industrious and well-behaved woman.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ELLEN FLINN,
*Matron.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

# MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONE FORT,
6th January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch dated Ottawa December 23rd, from the Department of Justice desiring me to furnish you with a report on this Penitentiary for the year ended 31st December last.

I have now the honor to report that it affords me very great pleasure to state that the management of the prison during the above period has been most satisfactory.

The conduct of the prisoners throughout has been extremely good. The two Sioux Indians, that have been confined in the prison since 1873, are now among the best conducted convicts. For some time after their confinement they were most troublesome, one of them made two attempts at escape, and the other one attempt previous to this year. They are now, I am glad to say, promoted, one to the position of orderly of a ward, and the other is working in the prison shoe shop. Both have learned to speak the English language, and understand perfectly all orders and instructions given to them. I may state that a short time since, one of them, "Ma-ha-ha *alias* Frighten" appeared before me and stated that he wished to work like the white man, and when he got out of prison he intended seeking employment instead of going back to his band, where he would have frequently to steal to obtain a living.

On the 21st March a fire was discovered in the steward and storekeeper's storeroom. It had considerable headway when observed. Through the activity and diligence of the turnkeys and first-class convicts it was soon put out.

I had foreseen the danger of fire, and consequently had made every arrangement possible in case a fire should occur. In the different wards I have vats that contain upwards of 600 gallons of water, and in the boiler in the prison yard upward of 300 gallons; with such a quantity of water it is difficult for a fire to make very great headway, as long as proper diligence is exhibited by the turnkeys and guards. I have since procured two Babcock fire extinguishers.

In May last finding among the convicts one who could repair boots and shoes, although not a bootmaker by calling, I decided to open a prison shoe shop on a small scale, and I am pleased to inform you that it has succeeded beyond my expectations. Formerly I was obliged to send all my boots to Winnipeg for repairs; it was consequently very expensive. The opening and successful operations of the prison shoe shop has therefore greatly reduced the expenditure under this head; I have now three convicts employed at this work.

I am sorry to again inform you that the prison garden was entirely destroyed by the ravages of the grasshoppers.

I regret to report the escape of convict No. 21, named Daniels, on the 18th September, while at work with other convicts upon a building outside the walls; the guard's attention was drawn to one of the convicts at work on the roof that was not working according to instructions given. The guard could not make him understand how the work should be done from his position on the ground, and forgetting for the moment, went on the roof and explained to the convict working there what to do. On returning to his post he at once missed Daniels. He at once gave the alarm and all diligence was used to re-capture the runaway, and the search was continued for eleven days, but it proved fruitless. Daniels being a native of this country and knowing the woods thoroughly, succeeded in evading those in search of him.

The turnkey, responsible for custody of Daniels, being a very good and efficient officer, I did not discharge him, but made him pay all costs in connection with the search and removed him from day to night duty.

I have since learned that Daniels is somewhere on the shore of Lake Winnipeg, and I have made arrangements with some Indians and traders to capture him, and have supplied them with handcuffs and have promised a reward of $25 on his being returned to my custody.

On the 16th October the Grand Jury visited me and made a thorough investigation into the management of the prison and heard any complaints the convicts had to make.

On the 28th of same month convict No. 7, Baptiste Larocque, died after an illness of seven months from consumption, and on the 30th, convict No. 8, Harvey Lennox, died. He had been ill before his sentence (11th June, 1873) and up to the time of his death was always on the sick list; he died of heart disease. Surgeon's reports were sent to the Department of Justice immediately after both the above occurrences, and knowing the whereabouts of both these convicts' relatives I communicated the facts to them.

On the 18th December my head turnkey was violently assaulted by a lunatic named Robinson, while in the act of locking him up for the night. The officer was very badly hurt before the other officers had time to reach him, and was unable to attend to his duties for several days in consequence.

I made several applications to the Local Government during the year for a sum of money to put up a small building inside the walls of the prison where all lunatics could be kept, but they did not comply with my request until after the above occurrence took place, when upon the representations I made, His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor, The Honorable Messrs. Davis and Norquay visited me, and agreed to the suggestions I made at different periods during the year, and they arranged to allow me a sufficient sum of money to put up a building. I am now having it built, and when completed my duties and those of the other officers will be greatly lessened, as the presence of lunatics among convicts has a most undesirable effect, and makes it difficult to maintain the discipline necessary in institutions of this kind.

I omitted to state in former reports that my turnkeys when in charge of convicts outside the yard are armed with repeating carbines, slung over their shoulder, and a revolver and pair of handcuffs attached to their belt. I instruct them in rifle and revolver practice, my object in so doing is to accustom them (should it be necessary) in firing at a run-away convict, to maim him and not kill.

During the year I compiled an abreviated form of shot exercises for the prison, but as yet I have not brought it into use, the convicts being so far constantly employed in work about the prison.

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the general efficiency, attention and good conduct of the prison officials.

I regret to state that one of my turnkeys, in March last, hurt himself severely by slipping on the ice while on duty, and injured his hip-joint. Up to the 24th November he was unable to perform any duty, but from that date has been in charge of the hospital ward, being the only duty he could perform.

Since the Local Government relinquished supervision of the Institution, the Assistant Receiver-General, G. McMicken, Esq., has frequently visited.

I send along with this a ground-plan, showing the situation of the Penitentiary and the buildings that have been erected by me; these can be readily removed as they are built of logs set in frames.

I also enclose herewith the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains' Reports, the Surgeon's Return, and Returns of Punishments Inflicted, Value of Labor, Criminal Statistical Return, Shoe Shop Accounts, Movements of Prisoners, Different Offences Committed, Number of Days' Remission Earned, Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year ended 30th June last, together with the different printed forms compiled and adopted by me in the management of the prison.

In conclusion, I would remark that nearly all my turnkeys and guards, like myself, have served in Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and are therefore accustomed to perfect discipline, to which I alone attribute the strict yet just and satisfactory managemeet of the Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. L. BEDSON.

Hon. E. BLAKE,
*Minister of Justice, Ottawa.*

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## CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PENITENTIAY,
STONE FORT, January 6, 1876.

SIR,—It is a source of great satisfaction to be able to state in this annual report for the year 1875, that the conduct of the convicts under my pastoral care during the different religious exercises has been most satisfactory. It is indeed a gratifying feature of the good dispositions of the convicts to see them always anxious to attend with piety and reverence at all our religious meetings, and showing a sincere desire to profit by them. The practical instructions given at each of my visits at the Penitentiary seem to make a deep impression on the minds of those fallen christians, who are found for the most part to perish for want of religious teaching and moral training.

I am happy to state that the best of feelings exist between every nationality and creed, each one endeavouring to improve himself according to the dictates of his conscience. I set a great value on this good understanding which renders more easy and more agreeable the duties of the chaplain.

The uniform kindness of Mr. Bedson and of the officers under him towards me, enables me to perform my duties with pleasure and satisfaction.

As we have only prayer-books for the convicts, I applied to Mr. Bedson who very kindly promised me to help me, that there shall be some money voted for a Catholic library, according to the number of the Catholic convicts.

I also desire to express my gratification to Mr. Bedson, personally, for his charity to me, receiving me always in his own house, when on my visits at the Penitentiary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
ALBERT LACOMBE, Priest,
*Catholic Chaplain.*

J. G. MOYLAN, Esq.,
*Inspector of Penitentiaries.*

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## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,
31st December, 1875.

SIR,—I took over the duties of Chaplain to the Manitoba Provincial Penitentiary in June, 1874. Previous to this, these duties had been performed by the Rev. Henry Cochrane, and his being removed to Stanley Mission left the vacancy which I have endeavoured to fill. My duties hitherto have been limited to services on the Sunday afternoons and visiting the sick Protestant convicts.

It is with pleasure that I am able to say respecting the general demeanour of the Protestant convicts, amongst whom my ministrations are employed, that it is very satisfactory indeed. There seems to be a growth of interest for the services amongst them, especially in the case of those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and this is also very encouraging.

In the case of those confined for short periods, their terms expire before one can judge whether the effect has been beneficial or not. But in the case of some whose terms have expired since I commenced my duties, I have reason to think that their incarceration has not been unproductive of considerable benefit to them. Much of this, doubtless, is owing to the splendid discipline maintained by the officials under the Warden, (Mr. Bedson) notwithstanding the disadvantages they labour under in having lunatics confined in the same premises as the convicts. It has sometimes during the last few months been a source of much discomfort during the services to have to hear the ravings of one of the lunatics particularly, though all has been done that possibly could be by the turnkeys in order to have the services quiet and orderly. One of these convicts, referred to previously, who was discharged during the past year took the trouble to come to my residence, about two miles from the Penitentiary, and and in the opposite direction to Winnipeg, where he was going. in order that he might express how much he had benefited by the services. Indeed it is but natural that some little good at least should result when we reflect that Sunday is comparatively an unoccupied day with the convicts, and if they had nothing to relieve its monotony it must be indeed a day of weariness to them and tend to depress rather than refresh them. In this connection I would respectfully beg to urge upon your consideration the great need there is for a library of useful and instructive books, in order that those convicts whose good conduct during the preceding week merited the privilege, might have something to read during their leisure on Sundays. It would undoubtedly tend very much to realize in many cases the real objects of imprisonment—not only to punish but to lead them upon their release to become good and useful members of society.

In the latter part of October, Lennox, one of the long-term convicts, died of disease of the heart. He had been ailing for a long time and was apparently quite resigned. Towards the end he became very weak indeed, and sometimes appeared unconscious, but always was patient and submissive under his affliction.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. MOORE,
*Incumbent of Mapleton and Chaplain to Penitentiary.*

To the Honorable
MINISTER OF JUSTICE,
Ottawa.

SICK REPORT, Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| Diseases. | Remaining. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. | Remaining. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscess | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Anusarca | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Contusions | | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Cystitis | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Debility | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Diarrhœa | | 16 | 16 | | | |
| Dysentery | | 3 | 3 | | | |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Frost-bite | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Fever (typhoid) | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Hœmaturia | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Heart disease | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Influenza | | 4 | 4 | | | |
| Mania | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | |
| Malingering | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| Ophthalmia | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | |
| Phthisis | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Pleurisy | 2 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Pneumonia | | 3 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Syphilis | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Wounds | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Whitlow | | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Totals | 8 | 65 | 63 | 2 | 8 | |

DAVID YOUNG, M.D.,
*Surgeon Manitoba Penitentiary.*

## Criminal Statistical Return of the Manitoba Penitentiary, from January 1st to December 31st, 1875.

| Description. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Description. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Race.* | | | | *Employment.* | | | |
| White | 17 | | | Labourers | 14 | | |
| Half-breed | 5 | | | Carpenters | 1 | | |
| Indian | 2 | | | Butchers | 1 | | |
| | | | 24 | Miners | 1 | | |
| | | | | Brewers | 1 | | |
| *Country.* | | | | Stonecutters | 1 | | |
| | | | | Spinners | 2 | | |
| England | 4 | | | Joiners | 2 | | |
| Ireland | 1 | | | Engineers | 1 | | |
| Canada | 15 | | | | | | 24 |
| United States | 4 | | | *Crime.* | | | |
| | | | 24 | | | | |
| | | | | Larceny | 12 | | |
| *Religion.* | | | | Cattle stealing | 2 | | |
| | | | | House breaking | 1 | | |
| Episcopalian | 13 | | | Grievous assault | | | |
| Roman Catholic | 9 | | | Stealing from the person | 1 | | |
| Wesleyan | 1 | | | Attempt at murder | 1 | | |
| Presbyterian | 1 | | | Murder | 1 | | |
| | | | 24 | Stabbing and wounding | 1 | | |
| | | | | Perjury | 1 | | |
| *Civil Condition.* | | | | Felonious assault | 2 | | |
| | | | | Possession of stolen property | 1 | | |
| Single | 19 | | | Horse stealing | 1 | | |
| Married | 5 | | | | | | 24 |
| | | | 24 | *Sentence.* | | | |
| | | | | 2 years | 12 | | |
| *Education.* | | | | 3 do | 5 | | |
| | | | | 4 do | 2 | | |
| Read and write | 16 | | | 5 do | 3 | | |
| Read only | 1 | | | 10 do | 1 | | |
| Neither read nor write | 7 | | | 14 do | 1 | | |
| | | | 24 | | | | 24 |

J. L. BEDSON.

## RETURN showing the Movements of Prisoners in Manitoba Penitentiary from January 1st to December 31st, 1875.

| Distribution. | Common Prisoners. | | | Convicts. | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1874 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 18 | ..... | 18 | |
| Admissions | 16 | ..... | 16 | 6 | ..... | 6 | |
| Total | 20 | ..... | 20 | 24 | ..... | 24 | |
| Discharged by expiration of sentence | 15 | ..... | 15 | 3 | ..... | 3 | * 4 Lunatics. |
| Escaped | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | |
| Pardoned | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | |
| Died | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | |
| Total | 15 | ..... | 15 | 7 | ..... | 7 | |
| Remaining 31st Dec., 1875 | *5 | ..... | 5 | 17 | ..... | 17 | |

J. L. BEDSON.

## RETURN of Value of Labor performed in the Manitoba Penitentiary from January 1st to December 31st, 1875.

| Description of Labor. | Number of Days' Work. | Rate. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cents. | $ cts. | |
| Repairing Clothing | 378 | 50 | 189 00 | |
| Orderlies in Wards | 914 | 50 | 457 00 | |
| Steward's Assistant | 365 | 50 | 182 50 | |
| Baking | 365 | 50 | 182 50 | |
| Cooking | 365 | 50 | 182 50 | |
| Washing | 104 | 50 | 52 00 | |
| Carpenters | 58 | 50 | 24 00 | |
| Drain laying | 939 | 50 | 469 50 | |
| Garden | 626 | 50 | 313 00 | |
| Officers' Cottages | 726 | 50 | 363 00 | |
| | | | $2,415 00 | |

J. L. BEDSON.

## Shoemaking Department, Manitoba Penitentiary, in account with Dominion of Canada, from March 26th to December 31st, 1875.

| Dr. | $ cts. | Cr. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To cost of Materials ..... | 415 09 | By 49 pairs leg boots on hand ..... | 147 00 |
| | | 78 pairs ankle do ..... | 195 00 |
| | | Unpaid accounts (private) ..... | *6 62½ |
| | | Prison work ..... ..... | 209 22 |
| | | Cash on hand for private work ..... | 51 63½ |
| Balances to Cr ..... | 286 24 | Materials and tools in hand ..... | 91 85 |
| | $701 33 | | $701 33 |

*Since paid.

J. L. BEDSON.

## Return showing summary of Punishments inflicted in the Manitoba Penitentiary during the Year 1875.

| Month. | Admonished. | Reprimanded. | Bread and Water. | Deprived of Supper for Night. | Deprived of Bed for Night. | Dark Cells. | Reduction of Class. | Extra Oakum to pick. | Loss of Remission. | Ball and Chain. | Corporal Punishment. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | Number sentenced. | Lashes inflicted. |
| January ..... | 17 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| February ..... | 12 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 |
| March ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| April ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| May ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| June ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| July ..... | 9 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| August ..... | 9 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| September ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| October ..... | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| November..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| December ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

J. L. BEDSON.

RETURN showing different Offences committed by Convicts confined in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| Year. | Speaking to other convicts. | Making signs to other convicts. | Insubordinate conduct. | Attempting to escape. | Inattention at work. | Damaging property. | Pilfering | Assaulting officers. | Disrespect to officers. | Threatening officers. | Assaulting other convicts. | Petty offences. | Escaping. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. ..... | 24 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 20 | 4 | 16 | ..... | 19 | 4 | ..... | 69 | 1 | |

J. L. BEDSON.

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RETURN showing the number of days remission of sentence earned by Convicts confined in Manitoba Penitentiary, from 1st January to 31st December, 1875.

| Year. | Number of days earned. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| January 1st to December 31st, 1875..... | 414½ | |

J. L. BEDSON.

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(No. 15.)

# LIST OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

OF THE

# SEVERAL CHARTERED BANKS

OF THE

# DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Act 34 Vict., Cap. 5, Sec. 12.)

(No. 15.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 30th March, 1876;—For name of any Chartered Bank, which during the year 1875 suspended payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 11th April, 1876.

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[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above List and Return are not printed.*]

(No. 16.)

# GENERAL STATEMENT AND RETURNS

OF

# BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND BURIALS

IN CERTAIN

## COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing the above Statement and Returns are not printed.]*

# STATEMENT

## (A.)

Of Increases made to Superannuation Allowances under the Act 38 Victoria, chapter 9, such increases being payable from the 1st July, 1875.

| Names. | Residences. | Old Allowances | Revised Allowances | Increases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| W. F. Mendell | Belleville | 1,134 00 | 1,171 80 | 37 80 |
| E. Duckett | Halifax | 378 00 | 420 00 | 42 00 |
| E. Boyd | do | 459 90 | 510 96 | 51 06 |
| B. Robinson | St. Johns | 1,890 00 | 2,100 00 | 210 00 |
| E. B. Lindsay | Quebec | 907 20 | 1,008 00 | 100 80 |
| Angele Martel | do | 151 20 | 152 88 | 1 68 |
| John F. Taylor | Ottawa | 1,809 50 | 2,010 60 | 201 10 |
| W. M. Dunham | Brockville | 132 30 | 133 32 | 1 02 |
| J. W. Taylor | England | 576 00 | 620 76 | 44 76 |
| P. B. Clement | St. Catharines | 256 50 | 259 32 | 2 82 |
| Joseph S. Lee | Windsor | 324 00 | 327 60 | 3 60 |
| J. Thompson | Sherbrooke | 583 20 | 596 16 | 12 96 |
| J. Goodbody | Montreal | 316 52 | 327 12 | 10 60 |
| R. Brock | Brucefield | 327 60 | 363 96 | 36 36 |
| H. B. Jamieson | Montreal | 135 00 | 136 56 | 1 56 |
| J. Henderson | do | 313 20 | 327 12 | 13 92 |
| B. McGie | Quebec. | 81 00 | 81 96 | 0 96 |
| J. C. Tuck | Stanstead | 97 20 | 98 28 | 1 08 |
| Thomas Worthington | Trenton | 1,638 00 | 1,674 36 | 36 36 |
| H. H. Duffill | Ottawa | 630 00 | 636 96 | 6 96 |
| David Ryan | do | 459 00 | 519 72 | 60 72 |
| Nathan Smith | Halifax | 157 50 | 174 96 | 17 46 |
| Abraham Pearson | Perth | 115 46 | 116 76 | 1 30 |
| John Hatch | Halifax | 407 34 | 434 52 | 27 18 |
| Wm. McPherson | Quebec | 86 40 | 87 36 | 0 96 |
| Chas. Briscoe | England | 693 00 | 770 04 | 77 04 |
| Francis Thompson | Quebec | 450 00 | 455 04 | 5 04 |
| M. McCarthy | Ottawa | 567 00 | 630 00 | 63 00 |
| Philip St. Hill | do | 525 00 | 583 32 | 58 32 |
| John Gow | do | 472 50 | 525 00 | 52 50 |
| John Harley | St. Johns | 216 00 | 218 40 | 2 40 |
| J. Weatherall | Hamilton | 360 00 | 363 96 | 3 96 |
| E. C. Kelly | Halifax | 437 40 | 442 32 | 4 92 |
| J. Lamb | St. Catherines | 468 00 | 473 16 | 5 16 |
| R. Boak | Halifax | 420 48 | 453 24 | 32 76 |
| R. Stone | do | 117 00 | 118 32 | 1 32 |
| J. Doran | St. Johns | 90 00 | 90 96 | 0 96 |
| T. M. Crowe | Halifax | 41 40 | 41 88 | 0 48 |
| John Strachan | do | 144 00 | 145 56 | 1 56 |
| Edward P. Ryerse | Simcoe | 475 20 | 517 44 | 42 24 |
| F. P. Rubridge | Ottawa | 1,512 00 | 1,663 20 | 151 20 |
| Henry Johnson | St. Johns | 229 95 | 255 48 | 25 53 |
| Pierre Laurercelle | Quebec | 434 70 | 439 56 | 4 86 |
| Daniel Buck | Perth | 179 87 | 199 80 | 19 93 |
| Mathew Orr | Cornwall | 175 97 | 177 96 | 1 99 |
| John Blondin | do | 44 82 | 45 36 | 0 54 |
| Hilaire Martin | Montreal | 83 79 | 84 72 | 0 93 |
| Francois Perron | do | 70 56 | 71 40 | 0 84 |
| Eustache Lefebvre | do | 79 56 | 80 40 | 0 84 |
| B. Bradley | | 99 36 | 100 44 | 1 08 |
| Nicholas Higgins | St. Catharines | 257 94 | 259 92 | 2 88 |

## A.—*Continued.*—STATEMENT

Of Increases made to Superannuation Allowances under the Act 38 Victoria, chapter 9, such increases being payable from 1st July, 1875.

| Names. | Residences. | Old Allowances. | Revised Allowances. | Increases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| André St. Denis | Ottawa | 84 10 | 85 08 | 0 98 |
| Jos. Johnston | do | 64 59 | 65 28 | 0 69 |
| John Newman | do | 179 87 | 199 80 | 19 93 |
| Thomas Newman | do | 176 09 | 195 60 | 19 51 |
| Geo. Newsome | Perth | 118 20 | 119 52 | 1 32 |
| Peter Sweeney | Kingston | 199 08 | 221 16 | 22 08 |
| John Jones | Perth | 179 87 | 199 80 | 19 93 |
| Thomas Cutler | Morrisburgh | 114 05 | 115 32 | 1 27 |
| Wm. McNown | Montreal | 220 41 | 235 08 | 14 67 |
| Wm. Cochrane | St. Catharines | 126 36 | 127 80 | 1 44 |
| Wm. Cavers | do | 142 56 | 144 12 | 1 56 |
| Henry Higgins | do | 226 80 | 252 00 | 25 20 |
| John Watson | do | 84 24 | 85 20 | 0 96 |
| Hugh Hagan | do | 82 62 | 83 52 | 0 90 |
| John O'Neil | do | 117 94 | 121 92 | 3 98 |
| Alex. Gillespie | Cornwall | 72 07 | 74 52 | 2 45 |
| Moses Holt | Pembroke | 64 80 | 65 52 | 0 72 |
| John Dunlop | Kingston | 133 11 | 136 08 | 2 97 |
| Fred. Bragg | Digby | 264 96 | 285 60 | 20 64 |
| Oliver Vincent | Ottawa | 378 00 | 420 00 | 42 00 |
| G. H. Detlor | Napanee | 364 80 | 372 84 | 8 04 |
| Thomas Hewitt | Montreal | 777 60 | 794 88 | 17 28 |
| John Wilson | Cobourg | 194 40 | 198 72 | 4 32 |
| Geo. Roddick | Port Hope | 204 24 | 208 80 | 4 56 |
| John Boyd | Niagara | 360 00 | 368 04 | 8 04 |
| John Crotty | Halifax | 136 08 | 139 08 | 3 00 |
| James Prendergast | Quebec | 365 40 | 377 64 | 12 24 |
| Wm. H. Lee | Ottawa | 1,638 00 | 1,820 04 | 182 04 |
| C. J. Birch | Kingston | 730 80 | 763 32 | 32 52 |
| James Clark | St. Johns | 107 64 | 110 04 | 2 40 |
| Ellen Jessop | Ottawa | 230 40 | 235 56 | 5 16 |
| E. Binney | Halifax | 1,638 00 | 1,820 04 | 182 04 |
| Martin Carmen | Ottawa | 378 00 | 390 60 | 12 60 |
| John Burgess | Dunnville | 195 72 | 200 16 | 4 44 |
| Wm. Keith | Kincardine | 171 00 | 174 84 | 3 84 |
| Wm. G. Fife | Halifax | 756 00 | 840 00 | 84 00 |
| James Fitzgerald | do | 307 80 | 314 64 | 6 84 |
| Wm. McLean | do | 305 28 | 325 56 | 20 28 |
| J. Roy | Quebec | 147 84 | 151 08 | 3 24 |
| Mathew Enright | do | 118 32 | 120 84 | 2 52 |
| Hercules Ellis | Montreal | 302 40 | 312 48 | 10 08 |
| James Cowan | Sombra | 287 16 | 299 88 | 12 72 |
| Thomas R. Robertson | St. Johns | 522 00 | 539 40 | 17 40 |
| Carlo de Castlo | Morrisburgh | 171 36 | 177 12 | 5 76 |
| Paul Pouliot | Ottawa | 138 24 | 142 80 | 4 56 |
| John Stuart | do | 504 96 | 521 76 | 16 80 |
| Duncan Graham | do | 945 00 | 976 56 | 31 56 |
| James Brewster | St. Johns | 151 20 | 156 24 | 5 04 |
| Alfred Gough | England | 1,160 64 | 1,238 04 | 77 40 |
| Geo. Ryder | Halifax | 216 24 | 221 04 | 4 80 |
| Humphrey Fidler | Goderich | 130 08 | 134 40 | 4 32 |
| John Fraser | New Carlisle | 527 88 | 545 52 | 17 64 |
| Paul Cooper | Ottawa | 229 92 | 255 48 | 25 56 |
| W. R. Bartlett | Toronto | 911 40 | 980 00 | 68 60 |
| Daniel Gallagher | Halifax | 172 44 | 178 20 | 5 76 |
| Paul Paquette | St. Anne | 93 12 | 96 24 | 3 12 |
| James King | Kingsville | 122 40 | 126 48 | 4 08 |

## A.—*Concluded.*—STATEMENT

Of Increases made to Superannuation Allowances under the Act 38 Victoria, chapter 9, such increases being payable from 1st July, 1875.

| Names. | Residences. | Old Allowances. | Revised Allowances. | Increases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| John Brennan | St. John, Q | 455 28 | 465 00 | 9 72 |
| J. Stewart Richardson | Halifax | 491 04 | 517 44 | 26 40 |
| Alex. Reed | St. Johns. | 377 64 | 405 96 | 28 32 |
| Edward C. Hayden | Ottawa | 893 76 | 922 56 | 28 80 |
| Orange Schryer | Fort Erie | 334 80 | 342 00 | 7 20 |
| Chas. Stewart | Clarenceville | 269 76 | 272 64 | 2 88 |
| P. S. Dodd | Sydney. | 632 40 | 673 20 | 40 80 |
| John Goudge | Halifax | 153 12 | 154 32 | 1 20 |
| | | 44,361 90 | 47,112 32 | 2,750 42 |
| Less W. R. Bartlett, paid by India | n Department | 911 40 | 980 00 | 68 60 |
| | | $43,450 50 | $46,132 32 | $2,681 82 |

JOHN SIMPSON,
*Assistant Auditor.*

Finance Department,
Ottawa, February 9th, 1876.

# STATEMENT

## (B.)

OF ALL ALLOWANCES and Gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4, intituled "An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada by providing for the Superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases."

| Dates of Orders in Council. | To whom granted. | Residence. | Annual Allowance. | Gratuities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| February 9 | As per Return to Parliament of this date.... | .... ..... | 89,180 20 | 9,130 21 |
| do ... | Increases under 39 Vic., cap. 9, as per accompanying Statement A... ..... | ..... | 2,681 82 | |
| April 10 | James Hunter. ..... | Cornwall ..... | 97 08 | |
| do ... | Joseph Tanner..... ..... | do ..... | 90 48 | |
| do ... | Donald McDonald..... ..... | do ..... | 235 20 | |
| do ... | Jasper Murphy..... ..... | Dunnville ..... | 209 04 | |
| do ... | George Mackenzie..... | Chicoutimi ..... | 106 44 | |
| do ... | D. McCulloch..... ..... | Pictou ...$673 56 | | |
| | Less Allowance as per Return dated Feb. 9th, 1875..... ..... | .....$511 98 | 161 58 | |
| do ... | P. German..... | New Westminster.. | 198 60 | |
| May 7 | Hugh D. Wilson ..... | Toronto ..... ..... | 314 04 | |
| do ... | James Casey..... ..... ..... ..... | Montreal..... | 216 60 | |
| do ... | G. Thomson ..... ..... | Hamilton ..... | 330 60 | |
| do ... | Thomas John..... ..... | Montreal..... | 237 12 | |
| do ... | Charles Roger ..... | England ..... | 161 52 | |
| do ... | Charles Howard ..... | Hamilton ..... | 754 56 | |
| do ... | D. Robinson..... | Montreal ..... | 253 32 | |
| do ... | Israel C. St. Amour.. ..... | do ..... | 150 72 | |
| do ... | L. Pepin.. ..... | do ..... | 136 80 | |
| do ... | R. Kimber..... | England..... | 1,048 80 | |
| do 19 | Joseph D. Coste ..... | Arichat ..... | 117 24 | |
| do ... | Francis Clarke... ..... | Montreal..... | 114 00 | |
| do ... | William Fest ..... ..... | do ..... ..... | 273 60 | |
| do ... | William Peatman..... ..... | do ..... | 114 00 | |
| do ... | George Tuck ..... | do ..... | 114 00 | |
| do ... | Alexander Symmers..... ..... | do ..... | 125 40 | |
| June 14 / July 28 | William McGervan..... ..... | Stanstead..... | 294 48 | |
| do ... | Antoine Talbot ..... | Gaspé..... | 121 56 | |
| do ... | J. C. Davis..... | Brantford ..... | 287 28 | |
| do ... | F. H. Priem ..... | Montreal..... | 950 04 | |
| do ... | J. W. King..... ..... | Ottawa.. ..... | 608 04 | |
| do ... | James Fitzgerald ..... | Grosse Isle..... | 77 52 | |
| July 26 | Christopher Walsh ... ..... | Oshawa..... | 558 72 | |
| do ... | William Warren ..... | Whitby..... | 538 08 | |
| do ... | Thos. R. De Wolff..... ..... | Halifax ..... ..... | 718 20 | |
| do ... | John Green..... | Toronto ..... | 288 84 | |
| do ... | R. Yorston ..... | do ..... | 276 72 | |
| do ... | R. Leatch ..... | do ..... | 188 16 | |
| do ... | R. G. Patton ..... | Quebec ..... | 980 04 | |
| do ... | Horace Merrill ..... ..... | Ottawa..... | 1,197 00 | |
| do ... | Christopher Hartley..... ..... | Carillon ..... | 186 72 | |
| August 11 | Arthur Woodgate..... ..... | England..... | 1,552 32 | |
| do 27 | John McDonald..... . ..... | Clifton..... ..... | 384 72 | |
| do ... | Daniel Dimock..... | Chester ..... | 56 76 | |
| do ... | John Burns..... | Ottawa.. ..... ..... | ..... | 300 00 |
| do ... | Hugh Sinclair ..... | Toronto ..... | 266 04 | |
| Septemb'r 27 | Samuel Hayden ..... ..... | Sable River..... | 116 52 | |

## B.—*Concluded.*—STATEMENT

OF ALL ALLOWANCES and Gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic., cap. 4, intituled: "An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada by providing for the Superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases."

| Dates of Orders in Council. | To whom granted. | Residence. | Annual Allowance. | Gratuities. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1875. | | | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| Sept'r. 30 | Archibald Cary | Morristown | 625 00 | |
| October 8 | J. Alison Fraser | Ottawa | | 33 33 |
| do ... | Rev. Hannibal Mulkins | England | 570 00 | |
| do ... | Robert Donkin | Halifax | 437 00 | |
| do 29 | F. Z. Tasse | Montreal | 997 50 | |
| do 30 | J. B. Butler | Ottawa | | 283 32 |
| November 15 | William Eden | Fort Erie | 410 64 | |
| do ... | James Muir | Shelburne | 218 52 | |
| | | | 110,329 18 | |
| | Less Allowances lapsed by the deaths of— | | | |
| | A. N. Striker $565 44 | | | |
| | David Luck 506 88 | | | |
| | Col. Sewell 1,260 00 | | | |
| | M. F. Whitehead 756 00 | | | |
| | Timothy Shields 97 82 | | | |
| | John Clark 193 68 | | | |
| | John McCann 107 36 | | | |
| | A. Levesque 356 40 | | | |
| | William Chase 283 50 | | | |
| | John Lane 104 04 | | | |
| | J. Ratchford 252 00 | | | |
| | T. C. Tobias 472 56 | | | |
| | Nicol Nicolson 37 80 | | | |
| | E. F. Le Guire 276 00 | | | |
| | J. Lauders 64 80 | | | |
| | Francis Thompson 455 04 | | | |
| | Michael Mooney 155 97 | | | |
| | John Cameron 390 60 | | | |
| | Thomas Connor 236 64 | | | |
| | John Palmer 285 12 | | | |
| | John P. Roblin 292 50 | | | |
| | Thomas O'Neil 208 80 | | | |
| | J. Wetherall 363 96 | | | |
| | M. L. Amouroux 203 64 | | | |
| | William Burley 127 20 | | | |
| | B. Robinson 2,100 00 | | | |
| | John Strachan 145 56 | | | |
| | Edward Duckett 420 00 | | | |
| | S. S. Thorne 169 32 | | | |
| | | | 10,888 63 | |
| | | | $99,440 55 | $9,746 86 |

## STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments.—Superannuation Fund.

| —— | Receipts | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| To 30th June, 1874, as per Return dated 9th February 1875..... | 192,061 87 | 169,192 17 |
| During year ended 30th June, 1875... ..... ..... ..... ..... | 56,678 71 | 77,298 25 |
| | $228,740 58 | $246,490 42 |

## STATEMENT of the cases in which (since last Return) additions have been made to the actual number of years' services of persons employed in the Civil Service who have been Superannuated.

| Persons Superannuated. | No. of Years Added. | Authority. |
|---|---|---|
| Hugh David Wilson..... ..... ..... | 3 | Order in Council, May 7th, 1875. |
| Charles Howard... ..... ..... ..... | 2 | do do |
| F. X. Prieur..... ..... ..... | 10 | do June 14th. |
| J. W. King. ..... ..... ..... ..... | 10 | do do |
| Horace Merrill.. ..... ..... ..... | 9 | do July 26th. |
| Robert Donkin..... ..... ..... | 10 | do October 8th. |
| F. Z. Tasse..... ..... ..... ..... | 4 | do do 29th. |

JOHN SIMPSON,
*Assistant Auditor.*

AUDIT OFFICE,
OTTAWA, February 9th, 1876.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 27th September*, 1875.

On a memorandum dated 17th September, 1875, from the Honorable the Minister of the Interior, stating that he has had under consideration two telegrams received from Mr. W. J. Christie, the Chief Commissioner in charge of payment of annuities to Indians under Treaty No. 4, at Qu'Appelle Lakes, representing that the number of Indians assembled is largely in excess of the estimate formed by the Commissioners last year.

The Minister observes that it was then supposed that the number within the limits of the Treaty did not exceed 2,500, and on this supposition the estimates were submitted to Parliament.

That from the annuity money now asked for by Mr. Christie it would appear that the Indians who will present themselves for payment this year number about 4,500, or 2,000 in excess of last year's estimate.

That this number at $17 per head (namely $12 per head for treaty gratuity and $5 per head for the current year's annuity) represents a sum of $34,000.

The Minister therefore recommends that the sum of thirty-four thousand dollars ($34,000) be placed to the credit of Indian Funds for Treaty No. 4, any balance not required for annuity purposes to be employed in defraying other necessary expenses connected with the Treaty.

The Honorable the Minister of Finance, to whom the above memorandum was referred, reports that there is no Parliamentary appropriation from which the expenditure contemplated in the said memorandum can be paid.

The Honorable the Minister of the Interior reports that the necessity for the expenditure referred to being urgent, he recommends that a Special Warrant for the amount be prepared and submitted for Your Excellency's signature, under the provisions of the second sub-section of Section 35 of the Act 31st Victoria, chapter 5.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH,
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

To the Honorable
The Minister of Finance.

STATEMENT shewing the expenditure of the amount, $34,000, appropriated for Treaty No. 4, by Order in Council of the 27th September, and for which a Special Warrant was issued:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annuities paid under terms of Treaty..... | $52,757 00 | |
| Amount appropriated by Parliament..... | 24,500 00 | |
| Balance paid from amount appropriated by Order in Council..... | | $28,257 00 |
| Provisions supplied to Indians while being paid..... | $22,103 77 | |
| Amount paid from Parliamentary appropriation ..... | 16,360 77 | |
| Balance paid from amount appropriated by Order in Council..... | | 5,743 00 |
| Total..... | | $34,000 00 |

(Signed), E. A. MEREDITH,
*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*

(Signed), JOHN LANGTON,
*Auditor.*

JOHN LANGTON, Esq.,
*Auditor-General.*

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 27th December*, 1875.

On a report dated 23rd December, 1875, from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, stating that in consequence of unforeseen expenses, the amount estimated and voted by Parliament for the North-West Mounted Police Force for the current financial year has been found insufficient to meet the requirements of the service.

That a detailed statement of the expenditure on account of Mounted Police is in course of preparation, and will shortly be submitted to Council, but in the meantime the sum of $50,000 will be required.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the sum of $50,000, in addition to the amount voted by Parliament, be placed to the credit of the North-West Mounted Police Force, to be provided for in the Supplementary Estimates to be prepared next Session, for the service of the year.

The Honorable the Minister of Finance having reported that there is no Legislative grant from which the amount asked for in the foregoing report can be paid; and the Honorable the Minister of Justice having reported that the necessity being urgent, he recommends that a special Warrant issue for the amount under the 2nd sub.-sec. of the 35 sec. of the Act 31 Vic. cap. 5.

The Committee advise that a special Warrant do issue accordingly.

Certified.

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

To the Honorable
The Minister of Finance.

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OTTAWA, February 14th, 1876.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total expenditure on account of Mounted Police, which has as yet come into the books of the Finance Department, at this date, is..... | $201,955 34 |
| Vote in the Estimates ..... | 185,000 00 |
| Balance charged against the special Warrant for $50,000 ..... | 16,955 34 |
| There are also balances of the credits given in Manitoba, and to the Department, the cheques for which have not yet come in | 16,323 82 |
| | $33,279 16 |

I append a Statement of the Department of Justice, shewing the purposes for which credits have been applied for and expenditure incurred.

(Signed), JOHN LANGTON,
*Auditor*

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EXPENDITURE under credit for $50,000 authorized by Order in Council of the 27th December, 1875, on account of the North-West Mounted Police service.

| Name. | Service. | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| T. Dixon, Agent, Mounted Police, Manitoba..... | To pay for supplies for force at Swan River; and wages of men employed on Transport Train between Winnipeg and Swan River ..... | 9,000 00 |
| Department of Justice..... | To pay Orders from members of force on account of pay; account for printing Commissioner's Report (French copy), &c..... | 1,297 00 |
| Militia Department..... | Clothing..... | 357 70 |
| G.W.Griffiths, Paymaster | Pay of Force ..... | 22,676 37 |
| | Unexpended balance..... | 16,668 93 |
| | | $50,00000 |

(Signed), H. BERNARD,
*Deputy Minister of Interior.*

DEPT. OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, February, 14th, 1876.

# STATEMENT

## Of Expenditure on Governor General's Special Warrant of October 5th, for $60,000 for Settlers' Relief in Manitoba.

Copy *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, on the* 15th *September*, 1875.

The Committee of Council having reference to the proposed expenditure of the sum of $60,000 for the relief of the settlers in Manitoba rendered destitute by the late grasshopper ravages, respectfully advise that, inasmuch as the Honorable the Minister of Finance has reported that there is no Parliamentary provision for such expenditure which the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture has stated to be of urgent necessity, a special warrant for the amount be prepared and submitted for Your Excellency's signature, and the provisions of the 2nd sub-section of section 35 of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 5.

(Certified,)
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

To the Honorable
The Minister of Finance,
&c., &c., &c.

| 1875. | | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 4..... | Bank of Montreal to pay draft of the First National Bank of St. Paul for $9,875 Am. cy., for Pork purchased for relief of settlers in Manitoba | 8,541 88 |
| ,, 11..... | do for draft for purchase of 200 sacks of Flour ..... | 432 50 |
| ,, 12..... | do 2 drafts—$500 and $2,676.43 U.S. cy., at 13½ discount—for Flour and Wheat ..... | 2,747 62 |
| ,, 14..... | do 1 draft—$1,521.42 U.S. cy., at 13½ discount—for Flour and Wheat..... | 1,323 64 |
| ,, 14..... | do 1 draft—$500 do do 200 sacks Flour | 435 00 |
| ,, 18..... | do 4 drafts for Wheat and Flour..... | 1,987 19 |
| ,, 19..... | do 1 do do ..... | 1,020 67 |
| ,, 22..... | do 1 do Flour ..... | 436 25 |
| ,, 22..... | do 1 do Wheat ..... | 1,715 43 |
| ,, 5..... | Department of Agriculture, for J. Y. Shantz, for 7,500 Seamless Bags..... | 2,250 00 |
| ,, 19..... | do do for Supplies purchased..... | 3,539 93 |
| ,, 26..... | Bank of Montreal, for J. Y. Shantz, for Wheat and Flour ..... | 792 31 |
| ,, 27..... | do do for Wheat ..... | 1,813 43 |
| Nov. 2..... | do 3 dfts. for J. Y. Shantz, for $1,000, $500, $399.65 U.S. cy. | 1,663 20 |
| Dec. 7..... | Department of Agriculture, for J. Y. Shantz, on draft in purchasing supplies... | 48 78 |
| ,, 13..... | Ontario Bank, for W. Hespeler, Freight Charges on Supplies ..... | 5,000 00 |
| 1876. | | |
| Jan. 3..... | Department of Agriculture, for J. Y. Shantz, account Freight on supplies ..... | 2,301 73 |
| ,, 3..... | do do Travelling Expenses..... | 41 38 |
| ,, 28..... | Ontario Bank, for W. Hespeler, Teaming Expenses ..... | 500 00 |
| ,, 28..... | do J. Tetu, Salary from 1st October to 31st December..... | 230 00 |
| Feb. 8..... | do W. Hespeler, Freight ..... | 1,500 00 |
| ,, 8..... | do J. Tetu, Stationery ..... | 32 23 |
| | | 38,353 17 |

JOHN LANGTON,
*Auditor.*

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 11th February, 1876.
20—1

(No. 21.)

# RETURN

Under 31 Vic., Cap. 73, Sec. 6, shewing the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the year 1875, the cost of pay and of travelling expenses expended in respect thereof.

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*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]*

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 15th March, 1875:—For copies of all papers, despatches, minutes of Council and correspondence had with Her Majesty's Government in relation to the Legislation which was under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament in relation to British Merchant Shipping from 1871 to the end of 1874, in connection with the so-called Plimsoll movement, also in connection with the proposed Legislative measure in relation to Merchant Shiping at present proposed by Her Majesty's Government; also all papers, minutes of Council and despatches had between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Government protesting against any Legislation which would affect Canadian Shipping.

By command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 31st March, 1875.

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OTTAWA, 7th March, 1872.

The undersigned begs to report to Council that a Memorial has recently been received from merchants and ship-owners of Halifax, representing the great necessity which exists for the appointment of a shipping-master at that port. As the law at present stands there is no provision made for the appointment of such an officer at Halifax, or, any other port in Nova Scotia, and special legislation would be necessary in order to such appointment. The Board of Trade in London requested, with reference to Merchant Shipping Bills, that legislation thereon as regards vital points be suspended until the Merchant Shipping Code Bill which has been under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament for some years past should have become Law. The undersigned is of opinion that it would be very desirable to avoid legislation of a general character with reference to shipping of seamen, until the action of the Imperial Parliament on the measure under their consideration was obtained. The delay, however, has now extended over three years, and the undersigned thinks it desirable that Her Majesty's Government should be asked through the proper channel whether there is any probability of the Bill referred to receiving the sanction of the Imperial

Parliament and becoming Law during its present Session, and in case of an affirmative answer he would recommend that the introduction of the necessary measure be further deferred until the following Session of the Canadian Parliament. The undersigned also recommends, as a temporary measure, that a Bill to meet the immediate necessities of Halifax and other Nova Scotian Ports in relation to the shipping of seamen be prepared for the consideration of Parliament at its approaching Session.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed), P. MITCHELL,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

DOWNING STREET, 18th April, 1872.

MY LORD,—With reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 64, of the 11th March, enclosing a copy of a Report of a Committee of the Canadian Privy Council enquiring whether there is any probability that the Merchant Shipping Code Bill will become Law during the present Session of Parliament I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Board of Trade.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), KIMBERLEY.

Gov. Gen. The Rt. Hon.
Lord LISGAR, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

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*Mr. Farrer to the Under Secretary, C. O.*

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL GARDENS,
15th April, 1872.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada enquiring whether there is any probability that the Merchant Shipping Code Bill will be passed during the present Session. In reply, I am to state that the Board are not in a position to say that they expect that the Bill will be passed this year. Under these circumstances the Board of Trade hope that the Canadian Government will not on this account defer such legislative action as they may deem necessary to meet the immediate necessities of Halifax and other Nova Scotian ports in relation to the shipping and discharge of seamen.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), T. N. FARRER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

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*City of St. John, Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, 2nd May, 1873.*

The undersigned Merchants, Ship-owners Underwriters and others, beg respectfully to say ;—

That in their opinion the best interests of Canadian Shipping would be greatly advanced and protected by His Excellency the Governor-General and their Honours the Members of the Privy Council of Canada introducing a measure to facilitate the organization of a Canadian Lloyds Registry and Classification of Shipping: and

That provision be made to give the respective Local Boards of Trade a representation in such Association through their President and Vice-President, whom it would be desirable to appoint *ex-officio*, or in their room two other members to be chosen by each of the said respective Boards as members of the Committee of Classification, and further;

That it would be expedient to grant that all the Canadian tonnage, at the time of the opening of the said Dominion Lloyds, which is classed in Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping or in *Bureau Veritas*, or which is in course of classification in these Registers, and when so classed shall be transferred to the Canada Lloyds Registry Book and receive therein a similar rating for the unexpired term of their class free of any charge.

(Signed),

Z. Ring,
Rob. Robertson & Son,
Hall & Fairweather,
L. McMann & Son,
Henry Vaughan,
Turnbull & Co.,
Geo. S. De Forest,
Wm. Davidson,
John Fisher,
Scammell Bros.,
J. & W. F. Harrison,
Geo. F. Smith,
John W. Nicholson,
J. Armstrong & Co.,
Thos. Gilbert,
R. A. Chapman & Co.,
L. H. DeVeber & Sons,
Fras. Clementson,
Jardine & Co.,
Geo. Eaton,
M. Sabiston,
Vroom & Arnold,
Thos. A. Temple,
Wm. & James Lawton,
Guy Stewart & Co.,
Troop & Son,
D. V. Roberts,
D. J. McLaughton, Jr.,
Quill & Goodwin,
J & R. Milligan,
Timothy McCarthy & Son,
Ellis & Armstrong,
John Holden,
White Brothers,
Henry Stewart,
Walters & McLaughlan,
Thomas Furlong,
Edwin Fisher,
Prichard & Son,
William Firth,

(Signed),

Joshua S. Turner,
Allan Brothers,
D. R. & C. F. Eaton,
Schofield & Beer,
Daniel & Boyd,
C. M. Gardner,
Taylor Bros.
Robert Marshall,
Thomas R. Jones & Co.,
James F. Cruickshank,
Cruickshank & Pittfield,
Simeon Jones & Co.,
R. E. Puddington,
R. D. McArthur,
C. P. Clarke,
W. F. Butt,
Magee Bros.,
Alex. Yeats & Sons,
Edwin Frost,
A. & J. Robinson,
R. Blair,
Geo. Carvell,
Geo. W. Geron,
R. P. McGivern,
M. Lawrence,
Charles King,
William Gardner,
George McKean,
John Stewart,
F. Tufts,
Melick & Jordan,
Allan McLean,
James A. Harding,
A. D. Lewin,
William Elder,
J. H. Vaughan,
G. S. Baker,
James E. White,
Estabrooks & Gleeson,
Lewis Rivers.

To Hon. P. Mitchell,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, &c.,
Ottawa.

*By Telegraph from St. John N.B., to Hon. Peter Mitchell.*

OTTAWA 5th May, 1873.

Add to petition favor of Canada Lloyds mailed in triplicate Hon. William Muirhead, Hon. John Robertson, William Munro, Hon. Jas. De Veber, Steeves, Hillyard and Rudderick, J. D. McDonald, Dauid D. Robertson, R. J. Leonard, Thomas MacLelan, Thos. Edw. Mulledge, A. R. Ferguson, J. & A. McMillan, Edward Willis, R. G. Lunt, John Vassie, B. R. Lawrence, Berton Brothers, Thomas B. Buxton, Nevins, Fraser & Co.

(Signed), ROBERT MARSHALL

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OTTAWA, 10th May, 1873.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that he has had brought under his notice the Bill introduced into the Imperial Parliament by Mr. Plimsoll, M. P, and others, the provisions of which will affect detrimentally, and in his opinion unfairly, the seagoing shipping of Canada. The Boards of Trade, both in St. John and Halifax, and the commercial men as well as the Parliamentary representatives of the Maritime Provinces have remonstrated against the proposed legislation above alluded to; and he, therefore, recommends that Her Majesty's Government be communicated with by cable telegraph forthwith, and that they be respectfully requested to urge upon Parliament the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of said Bill, or at least to suspend the progress of it until the Canadian Government can be heard and their interests duly represented.

A copy of the memorial from the St. John Board of Trade is annexed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed), P. MITCHELL,

*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

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OTTAWA, 14th May, 1873.

The undersigned has had referred to him for report by the Honorable the Privy Council of Canada, the annexed Petition of the St. John N.B., Board of Trade in relation to a Bill now under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, entitled: "A Bill to provide for the survey of certain shipping and to prevent overloading," upon which he begs to make the following report.

In the said Petition the said St. John Board of Trade allege as follows :

"1st. Whereas by the proposed legislation in the British House of Commons by Mr. Plimsoll's Bill, it is feared by this Board that undue discrimination may be made in favor of iron ships, and of Lloyd's Registry ; therefore resolved, that the Dominion Government be asked to use its influence to prevent any discrimination being made to the injury of our shipping interests, as is feared may be done by this Bill, or by other measures that may be proposed, with a due regard being had at the same time to the security of life.

" 2nd. Whereas, Mr. Plimsoll's Bill for the survey of shipping will, if enacted, deprive the Provinces of the benefit hitherto enjoyed from classification in Bureau Veritas; and if passed, will be most disastrous to the shipping property under the classification; and

" Whereas, the said Bill discriminates against wooden ships and in favor of Iron."

The undersigned has also had referred to him the annexed extract from the minutes of a special meeting of the Halifax, N. S., Chamber of Commerce, with resolution embodied therein upon the same subject.

The undersigned has carefully examined the Bill referred to, and is convinced that if it passes into law as it is introduced, it will seriously interfere with the shipping of Canada. To illustrate this, he will refer to such portions of the Bill as in his opinion will have that result.

The 4th section of the said Bill prescribes that every British ship shall be surveyed by an officer of the British Board of Trade, and no ship shall proceed on any voyage from a British Port unless the owner or master of such ship has such certificate from the Board of Trade as is by this Act prescribed, and which certificate is in force, and any officer of Customs may detain any British ship until such certificate is produced; and it further declares that "if any British ship proceeds on a voyage without such certificate, the owner and master of such ship shall each incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and a further penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every day during which such voyage shall continue."

The 5th Section provides how the survey shall be made, and declares that "in case any such surveyor is not satisfied with the result of such survey he shall deliver to the owner or master of snch ship a requisition in writing containing the particulars of the works or other matters in his judgment necessary to render such ship seaworthy, and such owner or master shall, before he receives a declaration of survey comply with the terms of such requisition to the satisfaction of such surveyor, unless the Board of Trade shall, after appeal, otherwise order and direct." The said Section further provides that the certificate of a surveyor or the Secretary of the Committee of Management of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping or of the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Vessels shall be received "in lieu of, and the same shall for the purposes of obtaining a certificate under this Act be of the same force and effect as a declaration of survey by one of the surveyors of the Board of Trade."

The Bill in sections 15 to 18 inclusive deals with the question of deck loads, and in Section 17 prohibits vessels, under a severe penalty, except as therein stated, from entering a British port with a deck load between the first day of January and the thirty-first day of March, or between the 15th September and the 31st December in any year.

The Bill in Sections 19 and 20 deals with the question of the "load-line" or "free board" of British vessels, and by the fourth schedule defines how this shall be ascertained, and regulates the same, both as applicable to iron and wooden ships.

In remarking, therefore, upon the way in which Canadian ships will be affected by this Bill, it will be perceived that, in the first place, it is only applicable to British, and not to foreign ships, and that as Canadian registered vessels are British ships, and are recognized as such by the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, Canadian vessels will be subject when in British ports outside the limits of Canada, to restrictions from which foreign ships with which they have to compete are exempted, and Canadian Vessels are thereby placed at a disadvantage in British ports as compared with foreign ships.

It may be said that they are, however, placed upon the same footing as British vessels owned in the United Kingdom, but in effect this is not the case, for while the fourth section of the Act makes a survey compulsory, and the requirements of the surveyor absolute, (subject to the appeal stated) it gives to the certificates of the officers of the two institutions therein named, viz., Lloyd's Registry and the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Vessels, the same force and value as is given to the certificates of the officers of the Board of Trade; and as the greater proportion of the shipping registered in the ports of the United Kingdom has been built under the supervision of, and surveyed and classed by, the officers of one or other of these institutions, these certificates can be given, without the necessity, in a large majority of cases, of opening up the ships or incurring much expense. This is, however, not the case with Canadian shipping. It is alleged, and I believe with truth, that a very large proportion of the sea-going tonnage of Canada, and more especially of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is built and classed under the supervision

of and by the officers of Bureau Veritas, and as it is a rival institution to Lloyd's, and has in the past four years largely superseded it in the classification of Canadian ships, it could scarcely be expected that the Committee of Lloyd's, or their officers, would accept the inspection and classification of Bureau Veritas as sufficient, and especially as their rules of construction differ so widely; and it would therefore necessarily follow that in every case of the thousands of sea-going vessels which Canada owns, and which, as before stated, are largely classed in Bureau Veritas, the greater portion of them, before they could sail out of a British port (other than a Canadian port) would probably have to go into dock, be opened up, and incur the expense and delay of a re-inspection and classification either by the officers of the Board of Trade or Lloyd's Surveyors; and this means in each case a large amount of money, while the ships of the United Kingdom, built under Lloyd's, would avoid this difficulty, expense and delay.

There is, however, another danger which Canadian ship-owners have to fear from the state of facts referred to, viz., that inasmuch as Lloyd's and *Bureau Veritas* vary considerably in respect to scantling, materials, fastenings, outfits, &c., and as by the Bill referred to it may be reasonably assumed that Lloyd's requirements of construction will be made the standard of efficiency, upon which certificates will be issued by the Board of Trade, a large proportion of our vessels will be in danger of being refused certificates altogether, or at least they will only be obtained after much expense and delay have arisen.

It must, therefore, be apparent that under the Bill as proposed, Canadian ships would be placed at a great disadvantage as well with foreign ships as with vessels of the United Kingdom.

In relation to the next feature of the Bill, viz :—The regulation of Deck Loads the undersigned would observe that the 17th section is objectionable, and will seriously affect not only the shipping, but the lumber trade of Canada, inasmuch as it imposes very severe penalties for entering a British port with a deck load within the limitation of time hereinbefore named. The Parliament of Canada at its present session passed a law regulating the carriage of Deck Loads (a copy of which is hereto annexed.) By this law it will be perceived that vessels are prohibited from carrying deck loads from the 1st of October to the 16th March, higher than three feet above the deck, and that only of sawn lumber with spare spars for ship's use on voyages from Canada to Europe, but to that extent they are so permitted, and at other periods there is no restriction—and further, that vessels sailing between Canadian ports and the West Indies are restricted between the 15th November and the 16th March, to a maximum height over the main deck of four feet six inches of sawn lumber. This measure received very full consideration before it was adopted by the Parliament of Canada, and though opposed in its various stages by many members of Parliament as being too restrictive, it will be seen by the annexed statement of the evidence and discussion thereon, had before the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce---which Committee is composed of the leading business and commercial men of the Commons House of Parliament--that the Bill was generally sustained, and was adopted as a fair and just law in regard to the limitation to be placed on Deck Loads. Should, however, Mr. Plimsoll's Bill become law, it will be perceived that a vessel may comply with our law and take three feet in height of deck load, and when she arrives in the United Kingdom will be liable to severe penalties, inasmuch as no vessel is permitted to enter British ports with any deck load between the periods named in said section seventeen. This would very seriously affect the trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, as appears by the discussions which were elicited before the said Committee of Banking and Commerce.

In regard to the "Free Board" or "Load Line," it will be seen by reference to the said annexed Petition of the St. John Board of Trade, and the statements of the Committee of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, that they claim that the proposed arrangement will work detrimentally to Canadian shipping, and that a preference will be given to iron vessels over the vessels of Canada, which are almost entirely wooden,

but which it is claimed are as buoyant and as susceptible of carrying cargoes as iron vessels. On this point the undersigned can offer no opinion, but if the facts are as the St. John Board of Trade have stated (and he has no reason to doubt it,) the matter should be brought under the notice of the Imperial Government, with a view of preventing an unintentional wrong being done to our shipping.

The undersigned, having thus pointed out the injurious manner in which certain of the provisions of the Plimsoll Bill will affect the shipping of Canada, would beg to observe that, at the request of the British Board of Trade, the Government of Canada deferred legislation in matters relating to shipping, even after the Bills were before Parliament, because, as was stated by the British Board of Trade, it was desirable to see what action the Imperial Parliament would take in relation to the Shipping Code, which, for successive sessions for several years past, the Imperial Parliament has had under consideration. Before Canada legislated last year, the Department of the undersigned received intimation that the Code relating to Merchant Shipping, then under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, was not likely to be passed, and that it would not be well further to defer Canadian legislation. The Government of Canada has, accordingly, submitted to the Canadian Parliament several measures relating to and regulating Pilotage, Merchant Shipping and Seamen, several of which have become law, and which are largely assimilated to past Imperial legislation. Amongst these is one, a copy of which is annexed, entitled "An Act relating to Shipping, and for the registration, inspection and classification thereof," in which provision is made for the inspection and classification of ships within the Dominion of Canada. Under this law it is proposed to establish a system of inspection and classification which, it is hoped, will take the place, so far as Canadian tonnage is concerned, of both Lloyd's and *Bureau Veritas* and it is of the utmost importance to the shipping interests of Canada that the certificates which may be granted under the law referred to should be recognized by the Board of Trade in the same manner as it is proposed by the fifth section of the Plimsoll Bill, that the certificates of Lloyd's officers or the officers of the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Vessels, should be recognized.

The undersigned would respectfully observe that the shipping interests of Canada have assumed such vast proportions that her people view with alarm any legislation which may effect detrimentally that great interest.

There is now owned in Canada tonnage amounting to about 850,000 tons, valued at about $25,000,000, and giving employment to about 25,500 men. The people and Government of Canada are fully alive to the importance of fostering and encouraging such a great source of national and individual wealth; and though the Parliament of Canada, by its legislation, has fostered and promoted the prosperity of our Merchant Marine, it has never hesitated, when the interests of humanity demanded it, to impose such restriction as was necessary to give additional security to life; but it cannot be denied that the effect of the present measure, if it becomes law, will be to hold out inducements to transfer a large portion of the tonnage of Canada to foreign flags, as by that transfer Canadian ship-owners would escape the restriction which would be imposed upon them by the proposed Bill.

The undersigned would view, with great regret, the necessity for such a course, yet he feels assured that if the Imperial Parliament should legislate in such a manner as to discriminate, in practice, unfavorably to Canadian ships, such will be the result.

The St. John Board of Trade ask, in order to remedy the classification difficulty, that Bureau Veritas should be given the same classification as is given to Lloyd's.

There is no doubt that the feeling largely pervades our shipping communities that the Rules of construction of *Bureau Veritas* are more sensible, and more suited to securing a substantial sea-worthy ship, at a minimum of cost in Canada, than Lloyd's, and the former is represented as practically driving the latter out of most of our building ports, and, therefore, the recognition of *Bureau Veritas* as asked for in the said Petition of the St. John Board of Trade, would give satisfaction to our ship-owners. The undersigned, however, cannot recommend that a Foreign Association,

over which the British Parliament have no control, and which is practically beyond the reach of British influence, should be officially recognized, and he believes from a national point of view, it would not have in the future a beneficial effect, and he cannot, therefore, recommend such recognition.

The undersigned would further observe that his attention has been called to the injurious effects the said Plimsoll Bill, if it became law, would have upon Canadian shipping, from several other sources besides those referred to ; and on the 10th inst., he, by appointment, met the representatives in Parliament for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who urged the necessity of remonstrating with the Imperial Government against permitting the said Bill becoming law so far as to affect Canadian tonnage, and also urging the immediate establishment of a system of Canadian classification and inspection. It will also be remembered that the Government has been questioned in the Canadian Parliament as to whether they have taken steps to obtain the exemption of Canadian tonnage from the operations of said Bill.

The undersigned would observe that a strong feeling exists in Canada that in questions so vitally affecting our interest as those relating to shipping, and to which our Canadian Parliament give so much attention, and in relation to which our Canadian people are well qualified to judge of what suits their interests, Her Majesty's Government may safely adopt the policy, that wherever the Canadian Parliament have dealt with questions relating to shipping, the Imperial Parliament should exempt Canadian ships from the operation of Imperial Legislation upon that subject.

This principle the Imperial Parliament, to a great extent, have already recognised in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, in exempting Colonial ships while within the bounds of a Colony having a Parliament or Legislature which has legislated upon the snbject, from the operations of said Act. It is desirable that the principle of exemption, in so far as Canadian shipping is concerned, should be extended to all British ports, and that the Imperial Government should throw the responsibility of the legislation necessary to control and regulate Canadian shipping, upon the Canadian Parliament, subject always to the control which Her Majesty possesses, in the approval or rejection of such measures as the Canadian Parliament may enact.

This course would give great satisfaction in Canada, and would do much to perpetuate those ties which bind us to the Mother Country.

The undersigned believes that such a policy is in accordance with the general views entertained by Her Majesty's Government, and the experience of past years shows that the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada have not unworthily exercised the great powers which they possess, and he would, therefore, respectfully submit that Her Majesty's Government should be asked to recognize the principle which he has above stated.

He would, therefore recommend that, pending the decision upon the above recommendation, and in order to relieve Canadian shipping from the evils anticipated from the Plimsoll Bill :

1st. That the Imperial Government be asked that in any legislation that may be had affecting shipping, they should give to the Canadian inspection and classification of vessels, hereinbefore referred to, when it may be organized, the same standing and recognition as they may give to Lloyd's Registry or the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry for Iron Vessels.

2nd. That if the Plimsoll Bill, or one of a similar character, becomes law, that for the first twelve months thereafter it shall not apply to Canadian vessels, in order to afford to Canadian shipping an opportunity to obtain the necessary inspection and classification under the Canadian system of inspection and classification as contemplated by the annexed Bill.

3rd. That inasmuch as the Canadian Parliament has legislated upon the Deck Load question, Canadian vessels should be exempted from the operation of sections 15, 16, and 17 of the Plimsoll Bill.

4th. That Canadian vessels be exempt from the operations of sections 19 and 20 of the said Bill ; or if Her Majesty's Government consider that course objectionable,

then that due consideration be given to the representations contained in the annexed Petition from the St. John Board of Trade in relation to the Load Line of Canadian ships as compared with iron ships.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed), P. MITCHELL,
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

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DOWNING STREET,
3rd December, 1873.

SIR,—I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, and for general publication in the colony under your Government, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing a copy of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, and of instructions issued by that Department to Registrars and other officers in the British possessions abroad.

With regard to the 12th and 13th Sections, relating to the survey of unseaworthy ships, I have to request that you will point out to your responsible advisers that it is desirable that steps should be taken at an early period to cause a law to be passed in the Colony under your Government giving similar powers to the proper authority within the Colony to that which is by these Sections given to the Board of Trade.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed), KIMBERLEY.

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*Board of Trade to the Colonial Office.*

BOARD OF TRADE,
WHITEHALL GARDENS, 8*th September*, 1873.

*Merchant Shipping Act*, 1873.

REGISTRY.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to transmit a copy of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873, and to request that you will call the attention of the Earl of Kimberley to the 3rd Section, by which every British ship is required to be marked to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade with certain particulars, including a scale of feet denoting her draft of water.

An offence against this section is punishable by a penalty of One Hundred Pounds.

I am also to call attention to Sections 16 and 17, relating to the duties of Masters in cases of collision, and to state that the Board of Trade, being strongly impressed with the importance of carrying into effect these provisions as far as possible at home and abroad, direct me to request that you will move his Lordship to bring them to the notice of the Governors or Administrators of the various British possessions, with instructions to take such steps as may be practicable for their general publication, and for the detection and punishment of offences against them.

With regard to the 12th and 13th Sections relating to the survey of unseaworthy ships, I am to request you to suggest to his Lordship that it is very advisable that Acts or Ordinances should be passed in the various Colonies giving similar power to the Governors, Administrators or other Authorities, to that which is by these sections given to the Board of Trade.

A draft circular to Registrars and other officers in the British possessions abroad is enclosed for the approval of Earl Kimberley, and the Board of Trade would be glad to know the number which will be required for distribution.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

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DOWNING STREET,
10th July, 1873.

MY LORD,—I referred to the Board of Trade Your Lordship's Despatch No. 128 of the 15th May, with the Minute of Privy Council and report by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which accompanied it, on a Petition from the Board of Trade of St. John, N.B., respecting Mr. Plimsoll's "Shipping Survey and Bill, 1873," and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, an extract from a letter received from the Board of Trade in reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), KIMBERLEY

The Right Hon. Earl Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

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*Mr. Farrer to the Under Secretary, C. O.*

(*Extract.*)

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL,
June 30, 1873.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch from the Governor General of Canada, enclosing a minute of the Dominion Privy Council, and a report by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on a Petition from the Board of Trade of St. John, N.B., respecting Mr. Plimsoll's "Shipping Survey, etc., Bill, 1873," now before Parliament.

In reply, I am to state, for the information of Lord Kimberley, that this Board concur in the general scope of that Petition.

At the same time, they wish it to be understood, that as at present advised, they propose to proceed with the Merchant Shipping Bill, which has been introduced by the Government.

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No. 1.

*The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.*

(*Received May 2nd.*)

OTTAWA, 15th May, 1873.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Report of Council, submitting, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, a Report from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on a Petition from the Board of Trade of St. John, New Brunswick, respecting a Bill relating to shipping now before the Imperial Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), DUFFERIN.

*Inclosure* 1 *in No.* 1.

*Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the* 15*th day of May,* 1873.

The Committee have had under consideration the Report dated 14th May, 1873 from the Honorable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (annexed), on a Petition from the Board of Trade of St. John, New Brunswick, in relation to a Bill now under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, entitled, "A Bill to provide for the Survey of certain Shipping, and to prevent Overloading;" and they respectfully submit their concurrence in the said Report, and advise that a copy thereof be transmitted by your Excellency for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Certified.

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH.
*Clerk, Privy Council, Canada.*

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*Report to Council, dated* 14*th February,* 1874.

OTTAWA, 14th February, 1874.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that he has had under consideration circular despatch from the Earl of Kimberley of the 3rd December last, transmitting copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing a copy of the "Merchants Shipping Act, 1873" and of the instructions issued by that Department to Registrars and other officers in the British possessions abroad, and requesting with reference to the 12th and 13th Sections relating to the survey of unseaworthy ships, that steps might be taken for the passage of a law giving similar power to the proper authority in Canada to that which is by the sections referred to, given to the Board of Trade.

The undersigned has the honor to report that previous to the passing of the Imperial "Merchant Shipping Act, 1873," the Parliament of Canada had made provision for the cases referred to in Sections 26 to 29 inclusive, of the Act passed at last Session of Parliament, relating to shipping and for the registration, inspection and classification thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed), A. J. SMITH,
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

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OTTAWA, March 18th, 1874.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that he has had under consideration the petition of the Dominion Board of Trade addressed to His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th instant, praying that in view of the fact that legislation will be proposed in the Parliament of Great Britain in reference to the inspection of shipping, such measures may be adopted as are necessary to prevent such legislation from prejudicially affecting the tonnage of the Dominion of Canada; and he recommends that a copy of the petition be forwarded through the usual channel to Her Majesty's Government with the request that the prayer of the Petitioners may be complied with, and legislation in any degree detrimental to the shipping of the Dominion of Canada may not be enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain until reference has been made to the Government of Canada for its opinion thereon.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed), A. J. SMITH,
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

*To His Excellency Earl Dufferin, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, in Council:*

The Petition of the Dominion Board of Trade, humbly sheweth :—

That the tonnage owned and registered in the Dominion of Canada, in proportion to her population, exceeds that of any other country in the world :

That Canada now ranks *fourth*, if not *third*, as regards gross amount of tonnage, and that the building of vessels as well in the vicinity of our great inland waters as in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, is one of the prominent and most profitable of the industries of this country :

That prior to the Confederation of the Provinces in 1867, our large sized vessels were, as a rule, built under contract for parties in England and elsewhere, and that when they once passed out of the builders' hands, our interest in them ceased :

That the practice of building vessels for sale has been almost wholly abandoned, and that now ship builders, being joined by Canadian capitalists, build their vessels, whether for inland, coastwise, or deep-sea voyages, and own them and reap the advantage or loss in the business, as the case may be ; our ships are now found on every sea in the commercial world—carrying valuable East India and other cargoes, delivering the same in the best of order, and in a condition as satisfactory as by first class iron freight vessels :

That the Bill introduced some time ago by Mr. Plimsoll in reference to shpping —and more recently the appointment by Her Majesty's Government of a Royal Commission to enquire and report upon the matter—has caused the marked attention of people of all maritime countries to be given to questions concerning the character, condition and loading of ships ; and the feeling in the United Kingdom is so widespread that Parliament will in all probability legislate in the matter :

That the people and Parliament of England, however desirous of doing ample justice to Her loyal subjects in the Dominion, cannot be supposed to know thoroughly how much one of the great departments of Canadian industries may be injured by attempting to legislate for us in this matter :

That the people and Parliament of Canada will join heartily with our mother country in doing all that humanity demands for the preservation of life at sea, or that a judicious precaution requires ; as instanced when at the last Session of Parliament "An Act was passed limiting deck loads to a reasonable quantity," and also another intituled "An act relating to Shipping, and for the Registration, Inspection and Classification thereof ;" but they strongly object that so noble a purpose may, from want of a knowledge of the true position which our shipping now occupies, be made a plea for detrimental interference with our ships which contribute so largely to our importance and our wealth :

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray, that Your Excellency in Council may, in view of the fact that legislation will be proposed in the Parliament of Great Britain, consequent upon the report of the Royal Commission recently held in London, adopt such measures as the Government, in its wisdom, may deem necessary to prevent such legislation from prejudicially affecting the tonnage of the Dominion of Canada.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

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*The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.*

(54.) DOWNING STREET, April 23rd, 1874.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, and I have to request that you will enable me to answer the enquiry which it contains.

The letters from this Department referred to by the Board of Trade enclosed a copy of your despatch, No. 88, of the 25th March, and a note from Mr. Marshall, of which I enclose a copy.

I have, etc.,
(Signed), CARNARVON.

The Governor General,
Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.

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*Mr. Gray to Under Secretary of State, C. O.*

BOARD OF TRADE,
WHITEHALL GARDENS, 20th April, 1874.

*Merchant Shipping Code—Colonial unseaworthiness.*

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 4th and 11th inst., enclosing copy of a letter and enclosures from Mr. Robert Marshall, together with a copy of a despatch and enclosure from the Governor General of Canada relative to Canadian shipping.

In reply I am to state for the information of Earl Carnarvon that the papers in question have been forwarded to the Royal Commission on unseaworthy ships.

The Board are also desirous of learning whether the Canadian Bill with regard to the Government classification of ships in the Dominion is going on or not, and, if it is, in what stage it is now in.

I have, etc.,
(Signed), THOMAS GRAY.

The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

*Mr. Marshall to the Under-Secretary of State, C. O.*

FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY,
ST. JOHN, N.B., 13th March, 1874.

Mr. Robert Marshall's compliments to the Under-Secretary of State, Downing Street, London, England, with a copy of paper upon the Subject of "Canadian Tonnage," endorsed by the Dominion Board of Trade at its meeting recently held at Ottawa, as well as *Globe's* editorial in reference thereto.

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OTTAWA, 21st May, 1874.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that he has had under consideration despatch from the Earl of Carrarvon (No. 54), of the 23rd April last, transmitting copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, and requesting that a reply might be made to the enquiry contained therein respecting the Bill for the classification of ships in Canada as to whether such Bill was in operation or not, and what stage it was if in operation.

The undersigned recommends that the Board of Trade be informed through the usual channel that the Government of Canada have not as yet decided to put the provisions of the Act which relate to the inspection and classification of ships practically into operation, and to publish rules and regulations for such inspection and classification of shipping, and that no official action has been taken in the matter since the proclamation of the Act in the *Canada Gazette*.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed), A. J. SMITH,
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th February, 1876:—

For copies of all papers and correspondence which have passed between the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's Government in relation to Legislation which may be under consideration of the Imperial Parliament in relation to British Shipping, and affecting Shipping registered in Canada; also all correspondence between the said Governments in relation to the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of the Imperial Bill; also any correspondence between the said Governments in relation to the Legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament for the inspection and classification of Canadian vessels, and as to how far the British Government will accept the Canadian Classification and Inspection if the Law passed by the Canadian Parliament is put in force as equivalent to the Inspection by Imperial Officer or British Lloyds.

By command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 18th February, 1876.

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(1.)

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 10th April, 1875.*

On a Report, dated 5th April, 1875, from the Hon. the Minister of Marine and

Fisheries, stating that he has received information that a Bill has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament, the provisions of which, if adopted, he believes will seriously affect the sea-going shipping of Canada trading to and from the United Kingdom ; and he, therefore, recommends that Her Majesty's Government be communicated with by cable telegram immediately, requesting them to urge upon Parliament the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of such Bill.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH,
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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(1.)

OTTAWA, 5th April, 1875.

The undersigned has the honour to report to Council that he has received information that a Bill has been introduced into the Imperial Parliament, the provisions of which, if adopted, he believes will seriously affect the sea-going shipping of Canada trading to and from the United Kingdom ; and he, therefore, recommends that Her Majesty's Government be communicated with by cable telegraph immediately, requesting them to urge upon Parliament the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of such Bill.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed), A. J. SMITH,
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

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Proposed Telegram to be sent by the Governor General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

My Government regard Plimsoll proposed amendments to Shipping Bill as very objectionable, and request your Government to delay measure until mine have time to remonsterate.

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(2.)

*Extract of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 22nd April, 1875.*

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the Report, dated 20th April, 1875, from the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, having reference to the reports to Council of his predecessor of the 10th and 14th May, 1873, recommending that Her Majesty Government be requested to urge upon Parliament the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of the Plimsoll Bill, &c., &c.,

The Committee concur in the foregoing Report, and recommend that a copy of this minute and documents appended, be transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Certified.

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH,
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

To the Honorable
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(2.)

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1875.

The undersigned, with reference to the Reports to Council of his predecessor of the 10th and 14th May, 1873, recommending that Her Majesty's Government be requested to urge upon Parliament the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of the Plimsoll Bill, as the passage of such Bill might injuriously affect Canadian Shipping, and hold out inducements to transfer a large portion of the tonnage of Canada to foreign flags, and with reference to his report to Council, dated the 5th instant, stating that he had received information that a Bill was again before Parliament relating to the same subject, and recommending that the British Government be requested by telegraph to urge on the Imperial Parliament the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of such Bill, as he understood it might seriously affect the interests of such shipping, has now the honour to report that, although he has not been able to see a copy of the amendments proposed by Mr. Plimsoll to the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, he has seen notices of such proposed amendments in the newspapers, from which it appears that such amendments, if carried, would seriously affect the interests of Canadian ships while in the United Kingdom, by subjecting them to compulsory inspections and restrictions with reference to deck-loading, free-board and seaworthiness.

As the shipping registered in Canada amounts to 6,930 vessels, measuring 1,158,363 tons register, of an estimated value of $34,750,890, a large portion of such shipping being sea-going vessels trading to and from the United Kingdom, the undersigned is of opinion that it is very important where such a large Canadian interest is affected, that no Imperial legislation should be enacted affecting such interest until the Canadian Government has been afforded an opportunity of expressing an opinion on such proposed legislation, which would affect such a large amount of capital as is invested in this particular interest.

With reference to deck-loads, the Canadian Parliament has already considered this subject, and has provided legislation on it, restricting deck-loads on vessels leaving Canada during certain seasons of the year. A copy of the Act is herewith annexed.

With reference to free-board and overloading with grain and other cargoes at Montreal, the principal grain loading port in the Dominion, Parliament has already provided legislation on this subject, and the restrictions imposed have been found to be most advantageous to the safety of life and property. A copy of the Act is also herewith annexed.

Similar restrictions are also imposed at Quebec, and a General Port Wardens Act was passed last year extending the principles of the Montreal and Quebec Acts to such ports in the Dominion as may be brought under it by an Order of the Governor in Council. The ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia and Victoria, British Columbia, have recently been brought under the operation of this Act, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

With reference to the general question of seaworthiness of Canadian ships, the undersigned remarks that nearly all the sea-going vessels of Canada are classed either in British Lloyds, French *Bureau Veritas* or American Lloyds, which is a good guarantee of their strength and sea-going qualities, and he is now considering the propriety of recommending the adoption of rules and regulations for the voluntary inspection and classification of Canadian ships by the Canadian Government, provided for in the 54th section of the Canadian Act. 36 Vic., chap. 128, in order that Canada might have the advantage of possessing a national institute of its own for the classification of its shipping, the rapid growth of its Mercantile Marine and the large amount of Canadian capital now invested in this interest appearing to require such additional facilities for the classification of its shipping.

The undersigned, therefore, recommends that Her Majesty's Government be requested to urge on Parliament the exemption of Canadian shipping from the operation of any of the provisions contained in the amendments proposed by Mr. Plimsoll,

until the Canadian Government and Canadian ship-owners have had an opportunity of considering such provisions.

In the event of any compulsory official inspection being imposed in the United Kingdom on British ships generally, he presumes the classification of Canadian ships by officers of the Government of Canada, if such a system is adopted, would be accepted by the authorities of the British Government as equivalent to official inspection in the United Kingdom in the same manner as the official examination of master and mates by the Government of Canada, is accepted by the British Government as equivalent to the official examination of such persons by the officers of the Imperial Board of Trade.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed), A. J. SMITH,
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*

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(3.)

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, 22nd October, 1875.

SIR,—With reference to my predecessor's circular despatch of the 3rd December, 1873, I transmit herewith for your information and for general publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade enclosing a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875."

2. I request that you will call the attention of your Ministers to the desire expressed by the Board of Trade, to be furnished with an immediate Report of any case in which grain, etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.

3. I shall be obliged if you will favor me with any observations which may occur to your Advisers with reference to the application of the several provisions of this Act to the Colony under your Government.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed), CARNARVON.

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(3.)

*The Board of Trade to the Colonial Office.*

BOARD OF TRADE,
WHITEHALL GARDENS, 11th August, 1875.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to enclose a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875," and to request your attention to the 3rd section of this Act relating to the carriage of grain and other seeds or nuts in British ships.

I am to suggest that a copy of this Act should be sent to the Governors of all Colonies from which grain is shipped.

I am further to suggest that instructions may be given to cause an immediate report to be sent to the Board of Trade of any case in which grain etc., is shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act, and in such a manner as to endanger human life.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), THOMAS GRAY.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

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(4.)

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th February,* 1876.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration the circular despatch from the Right Hon. Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies dated

22nd October, 1875, transmitting a letter from the Board of Trade with copy of the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1875," and requesting to be furnished with an immediate report of any case in which grain, &c., was shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act referred to, and in such manner as to endanger human life.

They have also had before them the Report, dated 8th February, 1876, from the Hon. the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to whom the above mentioned despatch and its enclosures were referred, and they respectfully submit their concurrence therein, and advise that a copy thereof and of this minute be transmitted for the information of Lord Carnarvon.

Certified.

(Signed), W. A. HIMSWORTH.
*Clerk, Privy Council.*

## UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.—38 & 39 VICT.

### Chapter 88.

An Act to make provision for giving further powers to the Board of Trade for stopping unseaworthy ships.

[13th August 1875.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Board of Trade may forthwith and from time to time by special order appoint a sufficient number of fit and proper persons, from their own staff or otherwise, to be officers having authority to detain unseaworthy ships, and may from time to time revoke any such appointment.

If any officer so appointed has reason to believe upon inspection or otherwise that any British ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, he may order that the ship be detained for the purpose of being surveyed.

Any such order shall have the same effect as if it were an order of the Board of Trade under section twelve of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

For the purpose of ascertaining whether a British ship is fit to proceed to sea, any officer so appointed may go on board the ship and inspect the same, or any part thereof, or any of the machinery, boats, equipments, or other articles on board thereof, not unnecessarily detaining or delaying her from proceeding on her voyage; and any person who wilfully impedes him in the execution of his duty shall be liable to the same penalties, and may be dealt with in the same manner as if the officer were an inspector appointed by the Board of Trade under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

When any officer so appointed orders a ship to be detained he shall forthwith report his proceedings to the Board of Trade.

An officer so appointed shall receive such remuneration for his services under this Act as the Treasury from time to time direct, and such remuneration shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

2. Whenever a complaint is made to the Board of Trade or to any officer so appointed by one-fourth of the seamen belonging to any British ship, that the ship is by reason of the defective condition of her hull, equipments, or machinery, or by reason of overloading or improper loading, unfit to proceed to sea without serious danger to human life, it shall be the duty of the Board or officer, as the case may be, if the complaint is made within time sufficient for that purpose before the sailing of the ship, without requiring any security for the payment of costs and expenses, to take proper steps for ascertaining whether the ship ought to be detained for the purpose of being surveyed under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873.

3. From and after the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, no cargo of which more than one-third consists of any kind of grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels, shall be carried on board any British ship, unless such grain, corn, rice, paddy, pulse, seeds, nuts, or nut kernels be contained in bags, sacks, or barrels, or secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise. This section shall not apply to any grain shipped previous to the first October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

The master of any British ship who shall knowingly allow any cargo or part of a cargo to be shipped therein for carriage contrary to the provisions of this section shall for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds.

4. Section eleven of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1871," shall be repealed, and in lieu thereof it shall be enacted:—

(1.) Every person who sends a ship to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, and the managing owner of any British ship so sent to sea from any port in the United Kingdom, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he prove that he used all reasonable means to ensure her being sent to sea in a seaworthy state, or prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable; and, for the purpose of giving such proof, such person may give evidence in the same manner as any other witness:

(2.) Every person who attempts or is party to any attempt to send to sea any ship in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he give such proof as aforesaid, and for the purpose of giving such proof such person may give evidence as aforesaid:

(3.) Every master of a British ship who knowingly takes the same to sea in such unseaworthy state that the life of any person would be likely to be thereby endangered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, unless he prove that her going to sea in such unseaworthy state was, under the circumstances, reasonable and justifiable, and for the purpose of giving such proof such person may give evidence as aforesaid:

(4.) The owner of every British ship shall from time to time register at the custom house of the port in the United Kingdom at which such ship is registered the name of the managing owner of such ship, and if there be no managing owner, then of the person to whom the management of the ship is entrusted by and on behalf of the owner; and in case the owner fail or neglect to register the name of such managing owner or manager as aforesaid, he shall be liable, or if there be more owners than one, each owner shall be liable in proportion to his interest in the ship, to a penalty not exceeding in the whole five hundred pounds each time that the said ship leaves any port in the United Kingdom, after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, without the name being duly registered as aforesaid:

(5.) The term "managing owner" in sub-section one shall includee very person so registered as managing owner or as having the management of the ship for and on behalf of the owner.

(6.) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by or with the consent of the Board of Trade:

(7.) No misdemeanor under this section shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Provided that the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect any punishment incurred or to be incurred in respect of any offence against the enactment hereby repealed, or any legal proceeding in respect of any such punishment, and any such legal proceeding may be carried on as if this Act had not passed.

5. Every British ship registered on or after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five shall before registry, and every British ship registered before that day shall, on or before that day, be permanently and conspicuously marked with lines of not less than twelve inches in length and one inch in breadth, painted longitudinally on each side amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, and indicating the position of each deck which is above water.

The upper edge of each of these lines shall be level with the upper side of the deck plank next the waterway at the place of marking.

The lines shall be white or yellow on a dark ground, or black on a light ground.

Provided that—

(1.) This section shall not apply to ships employed in the coasting trade or in fishing, nor to pleasure yachts; and.

(2.) If a registered British ship is not within a British port of registry at any time before the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, she shall be marked as by this section required within one month after her next return to a British port of registry subsequent to that date.

6. With respect to the marking of a load-line on British ships, the following provisions shall have effect:

(1.) From and after the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five the owner of every British ship shall, before entering his ship outwards from any port in the United Kingdom upon any voyage for which he is required so to enter her, or if that is not practicable, as soon after as may be, mark upon each of her sides amidships, or as near thereto as is practicable, in white or yellow on a dark ground, or in black on a light ground, a circular disc, twelve inches in diameter, with a horizontal line eighteen inches in length, drawn through its centre:

(2.) The centre of this disc shall indicate the maximum load-line in salt water to which the owner intends to load the ship for that voyage:

(3.) He shall also, upon so entering her, insert in the form of entry delivered to the collector or other principal officer of Customs, a statement in writing of the distance in feet and inches between the centre of this disc and the upper edge of each of the lines indicating the position of the ship's decks which is above that centre:

(4.) If default is made in delivering this statement in the case of any ship, any officer of Customs may refuse to enter the ship outwards:

(5.) The master of the ship shall enter a copy of this statement in the agreement with the crew before it is signed by any member of the crew, and no superintendent of any Mercantile Marine office shall proceed with the engagement of the crew until this entry is made:

(6.) The master of the ship shall also enter a copy of this statement in the official log-book:

(7.) When a ship has been marked as by this section required, she shall be kept so marked until her next return to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom.

7. Any owner or master of a British ship who neglects to cause his ship to be marked as by this Act required, or to keep her so marked, and any person who conceals, removes, alters, defaces, or obliterates, or suffers any person under his control to conceal, remove, alter, deface, or obliterate any of the said marks, except in the event of the particulars thereby denoted being lawfully altered, or except for the purpose of escaping capture by an enemy, shall for each offence incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

If any of the marks required by this Act are in any respect inaccurate, so as to be likely to mislead, the owner of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

8. Where a claim of compensation under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1873 is made against the Board of Trade, and liability to pay compensation, or the amount thereof is in dispute, proceedings may be taken against the Board of Trade by action against the principal secretary thereof as nominal defendant.

9. In every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, and in every instrument of apprenticeship whereby any person is bound to serve as an apprentice on board any ship, there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the part of the owner of the ship to the master, seaman, or apprentice, that the owner of the ship, his agents and servants, shall use all reasonable efforts to insure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the commencement thereof, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition during the voyage.

Provided that nothing in this section shall make the owner of a ship liable for the death of or any injury to a master, seaman, or apprentice belonging to any ship when caused by the wrongful act, neglect, or default of a seaman or apprentice belonging to the same ship, in any case where he would not otherwise be so liable.

10. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and the said Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1875.

11. This Act shall continue in force until the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

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(4.)

OTTAWA, 8th February, 1876.

The undersigned has the honor to report to Council that he has had under consideration despatch from the Earl of Carnarvon of the 22nd October last, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing a copy of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1875," and requesting to be furnished with an immediate report of any case in which grain, &c., was shipped in British vessels in contravention of the Act referred to, and in such manner as to endanger human life.

The undersigned begs to state that in all cases where grain is shipped in sea-going vessels at Montreal and Quebec, the principal grain-loading ports in the Dominion for countries abroad, it is loaded under the superintendence of the Port Wardens, as required by the Port Wardens' Acts, copies of which are herewith accompanying. The Acts referred to contain the necessary provisions for the inspection of vessels and cargoes while loading, and have been found to work well, and are much more stringent and exact in details than the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875. Consequently vessels loaded at Montreal and Quebec under these Acts are loaded, not only in accordance with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1875, but with many more precautions as regards safety.

The undersigned also observes that the Acts in question have been found satisfactory, and have tended in their operation to the safety of life and property, as since they took effect no loss has been reported of grain-laden vessels from the ports in question on account of unseaworthiness or improper loading; whlle in 1872, prior to their coming into operation, six steamships laden with grain were wrecked or foundered at sea on their passage from the St. Lawrence to Europe, it is believed on account of their being overloaded or improperly stowed.

There is a class of vessels, however, which carry large quantities of grain in the inland Canadian waters, but as no officers have been appointed to inspect such vessels the undersigned is not aware whether they have carried grain since the 1st October last in contravention of the Act. No such cases have been reported to his Department.

With reference to the request of Lord Carnarvon to be favoured with any observations in regard to the application of the several provisions of the Merchant

Shipping Act of 1875 to Canada, the undersigned remarks that there has been much excitement and uneasiness among Canadian ships owners relative to this Act, and to the prospect of further Imperial legislation next Session in respect to their sea-going vessels, a large portion of which are engaged in the carrying trade of the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

In the 2nd section of the Act power is given to one-fourth of the seamen belonging to any British ship to have such ship detained by the Surveyors of the Board of Trade, and the uudersigned is of opinion that this power is too great to be exercised by so small a proportion of the crew, and that it should not be entrusted to a smaller number than one-third or one-half of the crew, especially as sailors, when they first join a ship, are, frequently, not in a fit state to form an opinion on such a subject.

With reference to the power of a Board of Trade Surveyor to direct the unloading of a ship on account of alleged unseaworthiness of the hull, the undersigned is of opinion that such power should be modified, and that a certificate of classification by British Lloyds, Liverpool Underwriters Registry for Iron Vessels, *Bureau Veritas*, or by the Canadian Government, whenever a system of classification shall be established, shall be receive as *primâ facie* evidence of the seaworthiness of the hull.

With reference to the 3rd section of the Act, which applies to Canadian vessels in Canada, prohibiting the loading of grain, if exceeding one-third of the cargo, unless it is contained in bags, sacks or barrels, or is secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads or otherwise, the undersigned recommends that Canada shall be exempted from the operation of this section, as he has shown that the Canadian Legislature has already made much better provision for the loading of grain in sea-going vessels than is contained in this Act, and has provided the proper officers to superintend the loading of such vessels, and to certify them as seaworthy before they are allowed to proceed to sea. There are many Canadian and United States vessels engaged in carrying grain on the great inland lakes between the United States and Canada, and the effect of this section, if carried out, would be to render Canadian vessels liable to penalties from which United States vessels would be exempt; and as there is keen competition between Canadian and American veesels on the great lakes, this restriction on Canadian vessels would certainly turn the scale and throw the carrying trade into the hands of the owners of United States vessels, a state of affairs which would not likely be submitted to by Canadian ship-owners without complaint.

The undersigned is of opinion that no Imperial legislation should take place affecting the question of seaworthiness, or loading of Canadian vessels in Canadian waters---the Canadian Legislature is the proper authority to deal with such questions, and when it becomes necessary to legislate for the safety of Canadian vessels in Canadian waters, he has no doubt the Canadian Parliament will be quite ready to do so, as it has already done in the past.

With reference to the 5th section, which applies to Canadian ships in Canadian waters and provides for the marking of the deck-lines, the undersigned remarks that he sees nothing objectionable in it.

With reference to the 6th section of the Act providing for an *owner's* load-line on all British vessels clearing from the United Kingdom, the undersigned also sees nothing objectionable in it, as it does not apply to Canadian ships until they reach the United Kingdom; and as it is not an *official* load-line, (indicating the depth to which it would be safe to load the ship) but merely indicating the maximum load line, in salt water, to which the owner intends to load his ship for that voyage.

With reference to the general policy of recent Imperial legislation relative to British Merchant ships, which include Canadian ships, the undersigned remarks that a number of communications, in the shape of petitions, memorials and verbal statements, from owners of Canadian sea-going ships and Boards of Trade, have reached his Department, urging the Canadian Government to take some steps to protect Canadian shipping from the effect of Imperial legislation, so as to place Canadian ships, while competing in the carrying trade, on as favourable a footing in British and foreign ports as foreign ships.

Under the present Imperial law British ships engaged in carrying grain are liable to certain penalties, not only in the carrying trade of the United Kingdom, but also in that of any part of the world. Foreign ships are not liable to those penalties, which has created much dissatisfaction among British ship-owners, and if a remedy could be found for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, which places foreign ships in a more advantageous position than British ships, it is probable much of the discontent which now prevails among Canadian ship-owners, with reference to Imperial legislation would disappear; and the undersigned is of opinion that one of the best remedies which can be found to allay much of the present uneasiness and excitement in connection with this question, would be to provide in any future legislation that all foreign vessels when in ports of the United Kingdom should be subject to the same restrictions, inspections and penalties as British ships. This principle has been in full operation for some time in Canada, in respect to vessels loaded with grain, and vessels carrying deck cargo, thus placing all vessels both British and foreign on the same footing in Canadian waters. The tendency of recent Imperial legislation with reference to Merchant shipping, has been practically to make a discriminating difference in favour of foreign as against British ships.

He has reason to believe that cases have already occurred where merchants have had cargoes to ship in the United Kingdom, which they were anxious to have placed at their destination as soon as possible, and that in making their selection of vessels they had given a preference to foreign over British ships on account of the certainty which existed, in the case of foreign ships, that no detention would arise owing to alleged unseaworthiness or overloading. Legislation which has such an effect as this —favouring the ship as against a British ship, while loading in British ports, is not based on a sound principle and cannot be satisfactory or permanent; and some solution of the difficulty must therefore be found before Canadian ship-owners will rest satisfied or cease agitation. It is not reasonable to assume that the owner of a Canadian ship which has just completed taking in a full cargo, say, of coals, in an English dock, alongside a foreign ship of the same size, with an equal quantity of coals on board will be satisfied, when directed by a Board of Trade Surveyor, to take a portion of his cargo out, say one hundred tons, thus losing time and a portion of his freight and incurring additional dock dues and charges, while the foreign ship proceeds to sea immediately, without any risk of detention or additional charges to which her less fortunate rival alongside has been subjected.

It is possible it may be argued as against the proposition to treat all vessels alike, foreign as well as British, that foreign Governments may retaliate on British ships, and pass such laws as may cause them detention, expense and annoyance while in their ports; but the undersigned is of opinion that there is very little force in this argument as no foreign Government would be likely to legislate in this respect in a different manner for foreign ships than for ships of their own country; and if they did legislate in the direction of recent British legislation for the safety of life and property, the undersigned cannot see that either the British Government or British ship-owners could reasonably object to it.

He believes that the rules relating to the loading of guano on the west coast of South America apply to all vessels indiscriminately; and he cannot see that Canadian ship-owners who employ a large amount of their tonnage in that trade, can fairly object to such rules, arbitrary though they be, when they are aware they are enforced on all alike.

If foreign ships are to have equal rights and privileges in the British carrying trade with British ships, care must be taken in future legislation that no undue advantage be given to them in any respect whatever, either directly or indirectly. Legislation having any other effect must eventually be injurious to the interests of British ship-owners and tend to the depreciation and reduction of our Merchant Marine.

With regard to British ships in foreign ports the undersigned is of opinion that no Imperial legislation should be adopted rendering such ships liable to any restrictions or penalties while carrying cargoes from foreign ports to the United Kingdom, or

from one foreign port to another, as it would certainly give an undue advantage to the foreign ship over the British ship, and would thereby have the effect of depriving British ships of the benefit of the foreign carrying trade which they now enjoy to a large extent; and he would respectfully suggest, as a subject well worthy of the consideration of the British Government, whether it might not be advisable to enter into negotiations with foreign Governments with the view of inducing them to adopt legislation similar to that which has been or may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament for the safety and protection of life and property.

The undersigned also recommends that the Imperial authorities may be requested to furnish the Canadian Government with an advance copy of the proposed Merchant Shipping Bill of 1876 as soon as it is printed, in order that they may have an opportunity of ascertaining whether it contains any provisions objectionable to Canadian shipping; and, if so, that such action may be taken in the premises as the Government may consider necessary for the protection of Canadian interests, by the appointment of an authorized agent to confer with the Imperial authorities in London while the Bill is under discussion in Parliament, or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable.

The undersigned would suggest that Lord Carnarvon be consulted as to the desirability of this Government being represented by an Agent as above indicated, and if this course meets his approval, that he be requested to name the time when, in his opinion, the Agent should be in London.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed), A. J. SMITH,
*Minister of Marine and Fisheries*

(No. 23.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th March, 1875 :—For a Return giving the annual amount paid, at the time of the late Mr. Dixon's death, for salaries, permanent and temporary, at the Dominion Emigration Office, London, England, distinguishing the yearly, monthly and weekly amounts paid to such officers or persons ; also the amount of all personal, travelling or other expenses, the contingent expenses of the office and amount paid for rent ; also, the amount now paid for the same services and expenses, giving the names of all officers and persons now employed, nationality and previous residence, the designations and salaries of the same, distinguishing in the case of Mr. Edward Jenkins the salary paid him as Emigration Agent and as Agent-General.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 17th February, 1876.

(No. 24.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 14th February, 1876 :—For a Return of all leases or licenses for fishing stations in the Lake Simcoe District ; and of all fines and forfeitures inflicted in the years 1874 and 1875, by the Inspector of the said District, with the names of persons convicted and character of offence ; also, number and aggregate amount of licenses to kill fish in the winter months issued by the said Inspector in the years mentioned.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1876.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

(No. 25.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 21st February, 1876;—

For copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Honorable Ambrose Shea, respecting a claim in connexion with a supply of labor for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 22nd February, 1876.

(No. 26.)

# STATEMENT

Of payments charged to Unforeseen expenses under Orders in Council by authority of Act 38 Vic., Cap. 3, Schedule B, from 1st July, 1875, to 10th February, 1876.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Return and Statement are not printed.*

(No. 27.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 3rd April, 1875:—For a Return of the moneys voted, all the correspondence, reports and tenders received by the Government, with regard to the Beacon Lights proposed to be erected at Tadousac, County of Saguenay.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th February, 1876.

(No. 28.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 2nd April, 1875:—For a detailed Return of all fees or amounts received from Members of the Senate or of the House of Commons, or others, in consequence of the introduction of Private Bills, since the 1st January, 1874, to the present time.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 14th February, 1876.

*[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.]*

(No. 29.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the SENATE, dated 25th February, 1875 :—Shewing the number of Appeals yearly to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the Superior Courts of the several Provinces of this Dominion during the past five years

By Command

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th February, 1876.

(No. 30.)

# RETURN

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 17th February, 1875 :—For a copy of the prospectus and terms of the Loan of 1874; the number and names of the parties or firms to whom the Loan was allotted, with the sums to each respectively.

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th February, 1876.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Returns are not printed.*]

# RETURN

To an Order of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 29th March, 1876;—For a copy of Statement showing the Debt, &c., of Canada, issued in London, on 19th October, 1875, by the Honorable the Finance Minister on the occasion of placing the last Loan on the English Market

By Command.

R. W. SCOTT,

*Secretary of State*

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

OTTAWA, 4th April, 1876.

## STATEMENT.

No compendious statement of the position of Canada from official sources having been published in England since the first Confederation of the Provinces in 1867, the Minister of Finance deems the present a fitting occasion to give the following *résumé* up to the close of the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1874. The returns for the year ending June, 1875, are not yet entirely complete, but where practicable the results are stated approximately. For convenience sake the amounts are converted into sterling, and given in round figures.

### DEBT.

1. The net public debt of Canada of all kinds after deduction of Bankers' balances, Sinking Fund investments, and other cash assets, is, at the present date, nearly £24,000,000, being about £6 per head of the population on the 1st July last (estimated at the rate of increase established by the Census of 1871.)

The debt is of three kinds:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1.) External or bond debt, in sterling or currency, partly repayable at fixed dates, and partly redeemable at the option of the Government, about... | £21,300,000 | |
| Deducting Sinking Fund..... | 1,000,000 | |
| | | £20,300,000 |
| (2.) Nominal capital representing annuities (at five per cent.) payable to the various Provinces, or other Trust Funds, about ..... | £3,000,000 | |
| (3.) Deposits in Government Savings Banks and note circulation partly bearing no interest and partly four per cent., about..... | 4,000,000 | |
| | 7,000,000 | |
| Less gold, Bankers' balances, and cash assets | 3,500,000 | |
| | | 3,500,000 |
| | | £23,800,000 |

*

The annual interest charge on the external or bonded debt is about £1,000,000, and on the remainder £300,000, in all about £1,300,000, or about 6s. 8d. per head.

The whole of this debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility. There has been expended on—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a.*) Canals, about..... | £5,500,000 |
| (*b.*) Railways, including advances to and the cost of those actually owned by Canada, about..... | 12,000,000 |
| (*c.*) Light-houses, River improvements, Harbours, Roads and Public Buildings..... | 2,000,000 |
| (*d.*) Compensation to the various Provinces for property and revenue surrendered to the Dominion, the purchase and organization of Territories, and the freeing of lands in the Province of Quebec from the feudal tenure, &c..... | 5,000,000 |

Though many of the public works have so far yielded but a small revenue in comparison with the interest on their cost, much of the expenditure has been

N.B.—Owing to the constant payment of Debt maturing, to fresh deposits on account Savings Banks, &c., and transactions with the several Provinces, these accounts are at present in a state of fluctuation, and only approximate estimates can be given.

regarded both by the Imperial and Dominion Governments as necessary, not in the interest of Canada exclusively, but also on National grounds, so much so that the Imperial Parliament has at various times, sanctioned guarantees in aid of their construction to the extent of £8,400,000. The engagements of Canada in connection with all these guarantees have been punctually met without any advance whatever from the Imperial Treasury.

## TRADE, SHIPPING, &C.

The indirect advantage from these public works has already been found in the remarkable rapidity with which the commerce and material prosperity of the Dominion have been developed, while a substantial increase in the direct returns may fairly be expected from the improvements now in progress, and to follow the steady progress of population and trade. The aggregate trade of Canada, export and import, since the Union in 1867, has been as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For year ending 30th June..... | 1868 | ... | £26,923,428 | |
| " " | 1869 | ... | 26,895,157 | |
| " " | 1870 | ... | 30,490,607 | |
| " " | 1871 | ... | 34,986,235 | |
| " " | 1872 | ... | 39,877,380 | |
| " " | 1873 | ... | 44,651,550 | |
| " " | 1874 | ... | 44,538,862 | |
| " " | 1875 | ... | 41,000,000 | (estimated) |

The reduction during the past year being mainly attributable to the low price of Breadstuffs, and to the extraordinary depression which has prevailed in the United States for some time back, which has necessarily re-acted in some degree upon Canada.

Accurate returns in reference to the shipping of Canada are difficult to be obtained, as many vessels owned in the Dominion have English registers. From the best data obtainable, however, the actual tonnage may be stated at about 1,200,000, numbering 6,930 vessels.

The fisheries (not including Newfoundland), employ nearly 40,000 men, and their product is estimated at £3,000,000 sterling.

The paid-up Banking capital for Ontario and Quebec alone has increased from £6,055,021 in 1867 to £12,073,673 in 1875, and the deposits from £5,898,149 to £14,042,867.

The deposits in the Savings Bank and Societies have increased from £1,240,069 sterling in 1867 to £3,754,820 sterling in 1875.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The Revenue has shown a continuous surplus during each year since the Confederation in 1867, although it has in the interval been charged with much heavy expenditure of an exceptional kind, such as outlay connected with the several Fenian attacks on the country, the acquisition and organization of new territories, and providing an adequate defensive force for the Dominion, &c.

| | Revenue. £ | | Expenditure. £ | | Surplus. £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1868..... | 2,851,652 | ..... | 2,809,603 | ..... | 42,049 |
| 1869..... | 2,995,661 | ..... | 2,924,601 | ..... | 71,060 |
| 1870..... | 3,231,714 | ..... | 2,988,648 | ..... | 243,066 |
| 1871..... | 3,867,112 | ..... | 3,124,616 | ..... | 742,496 |
| 1872..... | 4,142,963 | ..... | 3,517,893 | ..... | 625,070 |
| 1873..... | 4,276,740 | ..... | 3,939,996 | ..... | 336,744 |
| 1874..... | 4,973,649 | ..... | 4,791,023 | ..... | 182,626 |

In the year ending 30th June last, notwithstanding the unprecedented depression

in trade in Canadian staples, the returns (though somewhat incomplete) show a satisfactory result, being—

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated Revenue ..... | £5,050,000 |
| Do. Expenditure..... | 4,850,000 |
| Surplus..... | £200,000 |

The eight years since Confederation, therefore, exhibit an aggregate surplus of £2,443,111 (not including the Sinking Fund), which has been partially applied in the redemption of debt, and partly expended on new works.

The annual payment for Sinking Fund is included in the current expenditure, and forms in the aggregate a further sum of £700,000 since Confederation.

Special care is taken to charge nothing to capital account which is not on the most rigid construction applicable to it, but to debit every doubtful item against the income of the year.

The ordinary expenditure of the years 1874 and 1875 is swelled by outlay on certain special minor works undertaken in previous years, the completion of which closes all further payments on such accounts.

N.B.—It may be proper to state here that the proceeds of the Loan of 1874 (about £3,500,000 sterling) enabled the Government to apply other funds (held in hand for expenditure on public works in progress) to the redemption of about £2,000,000 of debt bearing six per cent. interest, the remainder of the Loan having been expended on works, or being included in the before-mentioned available balance of £3,500,000.

The objects of the Government of Canada in contracting the present loan are three-fold:—

(1st) For the construction of several great works of internal improvement, chiefly in connection with the enlargement of the existing Canal system, by which it is proposed to improve the communication between Lake Superior and the ocean to such an extent as to permit the passage of vessels of 1,500 tons burthen, carrying from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels of grain, the largest size heretofore admitted having been about 500 tons, carrying less than 20,000 bushels.

(2nd) To defray expenditure incurred on works of communication with the North-West Territories and the Pacific Railway.

(3rd) To recoup the Exchequer for Bonds actually paid, bearing a higher rate of interest, and to provide for others falling due.

It is believed that as the full development of the St. Lawrence route is dependent on the combination of railway and water communication, whose interests are very closely connected together, the policy of enlarging these canals and providing new and improved facilities at the terminal points for the use alike of railways and shipping will assist materially in rendering the former more remunerative than at present, particularly during the winter.

The general importance of these works to Canadian interests will be best understood from the simple fact that at present a very large number of the vessels now employed in the navigation of the Upper Lakes, including Lake Erie, are compelled to stop at Buffalo, from inability to pass the Welland Canal, thereby diverting the great bulk of the western grain and produce trade from its natural channel, *viâ* the St. Lawrence, to the tedious and expensive canal navigation from Buffalo to New York, and enormously reducing the volume of trade which would otherwise pass through Canada, to the benefit alike of the Western producer and the European consumer.

The Government of Canada are more especially desirous of pressing these works on with all possible vigour at the present moment, in order to secure the full advantage of the recent fall in the price of labour and materials throughout America.

The desirability of doing so will be easily understood from the fact that it is

computed by the best authorities that contracts for large works of this description can now be successfully executed at prices fully 30 per cent. below those formerly paid in carrying out similar enterprises.

The Canals, even in their present imperfect state, return a moderate net Revenue to the Canadian Treasury, and there is every reasonable probability that their receipts will be very largely increased when the new works are completed, while the cost of maintenance will be very slightly, if at all, in excess of the amount now expended for that purpose.

It need hardly be observed that Canada possesses many important branches of revenue still untouched, and that the population, though exceedingly well to do in the mass, contribute a comparatively small amount per head as compared with most other countries.

RICHARD J. CARTWRIGHT,

*Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada.*

London, 19th October, 1875.